IROQUOIS INDIANS:

A Documentary History

of the Diplomacy of the Six Nations

and Their League

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INTRODUCTION

This compilation is like none other in the world. It is an archive of documents made by and concerning a people without scribes, documents recorded by other parties and originally filed away obscurely in repositories devoted to other interests. Because the League of the Iroquois and its constituent Six Nations negotiated diplomatically with the agents of empires, provinces, and nation-states, as well as with other Indian nations, Iroquois treaty documents came to rest in The Netherlands, France, Great Britain, Canada, and the United States, and in many state and private collections, in all of which the Iroquois documents were secondary to the thousand and one concerns of Europeans and Euro-Americans. Now these many scattered collections have been culled to create the first authentic archive of an indigenous tribal people.

Strictly speaking, an archive consists of the documents generated by an agency or institution, but we may think in terms of an imaginary Iroquois foreign office whose papers were destroyed in an imaginary fire, being preserved only in the copies made for other parties to negotiations. With that fiction in mind, what we have here is a reconstituted archive. Regardless of problems of definition, it is a body of texts exceedingly important to genuinely reconstituting the history of the United States and its predecessor colonies and native peoples.

The Iroquois League was a great military and political power in North America during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Its importance was recognized by contemporary statesmen of competing European empires and colonies, who vied with each other to secure Iroquois friendship and alliance. After 1700, the Iroquois policy of neutrality maintained a balance of power between the empires that lasted until the Seven Years War, and the Iroquois nations were wooed by Britain and the United States during the War of the American Revolution. It is not possible to write a valid political history of eastern North America during the era preceding

the Revolution without carefully considering Iroquois participation in the most important events of the time; and the basis of the Northwest Ordinances of 1784-87 was the treaty made at Fort Stanwix between the United States and the Iroquois in 1784.

Though the Iroquois League fragmented during the American Revolution and its people are now scattered on Canadian and American reservations, and individually as far as Hawaii, their history after the Revolution became inextricably part of the history of the Great Lakes region and of the vast intersocietal trade that moved westward across the continent. Defying dogmas of the vanishing Indian, more Iroquois are now alive than were previously recorded at any one time.

The major problem in studying Iroquois participation in North American history has been the scattered and unreliable condition of the source materials. A large number were virtually inaccessible. Most have never been validated by critical examination for omissions, variance between copies, or other contradiction by other contemporary documents. In national and state archives, Iroquois treaties are submerged in the general material, their arrangement and cataloging ill-suited to the study of indigenous peoples; and indexes are at best inadequate, often erroneous and misleading. There is continuing attrition of source manuscripts, identifiable by later references to documents that no longer can be found.

Now, however, most of the problems of access have been solved by the archive presented herein; and comparison of documents has been facilitated. The documents included were compiled by a project begun in September 1978 at the D'Arcy McNickle Center for the History of the American Indian at the Newberry Library. Funded for three years by the Research Division of the National Endowment for the Humanities, and staffed by a historian and three anthropologists with the assistance of many temporary aides, the project initially aimed at compiling less than 3,000 texts, but even the specialists had badly underestimated Iroquois diplomatic activity and

its involvements. The documents piled up to three times the original estimate, and the project's actual duration extended past its formal closing for three more years. It has been completed nevertheless, largely owing to the dedicated support of the Newberry Library and donation of labor by the staff. Many generous contributions by individuals and institutions are acknowledged below.

Project staff made no effort to collect original source documents. Instead, it copied them by microphotography or xerography and made paper copies of all documents to be filed in an archive at the Newberry. This publication reproduces that archive. It is open to addition as new documents come to light, and students are solicited to send information about such new documents to the Newberry. The archive's calendar is available on a computer printout at the Newberry, and a card index of names and subjects refers to about one-sixth of the documents on file. Access may be had by qualified students. An indexed document is noted as such by a degree sign after the date of the document on the headnote to the document and in the calendar. Regrettably the index could not be completed because of lack of funds, but it is useful in combination with the calendar. Both are printed in the guide that accompanies this film. A reader may wish to scan the calendar for context before concentrating on particular documents. Calendar and index, especially when used together, are finding aids for the location of particular documents and sets of related documents.

ABOUT THE TEXTS

What They Are

The documents presented here include the minutes of treaty conferences, the agreements resulting from formal meetings, and a broad range of background materials useful for interpreting motives, procedures, and effects. The editors' basic standard for selection was relevance to the diplomatic history of Iroquois nations or their league. Other parties involved in the negotiations are also included.

Most of the documents are manuscript or printed texts arranged in chronological order. Often it has been possible to compile copies of the same text from different sources, and sometimes these are variant, sometimes significantly so. All copies are included. Texts in languages other than English are presented but only rarely translated.

Photographs of wampum belts are also included as representing Indian records of negotiations. In almost all instances, it has not been possible to identify a particular belt with a specific written record, and the editors have concluded regretfully that the belts cannot be deciphered by a general code. Nevertheless certain conventional patterns have been observed, so the belts are grouped according to emblematic content, following the last written text at the end of the microfilm publication.

The documents span a period from the earliest surviving sixteenth century texts through the year 1842.

How They Were Copied

The editors depended on many archives and repositories for exact xerographic copies of original documents in their possession. Their valuable cooperation was unstinted, but the variety of their facilities for copying prevented the adoption of a uniform reduction ratio. Therefore, although the final microfilming at Research

Publications was done at a constant reduction ratio, there is no constant relation between the relative size of documents on our film and the actual dimensions of the originals.

The integrity of the documents was the editors' foremost concern. No document has been altered. Very few extractions were made and they are noted in every case. No marks were made by us on copies received except, in some cases, for bold editorial lines with arrows, to denote the beginning and end of a document. Such indications were also used to note overlapping when a large page had to be copied in sections.

The editors aimed at comprehensiveness. This objective required inclusion of some texts so mutilated or faint in the original as to be minimally legible. These are given nevertheless for whatever information can be extracted from them. Some are more legible in the technically enhanced copies than in the originals.

As in all publications, the originals remain the ultimate source to be consulted when issues of textual validity arise. The location of every document is given in a headnote.

How They Are Presented

Each entry consists of a headnote with the document's date, a brief description, and the source, followed by the document itself. In a few cases a translation or annotation will follow the document.

Each headnote description reflects the perspective of the document rather than editorial comment about it. As descriptions were often taken from catalogs or notations of source repositories, spelling of names is not standardized. Editorial remarks, if present, appear in parentheses or annotations.

Bracketed dates have been assigned by the editors. Single documents are given with the date when written regardless of the time referred to in their contents. This has been done because documents are products of the time and circumstances when written, and these may seriously affect interpretation of the contents. To

preserve textual integrity, some texts have been included as found in collections of documents spanning a period of time which is so dated: e.g., 1645-Sept 1654. Multiple copies of the same document, same date, are distinguished as Document I, Document II, etc., and filed in sequence under their common date.

If a document is dated more than one year from the date of the treaty to which it pertains, it is cross-referenced under the treaty date. Because of the prolonged nature of many treaty negotiations, users should scan the compilation's calendar to find appropriate documents within a year of any event of interest. Although cross-references refer to specific documents, distinguished by Roman numerals in cases in which there is more than one document of the same date, references to other documents in editorial remarks within descriptions of a particular document do not make use of Roman numerals to distinguish between documents of the same date. In these cases, all documents of the date cited should be checked for the reference.

The editors have not tried to reconcile or adjust dates in the Old Style Julian calendar used by the English for many years after the French and Dutch had changed over to the New Style Gregorian calendar. Dates are given herein as they appear on the documents. When the English finally changed over, they often gave both new and old dates on the same text; in such instances the editors opted for the New Style annotation.

The project staff has compiled and edited a printed reference manual to assist in interpreting the texts, and we urge that it be kept handy during research. It is The History and Culture of Iroquois Diplomacy: An Interdisciplinary Guide to the Treaties of the Six Nations and Their League (Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1984). It is a volume for quick and easy reference, self-contained but especially useful in conjunction with this compilation of documents.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This archive could not have been compiled without the generous contributions of counsel and materials from many persons and agencies. No one is intentionally left out of the following list. Pardon is asked for any inadvertent omission.

Indian people: Early in the project, Richard Powless and Paul Williams of the Union of Ontario Indians provided a list of treaty documents. Seven persons from the Union of Ontario Indians visited the project from 23rd to 29th June 1979 and offered comments and suggestions. Phil Monture, Land Researcher at Six Nations Reserve shared knowledge of locations of source materials. George Abrams, Director of the Seneca Iroquois National Museum on the Allegany Seneca Reservation, and Ramona Charles, Librarian at the Community House on the Tonawanda Seneca Reservation, provided information about the location of materials. Tribal historians from different political persuasions on fellowship at the Center discussed the project with staff members during their residence: Norbert Hill and Sandra Orie came from the Oneida Reservation in Wisconsin, and Douglas George, recommended by the "traditional" Mohawk Nation, came from the St. Regis (Akwesasne) Reservation. Everett White, born and raised at St. Regis (Akwesasne), provided valuable information about documents based on his former experiences as an Indian Health Service employee and his personal interest in the history of his people. Most important information and advice were given on a visit by Cayuga Chief Jacob E. Thomas who represents the Cayuga nation in the Grand Council of the Houdenosaunee and teaches in Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario. On 22nd May 1980, Chief Thomas made a joint presentation with Dr. Michael K. Foster, Iroquoian Ethnologist of the Canadian National Museum of Man. At a colloquium at the Newberry, they showed slides and facsimile artifacts and explained symbols in terms of Iroquois custom. Through the following day, Chief Thomas held nonstop conversation with project staff who took extensive notes and taped his analyses of certain wampum belts. He continued

in correspondence afterward. Informal visitors to the project included Charles Patton and Tyler Hemlock, Caughnawaga (Kahnawake) Mohawks; and Alice Armstrong and Helen Laughing, Mohawks employed in the Demographic Office, Mohawk Tribal Offices, St. Regis Reservation.

When Associate Director Mary A. Druke traveled to Indian communities, she was received hospitably everywhere. Indians of Onondaga, including Oren Lyons, Irving Powless, Jr., and Irving Powless, Sr., though unsympathetic to the project, received her graciously and explained their attitudes. Information about documentary material and oral traditions were provided to her by residents of the following Indian communities: Allegany; Cattaraugus; Caughnawaga (Kahnawake), Onondaga, St. Regis (Akwesasne), Six Nations Reserve; Tonawanda; and Tuscarora.

Project Aides:

Consultants. Charles Gehring, of the New York State Library, Manuscripts, provided notes on Dutch manuscripts in the Livingston Family Papers at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library. Paul Stevens, a Fellow at the McNickle Center, compiled and annotated source documents of the era of the American Revolution. Another McNickle Center Fellow, Professor Richard Haan, contributed copies of odd documents he had been collecting for ten years. Mary Ann Mayes searched William N. Fenton's files and compiled a list of cited Iroquois documents. Lieutenant Commander C. McD. Stuart, RN, searched uncalendared treaty texts at the Public Record Office of Great Britain and arranged for transmission of copies. Paul Grey, graduate student at the University of London, acted as liaison between the project staff and the Public Record Office in acquiring documents ordered by the staff. Professional indexer Elin Christianson advised on indexing procedures. Major F.E.G. Bageshawe, of Matlock, England, provided photographs of a wampum belt in private hands.

Office employees at various times included Nancy Kovitz; Peter Radke; Polly Strong, University of Chicago graduate student; Andrew Tobin, Bennington College student; Karli Erica White. Wesley Andrews arranged much of the final organization

of the archive files. The project was also helped by several students enrolled in undergraduate independent study seminars of the Association of the Colleges of the Midwest and the Great Lakes Colleges Association, whose wages were paid by the associations and the Newberry. David L. Ghere accomplished "last minute" tasks.

Volunteers included Claudette Alm; Jeanette Campanella; Lucy Caples; Herbert Furse; Ted Knutson; Nancy Kovitz; Dorothy Markowitz; Virginia Meyers; Noel O'Reilly; Mary Louise Ramsey; Mrs. Gerald Sivage. They sorted and identified the masses of documents arriving in the mails, and put them in order for editors' review.

Newberry Library staff. Special interest was maintained and special help provided by John Aubrey, Michael Kaplan, Steve Mandel, Terry Sullivan, and Michelene Fixico; and much gratitude is owed for the patience of Richard H. Brown.

Advice and information were exchanged with colleagues of the Atlas of Great Lakes Indian History project: Helen Hornbeck Tanner, Adele Hast, and Jacqueline Peterson. The members of the Conference on Iroquois Research and the American Society for Ethnohistory devoted three successive panel sessions to the project at annual meetings.

Institutions:

Special gratitude is owed to the Public Archives of Canada for its gift of copies of treaties and surrenders in its possession. Thanks must also be expressed to the Rochester [N.Y.] Museum and Science Center for its donation of photographs of its large collection of wampum belts. The University of Chicago made copyflo paper copies of microfilm at a minimal cost far below commercial prices. Research Publications sent a photographer without charge to film documents located at the Albany Institute of History and Art and at the New York State Archives in Albany. Work on the project was greatly facilitated by materials collected in research travel previous to the project and incorporated into project files. The American Philosophical Society made such research fellowship grants to Director Jennings

and Associate Director Druke. Through such generous contributions, as well as time and energy given by individuals, the project managed to stay within its budget despite its massive increase in size. When the project could not be finished within its allotted three years, the Newberry Library financed it to completion.

Thanks are due to each repository, publication, or individual source of materials listed below which made available copies of materials in its collections. together they have made this publication possible.

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WHERE APPROPRIATE, DOCUMENTS AND WAMPUM BELTS IN THIS MICROFILM PUBLICATION ARE INCLUDED WITH THE KIND PERMISSION OF THE SOURCES LISTED ABOVE. IN OTHER INSTANCES, PERMISSION FOR INCLUSION WAS NOT GRANTED, AND IN THIS CASE, A REFERENCE TO THE DOCUMENT IS INCLUDED IN THE CALENDAR OF DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED IN THE GUIDE TO THIS COLLECTION. ON THE MICROFILM, A GAP IN THE SEQUENTIAL NUMBERING OF DOCUMENTS HEADED BY THE SAME DATE IS AN INDICATION OF A DOCUMENT DELETION DUE TO FAILURE TO OBTAIN REPRODUCTION PERMISSION.

Commissioners of the Board of Trade to his Grace the Duke of Newcastle. From this and from the former, marked A, which the Duke of Newcastle addressed me on the 16th of last month,[1] you will ascertain the sentiments of the King, my Master, and how much his Majesty desires a redress of the grievances of such consequence to his interests, in order to disseminate every where the good effects of that happy and intimate union between the two Crowns.

Not to overwhelm your Excellency by [sending] all the papers I have received on these subjects at different times, and which are very voluminous, I refer to Mr. to give you more ample information, until I shall have the honor to confer personally with you thereon, and I flatter myself to be able to place the whole matter in a light that you will feel no hesitation in ordering the Commander in Canada to desist from his undertakings. No one honors you more perfectly than I.

Signed WALPOLE.

M. de la Chauvignerié's Visit to Oswego and Onondaga.

Report of the Voyage of M. de la Chauvignerie, officer, Interpreter of the Five Iroquois Nations, sent by order of the General, with a message to the 'Nontagués, 1728.

Three leagues from Choüéguen I sent three Wampum belts to notify the Nontagué Chiefs to meet me on the business which brought me among them; and with three other belts I invited the four other Iroquois Nations, their allies, to repair to the Nontagués to hear the message of their Father, Onontio, which I had to communicate to them.

On the arrival of the Nontagués at my tent, they told me, on the part of the Commandant of Choüéguen, that as I was passing his place on public business, I must fire the first salute and lower my flag. His proposition surprised me; my people would persuade me to do so. I therefore suddenly stood up and said to them: Ye know such is not the intention of your Father, Onontio, whose message I carry. A young fool in the canoe of those of the Lake,[2] cried out to me, that he would fire and salute the fort. I replied to him, Indian fashion, that he lied, and that I should not suffer it, being unwilling either to witness or be an accomplice to such a folly; that I was surprised he had so soon forgotten the words of his Father, Onontio, whose intentions I had communicated to him during our voyage; that I had no manner of business with him who was Commandant of the house at Choüéguen.

They returned to said Fort and reported to me that the Commandant insisted on what they had first communicated to me. I asked them whose was the land over which I wished to pass? The question caused them to droop their heads and they remained in pensive silence. It was not until I told them I wanted a decisive and categorical answer, that they replied: The ground over which I wished to walk was theirs. I then said to them, since it was their property, I, as Child of their Father, Onontio, and bearer of his message to them, wished a clear

[1] *Supra*, p. 959, the date of which, according to the present Document and on comparison with the despatch of the Lords of Trade, *supra*, V., 845, ought, seemingly, to be 1728, instead of 1726. — Ed.

[2] i. e., of Two Mountains.

road, and that all the branches overhanging the river be cut away, so that my flag might pass without being obliged to remove it from where their Father, Onontio, had placed it; and that I should not fire a salute until others had saluted me. Willingly or unwillingly they approved and we proceeded.

When I arrived opposite the house of Choüéguen, we found at the mouth of the river a canoe with people of the Sault who were returning from war. This obliged us to land to give our folks an opportunity of learning the news and to cause the Prisoners to dance, as is the custom among the tribes. During this interval the Commandant at Choüéguen sent for six of the principal Chiefs, including me. My Chiefs invited me to follow them. I answered that I had no business at that house; they were masters to go there, since they wished it; I should keep my tent with the young men. Tegarioguen wished to remain with me; I persuaded him to accompany the others, so that I may learn from him what transpired. He is, moreover, a man on whom I place great reliance. They accordingly set out for the fort. In the interval of their visit, three cannon were fired, the meaning of which I did not understand. On their return I learned that it was to do honor to the toasts. They began by—The King of England; The Commandant of the Fort, and the General of the French in Canada. These are the terms they made use of. Here is what was said to them by the Commandant of the Fort.

Brothers, I never failed to assist the people of your Nation, and you in particular, when you pass by my house and come to see me. I will always act so towards you. I invite you to peace and tranquillity between you and us.

He gave them three pots of Rum, a large piece of Pork and a bushel of Peas, which they brought to the Camp. I found them all except Tegarioguen in a state of great drunkenness. They assured me that the Choüéguen Sachem had been charmed to see them, and that he gave them milk to drink to their Brother's health. But the excitement they were in led them, nothwithstanding all the entreaties I could make, to finish what liquor they brought. This delayed me three days before the Fort, as they were drunk, so that I was unable to do any thing. I was not free from uneasiness, having only Tegarioguen for support, if I were insulted.

When the Chiefs of the Lake of the Two Mountains and of the Sault St Louis returned to my tent, the Nontagué Chiefs came to summon me, on the part of the Commandant of the Fort, to strike my flag that I had hoisted over my Tent, as I was under the guns of the Fort. I always answered Indian fashion—I knew no flag but that of their Father, Onontio, which I carried, and it should not be lowered until I was tied. Contrary to the custom of lowering it at sundown, it remained flying, night and day, the whole of the time I was constrained to remain at that post.

On the day of our departure it was again the same tune: I must absolutely fire first and strike my flag. This I would not do; therefore no salute on the one side nor on the other, and we set about starting. A Nontagué Chief, carrying a British flag in his hand, called out to me to embark. I forbade my people doing so, telling them I would not march under an English flag, and they obeyed me. I told them we should start when the English flag was no longer to be seen, which we did. I reproached the Nontagués with their weakness and the little respect they paid their Father and his colors, since they dared not pass Choüéguen without a British flag. They answered—You're right, Father; but you know we have to use every sort of management here. I replied—Under their Father's flag there was nothing to be feared. And forthwith they furled the British flag, which has not made its appearance since.

When we were within half a league of the Nontagués, the Chiefs of that Nation came to meet us with three strings of Wampum, to wipe away our tears and clear our throats, according to the custom of that Nation, after which we set out with the flag for the village. I hired Karskaroanin, a chief of the Nation, to bewail on my arrival the recent death of Ononsarogon and his nephew, and, afterwards, all the dead of the Five Nations, on behalf of their father, Onontio. On arriving at the village, he whom I had hired to wail entered first, according to custom, and I next, followed by those of the Lake of the Two Mountains and of the Sault St Louis, always bewailing the dead. I took possession of Ononsarogon's Cabin, over which floated the French flag. We remained there two days without speaking, waiting for the Chiefs of the other four Iroquois Nations, whom I had invited to come to hear the word of Onontio, their Father. Of the four Nations that were invited, the Oneida and Cayuga only came. The Nontagués assured me that the Senecas and the Mohawks do not make their appearance in their villages when invited on business. Notice was given me of the arrival of the Oneidas and Cayugas. I sent to inform them that I would speak to them on the morrow, in order to allow them the remainder of the day to recruit themselves. I did so in these words:

A Present for the Two Dead.

8 Blankets, 8 shirts, 8 pairs of stockings, 8 breech-cloths, 2 dozen of butcher-knives, 4 dozen with dog-heads, thread, needles, 2^{lb} of vermillion; on these were stretched the two Dead, three belts and other articles that were given to the family being strewn over them. The following is the speech:

Children. This is to announce to you that your chief is not dead; he reposes on my arm; by these Belts I support him.—(Naming the one and the other).

4th Belt.

Children, I am come to cover up the Dead of your Nontagué village.

5th Belt.

Children: 5 Nations. I invite you by this Belt to reunite all together. Your fire, which I kindle again, is designated by this Belt. I invite you to preserve it all together, and with your brethren of the Lake of the Two Mountains, and of the Sault St Louis, and to have but one heart. This is what I invite you to do by this Belt.

6th Belt.

Children: Five Nations. I am aware that grief overwhelms you. I know your heads are bowed down, and that you take no thought of any thing. With this Belt I lift up your heads, and clean your mats so that you may freely talk with your young men, the Warriors, about all the affairs of peace.

7th Belt.

Children: Five Nations. I suspect that your heart is sick. With this Belt I administer a mild medicine to you, to cleanse your breasts in order that you may talk freely about affairs of peace.

8th Belt.

Children: Five Nations. I wipe away your tears; I raise up your heads, cleanse your hearts and your mats. Children: Five Nations. I also know you are in darkness; by this Belt, I clear the sky and set up another brilliant and new sun, in order that you might all be able to see clear in the affairs of peace.

9th Belt.

Children. By this Belt I gather together, on your mats, all the bones of the Five Nations that have been killed, and that have died; I bring them all back to my Children, the Nontagués, and inter them in the same grave. Where I have lighted up again the fire in your country, continue always, my Children, good business.

10th Belt.

Children. I have settled all the affairs of your villages. Here now is a tenth Belt, by which I engage you all, my Children of the Five Nations, to remain quiet, and to listen, at the same time, to my word. I present you this Belt in order that you sustain, all together, the Five Nations, and all think of good business; and I invite you that we hold each other's hands, and not listen to any evil minds that may still remain. Remember I have relighted your fire, and that I am seated by it; keep your word with your brethren of the Lake of the Two Mountains, and of Sault St Louis; happy if you can form but one fire and one heart.

Notice to the Five Nations from the General, by me, La Chauvignerie, by three strings of Wampum.

Children. Messrs St Vincent, Contrecoeur, Meloise and Robert the Chief, with whom you were all acquainted, have died since you were to see me at Montreal.

End.

Abstract of Messrs. de Beauharnois and d'Aigremont's despatches, and Orders thereupon.

English Establishment at Choueguen, on the Shore of Lake Ontario.

1st October, 1728. Messrs de Beauharnais and d'Aigremont observe, that they will adopt the best measures to render the post of Choueguen useless to the trade of the English; that, to effect that, orders have been issued obliging the Canoes of the French Voyageurs, on their way down from the Upper country, to pass along the north shore of Lake Ontario, which orders will be strictly enforced, and such measures pursued as will tend to the same end.

They propose forming a new establishment in the bay of the Cayugas,[1] 8 @ 9 leagues west of the River Choueguen, by means whereof the English post would decline so that it would be abandoned.

To defray this expense, they demand a grant of 38047ll.

[1] Great Sodus bay, Wayne county, N. Y. —Ed.

Lordships will find the whole argument stated on both sides. There is no variation between the French & English but what was necessary to be made according to the different Translations of the Treaty from the Original Latin, but I think my argument holds equally in either translation and as strongly in the Latin as in either.

Your Lordships know very well how backward the French have been to name Commissaries, and in the mean time if they are permitted they would seize upon everything. But this new house at Oswego will make a stand that will embolden our Five nations, & will not easily be taken without great Cannon, the wall being four foot thick of good large stone, and it is represented to me that the French cannot bring large cannon against it, since they have no way but to come up from Montreal to the Lake against a Violent stream, all full of Rifts & Falls & Shallows, where they are forced to set up with poles most part of the way in light Canoes, or Battoes, & if they had cannon to carry, it is thought they could not set them along, & by land it is all over precipices & mountains, and Rivers to cross on both sides of the great river, so that it is not believed practicable for them to bring battering Cannon any way. The French have a Fort on the Lake at Cadaraqui, where the biggest Guns they have are patereros, that one man can carry about in his arms So that probably they could bring no bigger thither.

I have had a report from some New England captives lately redeemed from Canada that the Governour of Canada was preparing 400 French & 800 Indians to attack this Fort. But there is reason to believe that this is more given out to intimidate us than really intended, and when I charged the Governour of trois Rivieres with it he utterly denyed it, but I thought I had ground enough to hint at it by way of Reproach in my letter tho' without asserting it positively. However if they should come we are provided with a double Garrison at Oswego, provisions for six months and powder and Ball sufficient for their Defence, and I have sent proper persons among our five nations with presents to them to engage them to stand by us, and not to suffer any Indians to molest us upon their Lands, as we shall be ready to defend ourselves against the French, so that I am in good hopes to be able to hold this place, in case we are attacked, and I hope Your Lordships will support me in taking these measures for securing our right to the five nations against the Encroachments and Pretensions of the French, and represent the whole affair to His Majesty both of the French building at Niagara, contrary to the treaty of Utrecht, and of their disturbing our undoubted right of Trading and building upon the land of the five Nations at Oswego.

EXTRACT FROM THE PARTICULARS

OF THE VOYAGE OF M. DE LA CHAUVIGNELIE, OFFICER, INTERPRETER OF THE FIVE IROQUOIS NATIONS, SENT BY ORDER OF THE GENERAL WITH A MESSAGE TO THE NONTAGUES (ONONDAGAS). 1728.

[Paris Doc. VIII.]

Three leagues from Choueguen I sent three Wampum belts to notify the Nontagué Chiefs to meet me on business which brought me among them; and with three other belts I invited the four other Iroquois Nations their allies to repair to the Nontagués to hear the message of their Father of which I was the bearer to them.

On the arrival of the Nontagués at my tent, they told me on the part of the Commandant of Choueguen, that as I was passing his place on public business, I must fire the first salute and lower my

flag. This proposition surprised me; my people would persuade me to do so. I therefore suddenly stood up and said to them—Ye know such is not the intention of your Father Onontio whose message I carry. A young fool in the canoe of those of the Lake said to me aloud, that he would fire and salute the fort. I replied to him, Indian fashion, that he lied and that I should not suffer it, being unwilling either to witness or be accomplice to such a folly; that I was surprized he had so soon forgotten the words of his father Onontio wnose intentions I had communicated to him during our voyage; that I had no manner of business with him who was Commandant of the house at Choueguen.

They returned to said fort and reported to me that the Commandant insisted on what they had first communicated to me. I asked them whose was the land over which I wished to pass? This question caused them to droop their heads and they remained in pensive silence. It was not until I told them that I wanted a decisive and substantial answer, that they replied—The ground over which I wished to walk was theirs. I then said to them, since it was their property I, as a child of their father Onontio and bearer of his message to them, wished a clear road and that all the branches overhanging the river, be cut away so that my flag might pass without being obliged to remove it from where their Father Onontio had placed it; and that I should not fire a salute until others had saluted me. Willingly or unwillingly they approved and we proceeded.

When I arrived opposite the house of Chouguen we found, at the Mouth of the river a canoe with people of the Sault who were returning from war. This obliged us to land to give our folks an opportunity to learn the news and to cause the Prisoners to dance, as is the custom among the tribes. During this interval the Commandant of Choueguen sent for six of the principal Chiefs including me. My Chiefs invited me to follow them. I answered that I had no business at that house; they were masters to go since they wished it; I should keep my tent with the young men. Tegarioguen wished to remain with me; I persuaded him to accompany the others, so that I may learn from him what transpired. He is, moreover, a man on whom I have great reliance. They, therefore, set out for the fort. In the interval of their visit three cannon were fired the meaning of which I did not understand. On their return I learned that it was to honor the Toasts. They began by—The King of England; The Commandant of the Fort, and The General of the French of Canada. These are the terms they made use of. Here is what was said to them by the Commandant of the Fort.

Brothers, I never failed to assist the people of your Nation and you in particular when you pass by my house and come to see me. I will always act so towards you. I invite you to peace and tranquillity between you and us.

He gave them three pots of Rum, a large piece of Pork and a bushel of peas which they brought to the Camp. I found them in a state of great Drunkenness, except Tegarioguen. He assured that the Choueguen Sachem had been charmed to see them and that he gave them milk to drink to their Brother's health. But the excitement they were in led them, notwithstanding all the entreaties I could make, to finish what liquor they brought. This delayed me three days before the Fort, they being drunk so that I was unable to do any thing. I was not free from uneasiness having only Tegarioguen for support, if I were insulted.

When the Chiefs of the Lake of the Two Mountains and of Sault St. Louis returned to my tent, the Nontagué Chiefs came to summon me, on the part of the Commandant of the Fort, to strike my flag which I had hoisted over my Tent, inasmuch as I was under the guns of the Fort. I always answered Indian fashion; I knew no flag but that of their Father Onontio which I carried, and it should not be lowered until I was tied. Contrary to the custom of lowering it at sundown, it remained flying night and day the whole of the time I was constrained to remain at that post.

On the day of our departure it was again the same tune. I must absolutely fire first and strike my flag. This I would not do; therefore no salute on the one side nor the other, and we set out to

proceed. A Nontagué Chief carrying a British flag in his hand, called out to me to embark. I forbid my people to do so, telling them I would not march under an English flag, and they heard me. I told them we should start when the English flag was no longer to be seen, which we did. I reproached the Nontagués with their weakness and the little respect they paid their Father and his Flag since they dared not pass Chouegnen without a British flag. They answered—You're right, Father; but you know we have every thing to manage here. I replied—Under their Father's flag, there was nothing to be feared. And forthwith they furled the British flag which has not made its appearance since.

GOV. CLARKE TO THE COMMANDER AT OSWEGO.

[Lond. Doc. XXV.]

New York Nov'r 1st 1735.

Sir—I am truly sorry to hear so many complaints of your conduct at Oswego. I hope for better things, but am now in fear, if some better care be not taken, that the Garrison will all desert or perish for want of provision of which I am told there is no manner of Oconemy; it behooves you, Sir, to be very circumspect, and I earnestly recommend to you, to keep good dissipline, and to take care of the provissions and of the security of the house and garrison.

Mr Beauharnois complained to me of your Commanding a French Canoe a shore, which was passing by, I assured him I wo'd enquire into it, and I hope you will be able to acquit yourself of what he lays to your charge.

I desire you will be very vigilant and guard carefully against all surprizes of the Indians or others, Capt: Dick will convey this to you to whom you ought to give an account of your Garrison by all opportunity's as he is the Commanding Officer on the Frontiers. Sr &c

Capt. Congreve. G. C.

[Journ. of General Ass.]

Die Sabatii May 23. 1741.

Resolved, That there be allowed a sum not exceeding the sum of *Six Hundred Pounds*, to and for erecting a sufficient stone Wall, at a proper Distance round the Trading House at *Oswego*, either in a Triangular or Quadrangular Form, as the Ground will best admit of, with a Bastion or Block House in each Corner, to flank the Curtains, which are to be single for the Accommodation of Men, if need be.

to destroy the House at Oswego. And that the Messengers sent by the Council at Onondaga to tell the French Indians to keep themselves Neuter in case the Govr of Canada makes any Attempts against Osswego had returned without going or delivering their Message. Upon wch Laur Claasse is dispatched to Onondaga to prevail on the Sachems there to send another Deputation to that purpose. —

6 Feb^{ry} 1727/8. a Cacknawaga Indian who formerly lived in Canada proposes to the Commiss^{rs} to go & settle on (p. 154) the Frontiers of this Province N. E. between Still Water & Saraghtoga with 50 Indians Squaes & Children. is encouraged by the Commiss^{rs} receive Presents & is promised to be supplied with Provisions till raise some of their own —

Laurence Claasse finds the Onondaga Indians Cold about sending Deputies to the French Indians & that they stand in Awe of the French & dare not openly appear against them in the Affair of Oswego

3^{d} March 1727/8 Advice comes to the Commiss^{rs} that a French Army of a Thousand Men were marched from Canada against Oswego upon wch an Express was sent to the 6 Nations to keep all their Men at home in readiness to oppose the Attempts of the French

1728 — Nothing of Moment till

Albany 20 Augt Govr Montgomerie sends Orders to the Commiss^{rs} [that he could] to accquaint the 6 Nations that he would meet them at Albany the first of October next ensuing.

1 October Govr Montgomerie meets the 6 Nations at Albany & makes his Speech to them. in wch he points out to them in a handsome & very just Manner the Virtues & Power of His present Majesty King George the 2^{d} his Affection & Esteem for the 6 Nations as an honest & Brave People. he tells them that he renews the Cov^{t} with them & desires to make it brighter than ever. — That the Necessary

Affairs of Gov^{t} had detained him at New York or he would have met them Sooner.

He commends them for refusing [the Fren] to join the French Army who were Marched against the Remote Indians.

he tells them he expects they are now convinced that the House & Garrison at Osswego is not only for their Benefit & Security but calculated to encrease our Trade & Connexions with the Far Indians, & therefore he doubts not but they will at all Times be ready to defend this Garrison against all Attempts wch may be made against it. he desires they will grant to the King a convenient Tract of Land near the s^{d} Garrison for the Support of the People & to pasture their Cattle.

he tells them he will take Care the Traders shall use them well & expects they will return good Usage to the Traders. —

(P. 155.) Albany 4 October 1728. The 6 Nations Answer Govr Montgomerie's Speech

They are pleased with his renewing & do on their side likewise renew the Cov^{t} Chain.

As to His Majesties Opinion of them as a Brave & honest People They say it is true, when the 6 Nations are sober & not in Drink they will not Molest & injure any Body. But Strong Liquor creates violence, Quarrels & Bloodshed amongst them, They earnestly desire therefore that the Traders may not bring any Rum amongst them, but that when any of the Indians want it they may come down to Albany to fetch it.

They say the Traders shall have a free & friendly Intercourse amongst them & be welcome except they bring Rum

They give full leave to Plant & sow about Oswego & to Pasture Cattle & that they will mark out Land for that Purpose but say they will not be pleased when it is done if we go beyond the Limits. As to their defending the House at Oswego against any Attempts wch may be made

against it, they say it was told them when Leave was desired to Build it, that it was Built to protect & defend the 6 Nations & they therefore depend upon the Promise being fulfilled.

They say they are convinced the French bear them no Friendship & they make no great Dependance upon them.

They promise to use their Endeavours to draw as many of the Far Indians as they can to Trade with us.

The Govr Answers that as to Rum being brought thro their Country, its absolutely necessary that some must be carried up for the use of the Garrison at Oswego & to refresh the People who go up there in their Journey, but he will do everything in his Power to prevent its being carried for Sale amongst them & desires they would inform against any Person who shall bring them Rum to sell.

As to their defending the Garrison at Osswego, he says nothing is more natural than for them to assist in the Defence of a Place wch is maintained for their Security.

The 5 October Govr Montgomerie has a private Conferrence with Two Sachems of each Nation. in wch they tell him that as to the Defence of Oswego, he seemed Displeased that (p. 156) They did not give a positive Answer to it in their public Speech Say they, We are one Body & one Heart & if any Attempt be made against the House at Oswego, how can you imagine that we should not defend it, for we have no Affection for the French who have been our Antient Enemies.

They propose a Magazine to be erected at Albany & to be furnished with Warlike Stores, that in case our Enemies should Attack us there may be Amunition &^{c} ready. —

They say as to Rum, they dont mean that none at all should be carried up, but that it should not be bro^{t} into any of their Castles wch the Traders do & entice their People to buy it. —

Let it be brot to Oswego, but let not the Traders mix Water with it, & let Guns & Amunition & real necessaries be sent to Oswego & not only Rum —
We desire if it be in your Power that Goods be sold us Cheaper.

They say they have made an Absolute Grant of Land to the King about Oswego, but they cannot fix the Quantity till they have consulted the other Sachems who are at home, they desire Laur. Claasse may go up with them & lay it out.

The Govr expresses his Satisfaction & Approbation of this further explaination of themselves & that all their Requests shall be complied with to the utmost of his Power. —

A Senneca Indian desires a Smith & an Armourer for their Nation wch the Govr promises but then insists they shall not suffer a French Smith to live amongst them.

Albany 5 October 1728. Govr Montgomerie Speaks to the Schaahook & River Indians —

he renews the Covt Chain with them & desires they will use their Endeavours to regain their Countrymen back who have deserted & settled in Canada

They Answer that they are very much rejoiced that the Govr had sent for them to renew the Covt & to perceive the Fire wch used to burn & was almost extinguished is kindled again —They say. It is somewhat difficult for us to encrease our Number at Shaahook. It is often recommended to us by those in authority (p. 157) here to settle there & bring those back who are gone to Canada for we can scarcely have the Land wch is promised us & are Molested on that wch is our own by People who live near us. We came home late last Spring from our Hunting & planted some Land, & now this Fall our Indian Corn has been carried away against our Wills by Force & Violence.[1]

[1] I have had occasion to remark upon the Injustice done these poor People in a former part of these Abstracts. The Villainy they complain of is such as one would scarcely expect from Human Nature in its utmost Degeneracy. the Immorality of it is not greater than the ill Policy. what an Idea must it give of us

The Govr Answers that if they will let him know the Peoples Names who have injured them, he will order Satisfaction to be given & the Aggressors punished.

Albany 22d Febry 1728/9. I find a [Proclamation] Notification from the Commissrs published against selling or carrying Rum into any of the Indian Castles.

14 April 1729. The Commissrs receive Intelligence that the French were preparing to Attack the Buildings at Oswego, upon wch they dispatch Laur. Claasse to the 6 Nations with Instructions that its expected they will post proper Deputies at Oswego to acquaint the French in case they come there, that the House was built by their Order & upon their Land & any Attempt to destroy it they will deem the same as an Attempt upon their own Castles.

7 May. Two Deputies arrive from the 6 Nations to accquaint the Govr & the Commissrs that they expect every day at Onondaga 300 Indians of the Nations called Makindus & Shawanoes who have sent word they will settle themselves among the 6 Nations & that a general Council is to be held at Onondaga in 7 or 8 days & they desire that one or two proper Persons may be sent there to represent this Govt That they are informed the Govr of Canada has raised an Army of 2000 Men wch he is to head himself but whither destined they have not learnt. —

Laur. Claasse the Interpreter is sent to Onondaga. —

(P. 158.) Albany 23 May 1729. Laur. Claasse returns from Onondaga & says that the News about the Two Nations who are said to be coming there, appears to be no more than the Sachems of those Nations are expected in July to renew their Covt with the 6 Nations

3d June the Commissrs receive further information of the Grand Armament in Canada & that it is supposed to be intended against Osswego. They dispatch Spies into Canada to learn News

to the 6 Nations? And seeing the Consequence of our sole Dominion do they not court the French?

4 June. The Commiss^rs^ inform the Govr that they have recd intelligence that the Garrison at Osswego grow Mutinous at not being relieved as they say in due time & threaten to desert from the said Garrison & that Three Men have deserted & gone to the French Fort at Cadaraqui.

28 June Several Sachems of Two Nations of far Indians come to fix a Trade at Albany to make a Treaty of Peace & Friendship with this Gov^t^ And say they were discouraged by the French, & several forbidding stories told them wch they find hitherto false.

The Commiss^rs^ receive them very friendly & give them Assurances of Protection & good usage in Trade & tell them that they will find they can buy at Albany more for One Bever than for 3 with the French —

Albany 21 July 1729. A Deputation from the Oneidas accquaint the Commiss^rs^ that their Nation is in the utmost Sorrow & Distress upon account of the Loss they have sustained by the Virginia Indians with whom they have had a Battle wch lasted Two days that the Virginia Indians were Two hundred Men to their hundred that on the Seccond Day their Enemies proposed to come to a Peace with them & they recollecting the Govr Admonition to them to make Peace with all their Enemies agreed to their Enemies Proposals wch they no sooner did, than the Virginia Indians fell upon & Massacred several of their People. by this they have sustained a Loss of 55 Men killed & wounded. They insist that our Govr shall write to the Govr of Virginia to get the releasement of the Prisoners wch his Indians have taken —

The Commiss^rs^ condole with them on this Misfortune & promise them to write the Govr their Request. The Commiss^rs^ resolved also to send two of their Board up to Oneida to perform the usual Ceremony of Condolance with that Nation on this occasion —

(P. 159.) Albany 14 Feb^ry^ 1729/30. Govr Montgomerie having received a Letter from Mr Gooch Govr of Virginia upon the Subject of the Oneidas Complaint on the other side the

Present.
Philip Livingston
Henry Holland
Evert Banker
John Snyder
Rut. Bleecker
Lacester Symes
Harmanus Wendle
Ryer Gerritse
Nicol. Bleecker
Phil. Schuyler

At a Meeting of the Com.rs of the Indian affairs in Albany y.e 14th february 1707/8

Mr Laurence Claese Retind from his Journey to onondage where he Sent by order of the Com.rs on y.e 22d Janu.y last as follows

Journall of Laurence Claese the Interpreter to the 6 Nations in Company with Mr Jacob Glen

That pursuant to his Instructions from this board dated y.e 22d Jan.y I Sett out from Schinechtady on the 23. Instant & Arrived on the 4th D.o at Fort hunter y.e 5th at Canajohery but found no Indians at home to treat with me, go with us to Canondage

Albany the 14th february 1707/8

May it please your Excell.cy

Your Excell.cys favours of the 26 January we Rec.d and are glad y.t your Excell.cy is pleased to approve of our Sending the Interprete to press the Indians to perform their promise made last Summer to Capt Banker Ch: Schuyler inclosed is the Interpreters Journ.l thither whereby it appears y.t the Onondagoes are backward in their promise it Seems they dare not openly appear in the Affair of Oswego ag.t the French Indians at leaft they Seem not to be forty at it

We Shall Send word to the palatines y.t Your Excell.cy will Stand Engaged for three months provisions more to be Sent up In the Spring if they have no pork nor beef we don't Doubt but they will gett ready wheat meal & pease by the time it Can be fetch'd by the men at Oswego we Shall Send Notice by the first Opportunity to Capt Neals that peafe will be ready w.n he Can Send for it

Inclosed

Inclosed is a letter to Capt Holland from Capt Nicolls.—
for your Excell.cy better Information.

As the Onnondages are Desirous to have a Smith th.
Winter, we Cant Send one from hence, Capt Holland pro-
=mises to write to Capt Nicolls to order pinthop the Sm.
now at Oswego to go thither to work for the Indians—
Coal will be sent up as for ye palatines from hence y.e Indi-
=ans are to fetch it

We hope your Excell will be pleased, to Send up good po.
by the Return of our first Sloops for the use of the Garyson
at Oswego—

Present
Philip Livingston
Henry Holland
Myndt. Schuyler
Johs. Cuyler
Peter Vr. Brugh
Evert Bancker—
Rutger Bleecker
Ludgester Symes
Nicolaes Bleecker

At a meeting of the Comrs of Indian
affairs in albany ye 24 Feb 1730

Two Indians from Cachnawage in Canada name
Catistagie & Cahowage messengers from y.e Sachim
of the place arriv.d here this day Inform the boar.
that about 60 days ago four Indians were hunting
near new England abt 12 mile from a Settlem.t by what
we Can learn it must be Northfield three of y.m
Named Sanagarissa & his two Sons. went with a Small parcell of
beever to buy powder from their brethren y.e english who were to
return in a few Days with three Indians had been 50 days
from their wigwom & were not Returnd wch made the Indian
who ~~were~~ Stayd there out of fear make the best of his way
home to Cachnawage. on which the said Sachims Sent the s.d
two ~~Sachims~~ the Indians hither to Enquire what we might ha.
heard from them while their brethren of New England who
last at Canada desird the Indians if any thing of Consequen.
or Misfortune might happen they Should inquire into the
truth of the matter gave a Small String of wampum the
Said Sachims Expect an answer by their return home in ten
days that all the Indians were at home waiting for their
Answer before they go hunting,

The

Present
Philip Livingston
Henry Holland
Evert Banker
John Snyder
Ruf. Bleecker
Lacester Symes
Harmanus Wendle
Ryer Gerritse
Wendl. Bleecker
Phil. Schuyler

At a Meeting of the Com.rs of the Indian affairs in Albany y.e 14th February 1757

Mr Lawrence Claese Retind from his Journey to onondage where he Sent by order of the Com.rs on y.e 22nd Jan.y last as follows,

Journall of Lourence Claese the Interpreter to the 6 Nations in Company with Wm Jacob Glen

That pursuant to his Instructions from this board dated y.e 16th I Sett out from Schinechtady on the 3d Instant & Arrived on the 4th D.o at fort hunter y.e 5th at Canajohery but found no Indians at home to treat with nor go with us to Canondage

Albany the 14th february 1757

May it please your Excell.cy

Your Excell.cys favours of the 26th January we Rec.d and are glad y.t your Excell.cy is pleased to approve of our Sending the Interpreter to press the Indians to perform their promise made last Summer to Capt. Banker. Capt. Schuyler inclosed is the Interpreters Journ.l further whereby it appears y.t the Onondagoes are backwarder in their promise it seems they dare not openly appear in the affair of Oswego ag.t the French Indians at least they seem not to be forward at it

We Shall Send word to the palatines y.t Your Excell.cy will Stand Engaged for three months provisions more to be Sent up In the Spring if they have no pork nor beef we don't doubt but they will get ready wheat meal y.t pease by the time it can be fetched by the men at Oswego we Shall Send Notice by the first Opportunity to Capt. Weiss that pease will be ready as he Can send for it

Inclosed

Inclosed is a letter to Capt Holland from Capt Nicolls — for your Excellencys better Information

As the Onnondagoes are Desirous to have a Smith this Winter, we Cant Send one from hence, Capt Holland promises to write to Capt Nicolls to order Pinthop the Smith now at Oswego to go thither to work for the Indians — Coal will be Sent up this Fall for the Palatines from hence the Indians are to fetch it

We hope your Excellency will be pleased to Send up good powder by the Return of our first Sloops for the use of the Garrison at Oswego —

At a meeting of the Comrs of Indian Affairs in Albany the 24 Feb 1730

Present
Philip Livingston
Henry Holland
Myndt Schuyler
Johs Cuyler
Peter Vr Brugh
Evert Bancker —
Rutger Bleecker
Ludgester Symes
Nicolaes Bleecker

Two Indians from Cachnawage in Canada named Catistagie & Cahowage messengers from the Sachims of the place arrived here this day Inform the board that about 20 days ago four Indians were hunting near new England abt 12 mile from a settlem[t] by what we Can learn it must be Northfield three of the Named Sanagarissa & his two Sons went with a Small parcell of Bever to buy powder from their brethren the english who were to return in a few Days with three Indians had been 30 days from their wigwom & were not Returned which made the Indians who were Stayd there out of fear make the best of his way home to Cachnawage on which the Said Sachims Sent these two Sachims the Indians hither to Enquire what we might have heard from their while their brethren of New England who last at Canada desir the Indians if any thing of Consequence or Misfortune might happen they Should inquire into the truth of the matter gave a Small String of wampum the Said Sachims Expect an answer by their return home in ten days that abt the Indians were at home waiting for their Answer before they go hunting,

The

that by an Intrigue [illegible] East of y[e] Creations to [illegible] y[e] Indians
[illegible] by treating or such like pretence as they shall
[illegible] Orders in their power to [illegible] y[e] Designs
of y[e] French Excite the [illegible] y[e] in the ensuing Treaty
[illegible] y[e] English in [illegible] Enjoyne y[e] Commissrs at
[illegible] Erected by their prudent Consent & good
Likeing & [illegible] Secretary not to give y[e] Indians
any [illegible] from Designes & [illegible] y[e] they are sent
to treate wth y[e] Indians not to alist y[e] French in this Warr
but endeavoring that y[e] Indians be as Neuter as [illegible] to
be prevailed on by y[e] French in this Expedition y[t] they y[e] Nations
have resolved at their Generall meeting to defend y[e] house ag[t] y[e]
y[e] Indians and y[e] English are determd to do like ag[t] y[e] French
that a good & amicable Correspondance between y[e] y[e] Six nations
& y[e] Indians Cant be maintained unless they will keep y[e] Secret
matter & not to hearken to any proposals to be made by y[e] French
any [illegible] be assistant in this matter

Ordered that the Commissrs do also y[e] Duplicate Deed of y[e] first year
of his Majes[t] Reign [illegible] Anno Dom[o] 1727

Resolved that the Interpreter have a Copy of the Indian translations in Order to y[e] Instructions for his better Information

a blank line & page

Present
P. Livingston
H. Holland
E. Becker
J. Cuyler
D. Bleecker
L. Lagrange
H. Wendell
R. Yates
V. Bleecker
P. Schuyler

[illegible] p[r]v 131

At a meeting of y[e] Com[rs] of the Indian affairs in Albany y[e] 14 Feb[y] 1727/8

Wm Lawrence [illegible] prepare for his Journey to Onondage where he is sent by [illegible] Com[rs] of Indian Affairs to [illegible] Indians

Ordered that the Secretary [illegible] Com[rs] to the Indians at Onondage [illegible] Mr Frob Glen

That present be given to the Indians [illegible] Duke y[e] Secretary [illegible] Indians & carried up by [illegible] that is to say [illegible] Blankets [illegible] that will large enough to [illegible] Onondage

At a Meeting of the Comrs of the Indian Affairs in Albany the 2d March 1747/8

Present
Philip Livingston
Myndert Schuyler
Evert Bancker
Peter Vr Brugh
Rutger Bleecker
Lanterter Symes
Nicholas Groesbeck
Nicolaes Bleecker

Hendrick & Seth two Sachims of the mohawks Indians being arrivd here inform that board that 2 Onnoogeque indians who are Removd from Canada to live among the 5 Nations ovis=kanie Come to their Castle days ago from the little falls on the wood Creek where they had been on hunting there with Several other Canada Indians say that the Cachnawage Indians came there in 3 Days from that Castle to inquire of their brethren at Albany about three Indians who were on hunting on the frontiers of N. England that are missing as it is becomes

The Said Cachnawage indians also Said that an armey of thousand french men were Actually gone on their march against the building at Oswego on which we Sent an Express with Seven Strings of wampum to go past day & night to Inform the rest of the nations with the french Design & Intention & Suppose by this time it is Reachd as far as the Sinnekes Country you have last Summer advice of Six Nations not to admit their men to go to war but to keep them at home for the fear that the french Should make any attempts against Oswego or the Indians which we have observed & taken notice of, & order them only to go hunting near home to be ready to defend on any Surprize.

Hon. Mr. Walpole to the Court of France respecting Forts Oswego and Niagara.

Memoir respecting a Fort built by the English at Oswego. 9 March, 1728.

Mr Burnet, late Governor of New-York, having thought proper to build a fort on the River Osuego for the security and protection of the English trade in that quarter, the Marquis de Beauharnois, commanding for his Most Christian Majesty in Canada, wrote him a letter from Montreal, dated the 20th of July, 1727, which he transmitted by Mr de la Chassagne, Governor of the town of Three Rivers, complaining of the permission granted by the Governor of New-York to the English merchants to trade on the River Osuego, and particularly for having caused the aforesaid fort to be built.

The Commandant of Canada pretends that the French have the exclusive right to trade in that country; that being masters of Canada, including Lake Ontario and the adjacent territory, it is a violation of the Treaty of Utrecht to build a fort at the place where this Lake joins the Osuego river, since by that Treaty it is provided that the subjects of the one and the other Crown are not to molest each other nor to encroach the one on the other, until the Limits be fixed by Commissioners to be named on both sides.

On this principle the Commander of Canada says that he sends Mr de la Chassagne to Mr Burnet to communicate his sentiments and intentions to the latter, at the same time that he dispatches an officer to summon the commandant at Fort Oswego to withdraw with his garrison and to demolish all the works.

The Commandant of Canada feels no difficulty in treating, throughout his whole letter, the establishment of this fort as an act of hostility, and doubts not but his Court will so regard it.

It is to be remarked that the Marquis de Beauharnois executed his plans so adroitly that Mr Burnet was, before Mr de la Chassagne's arrival at New-York, already advised by the commander of his fort of the aforesaid summons on behalf of the Commandant of Canada. This summons was to the effect that the garrison should withdraw within 15 days at farthest, with their arms, ammunition and all sorts of effects belonging to the English, and completely demolish all the works, in default whereof the Marquis de Beauharnois would adopt such measures against them as he would deem proper. This summons bears date 15th of July, 1727, and it appears by the test of Begon, Major of Quebec, that he made formal service thereof on the 1st of August following.

It is of this proceeding, among others, that Mr Burnet complains in his letter to Mr de Beauharnois, dated the 8th of August, 1727, stating that it had been well, had the Commandant of Canada awaited Mr Burnet's answer, and afforded time to the Commandant of the fort to receive orders from New-York before having recourse to such a proceeding.

In regard to the Trade which the Commander of Canada pretends to belong exclusively to the French, Mr Burnet abides by the Treaty of Utrecht, Article 15 whereof states, that one and the other — namely, the subjects of Great Britain and the subjects of France — shall enjoy full liberty of resort on account of trade. This shows that the Trade is every where as free to the English as to the French; and with much less reason ought the English be denied the liberty to trade with their own subjects, such as the Five Nations are, as will more fully be seen in examining what regards the fort.

A Plan de la redoute a Machicoulis que le
ont fait construire a l'entrée de la rivier
avec maconnerie de moilons et terres gla

B Elevation de la dite Redoute

C Vingt bateaux du bois aux Anglais

D Huit Canots d'Ecorce

E 70 Cabanes aux Marchands Anglois et Ha

F Tentes des Troupes ou campent 60 Soldats

G Scituation de la redoute

H 200 Pieux de Cedre de 15 pieds de long qui

I Mouillage des Barques

A Plan of the Redout with Machicoulies which the English
built with rough masonry and clay at the mouth of the
Riviere Chouaguen

B Elevation of said Redout

C Twenty Batteaux belonging to the English

D Eight Bark Canoes

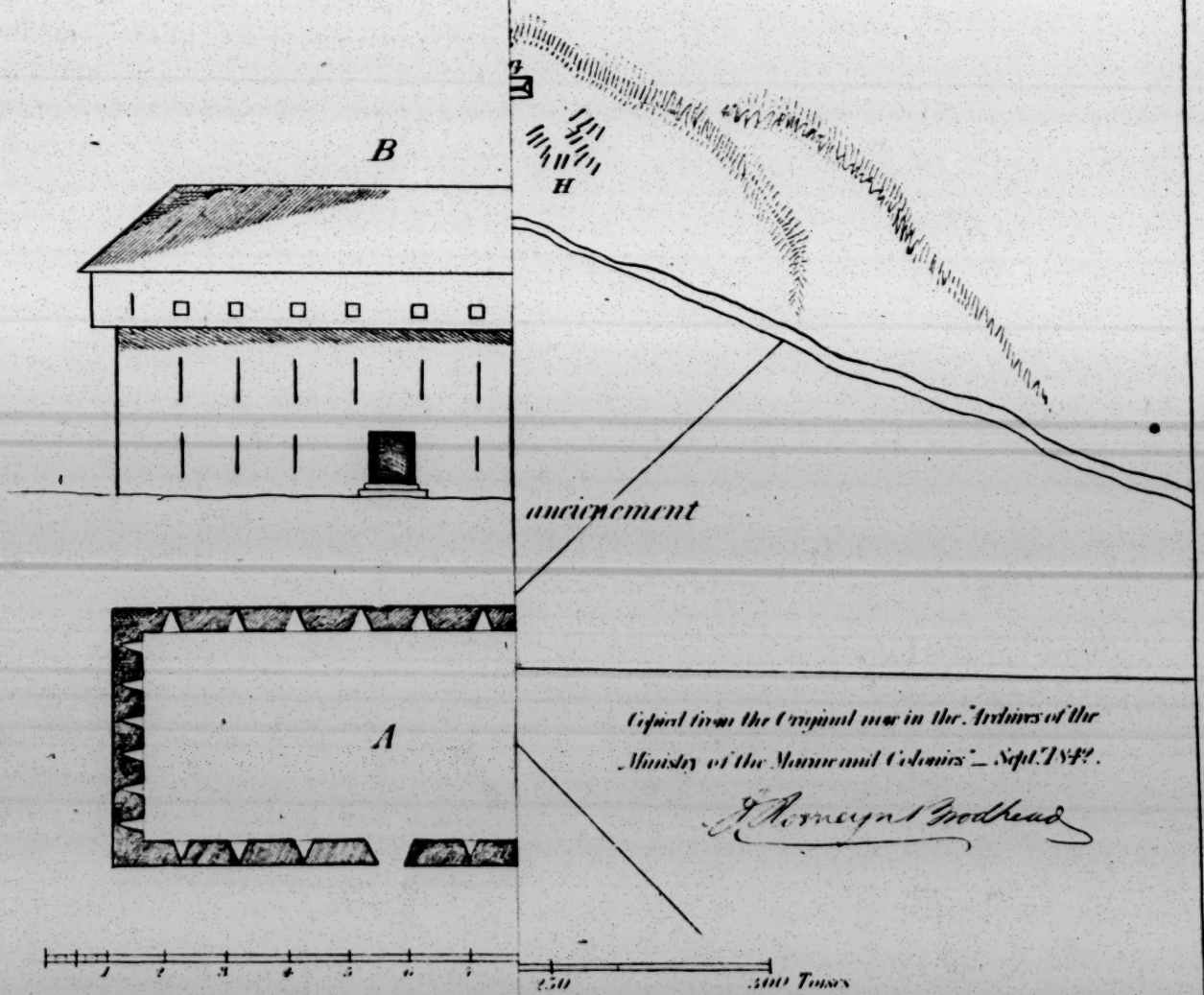
E 70 Cabins belonging to the English and Dutch Traders

F Tents of the Troops where 60 Soldiers Camp

G Situation of the Redout

H 200 Cedar pickets 15 feet long supposed to be intended
for the erection of a fort

I Anchorage of the Vessels



Copied from the Original now in the Archives of the
Ministry of the Marine and Colonies — Sept. 1842.

J. Romeyn Brodhead

A Plan de la redoute a Machicoulis que les Anglais
ont fait construire à l'entrée de la riviere Chouaguen
avec maconnerie de moilons et terres glaise

B Elevation de la dite Redoute

C Vingt batteaux du bois aux Anglais

D Huit Canots d'Ecorce

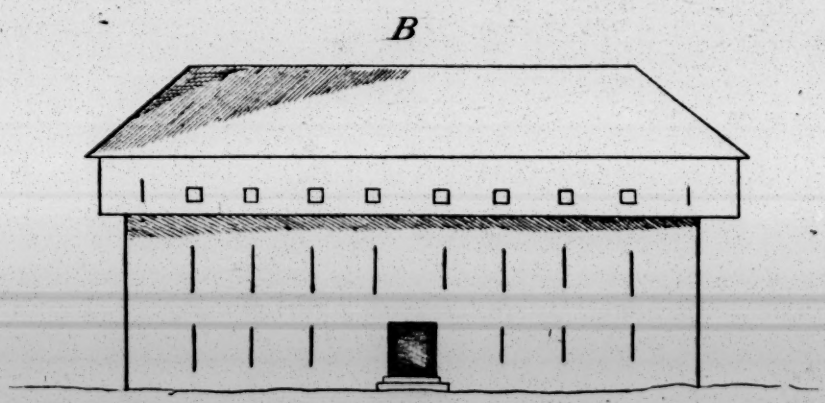
E 70 Cabanes aux Marchands Anglois et Flamandes

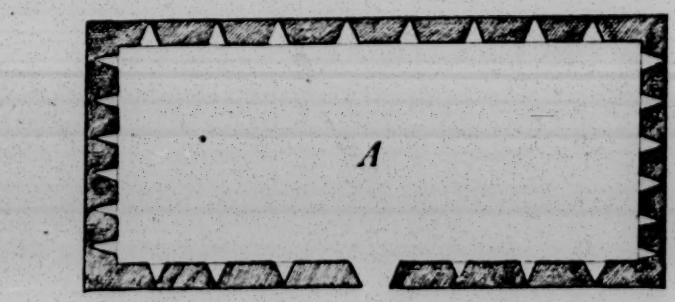
F Tentes des Troupes ou campent 60 Soldats

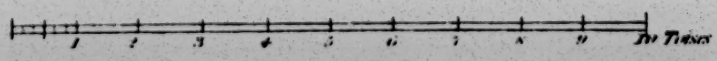
G Scituation de la redoute

H 200 Pieux de Cedre de 15 pieds de long qu'on croit etre destinés a faire un fort

I Mouillage des Barques







Entrée de la Riviere Chouaguen
scituée à la Cote du Sud du
Lac Frontenac

fait à Montreal ce
17.e Juillet 1727

(signé) Chaussegros de Léry

A Plan of the Redout with Machicoulies which the English built with rough masonry and clay at the mouth of the Riviere Chouaguen

B Elevation of said Redout

C Twenty Batteaux belonging to the English

D Eight Bark Canoes

E 70 Cabins belonging to the English and Dutch Traders

F Tents of the Troops where 60 Soldiers Camp

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I Anchorage of the Vessels

uaguen
d du

River Chouaguen

Partie du Lac Frontenac anciennement

apelle Ontario

Copied from the Original map in the Archives of the Ministry of the Marine and Colonies — Sept. 1842.

J. Romeyn Brodhead

40 30 40 50 100 150 200 250 300 Toises

Mr Burnet would be entirely justified in building this fort, and maintaining it, without violating the treaty or encroaching on the French, since the Commissioners to be named would have nothing to determine relative to the Countries of the Five Nations, who are already declared by the Treaty of Utrecht to be subjects to the Crown of England. Now, it is precisely on the lands of the Five Nations that this fort is built. All that the Commissioners would have to do would be to determine exactly and distinctly who are and who ought to be [accounted] subjects or friends of Great Britain or of France. This does not include the Five Nations, but, indeed, certain other nations of America, friends of Great Britain. Here is the Article itself:

"The inhabitants of Canada and others, subjects of France, shall hereafter give no hindrance or molestation to the Five Nations or Cantons of Indians subject to Great Britain, nor to the other Nations of America who are friends of the same. In like manner, the subjects of Great Britain shall behave themselves peaceably towards the Americans who are subjects or friends of France, and they shall, on both sides, enjoy full liberty of going and coming on account of trade. And the Natives of these countries shall with the same liberty resort to the British and French colonies, for promoting trade on the one side and the other, without any molestation or hindrance either on the part of the British or French subjects. But it is to be exactly and distinctly settled, by Commissioners, who are and who ought to be accounted subjects of Britain or of France."

To pretend, then, that Commissioners would have to pass on the Five Nations, would be to destroy what is formally declared in the first part of the Art. respecting the submission of these people to Great Britain. But as mention is made of other nations of America, friends of this Crown, and immediately afterwards of Americans, subjects or friends of France, without naming either the one or the other, it is of these latter Americans, or Nation of America only, that the Commissioners will have to determine which will or ought to be accounted subjects and friends of Great Britain or of France; and not the Five Nations, who, independent of what is declared above regarding their submission to Great Britain, have judged fit to donate anew to the King of Great Britain their entire country, as will be more fully seen by a Memoir presented to his Eminence Cardinal de Fleury on the 9th of May, 1727, Copy whereof is hereunto annexed, Letr B.

Memoir respecting Fort Niagara, presented to his Eminence, Cardinal de Fleury, 9th of May, 1727.

The Governor of New-York, being informed that the French were engaged, by order of M. de Longueil, who commands in Canada, in building a fort at Niagara, a country dependent on the Senekas, one of the Five Iroquois Nations subject to Great Britain, considered it his duty to write thereupon immediately to the aforesaid, his Most Christian Majesty's Commander in Canada. This he did on the 5th of July, 1726, representing to him that these Indians being subjects of the Crown of Great Britain, and acknowledged as such by the Treaty of Utrecht, which granted them and the other Indians permission to visit the British and French Colonies for reciprocal advantage of trade, without any molestation or hindrance on either side, as expressly stipulated by the 15th Article, they had every reason to fear that they would be molested and hindered, in their trade and otherwise, by means of a fort so situated between

Lakes Ontario and Erié, that not only would they no longer have free passage to go hunting in their country beyond these Lakes, but they would be cut off from all trade with the Farther Indians, who being no longer able to repair to the country of the Five Nations, could not consequently visit the English Colonies for purposes of trade, conformably to the said Treaty. Wherefore, the said English Governor requested M. de Longueuil to be pleased to desist from an undertaking which he had no right to attempt in another's country, and contrary to the consent of the people to whom that place belonged — an undertaking so opposed to the Treaty and to the perfect union that exists between the two Nations.

M. de Longueuil says, in the answer he returned on the 16th of August, 1726, that he was not acting except by the orders of his Court; that it was not his intention to shut in the Five Iroquois Nations, and to deprive them thereby of their trade; and that he did not think he was contravening the Treaty of Peace of Utrecht, denying, at the same time, that the Five Nations were subjects of England, and that so far from doing what he was engaged in against their will, he was building that fort with the consent of these People, given in a Council holden at Niagara, on the 14th of July, 1726.

Mr Burnet, Governor of New-York, caused, about that time, the Five Nations to be assembled at Albany, on the 7th of September, 1726, in order to ascertain whether it was true that they had consented to the establishment of Fort Niagara, and to learn all that had taken place in the Council of July, on which the French founded their pretensions.

At this meeting at Albany, the Deputies of the Five Nations (or to speak more precisely, of the Six, since the Tuscareras had removed from Carolina and formed a Sixth) publicly and unanimously protested against the attempts of the French, saying that they had never consented and would never consent to it; that the Onondages, one of the Six Nations, had indeed, at first, given some sort of consent; that it was lawful for one of the Six Nations to submit propositions for the approval of the others, which were of no effect, in case the remainder of the body non-concurred, and that the consent of these Onondages amounted to nothing more. They, themselves, had repented of this, and united with the Five Nations shortly after in sending a Deputation from the entire body to make a joint and unanimous representation to the French, who were working at the Fort, that they should desist from their work; that they had not the least right to establish themselves in that passage, and that they, the Indians, had every thing to fear from such an undertaking; that they protested against it, which they did according to their fashion.

As if this proceeding on the part of the Indians was not sufficient to indicate their disavowal, they repaired to the Governor of New-York, as above, and in three conferences with the English, in full assembly, on the 7th, 9th and 13th of September, 1726, protested anew against the French undertaking. The Onondages, in particular, expressed the utmost regret and sorrow for their weakness, and, in a word, they all claimed the protection of their Sovereign and King of Great Britain, most humbly praying Mr Burnet to be pleased to take charge of their representations, and to inform his Majesty of their complaints and apprehensions, and to recommend them to his goodness and clemency, so that He may employ his good offices near his Most Christian Majesty to have Fort Niagara demolished. And, as a stronger mark of their entire submission and complete obedience to the Crown of Great Britain, the Three Nations contiguous to the Lakes and to the place where the fort was building, gave a Deed of all the Beaver hunting ground beyond the Lakes, in confirmation of a like Deed made in the year 1701, as well as of a large extent of country on this side of the Lakes of about 60 miles;

Namely, from Canahogué, on Lake Erie, to Cahaquaragha.[1] This they did of their own accord, relying on the justice and power of his Britannic Majesty for their safety and protection.

It is to be remarked, that the Nations in question are formally acknowledged, by the Treaty of Utrecht, to be subject to and under Great Britain, and in virtue of the same Treaty they and all the Indians are to enjoy full liberty of coming and going for the purpose of trade, without molestation or hindrance. Now, the pass at Niagara is that by which the Far Indians are able to repair to the country of the Five Nations, and also the only one by which the Five Nations themselves can go into their own territory to hunt; and in spite of the benevolent and innocent views Sieur de Longueil pretends to entertain in building such a fort, the Indians cannot be reputed to enjoy free trade and passage so long as they are bridled by a fort built on their own territory, against their will, and which absolutely subjects them to the pleasure of the French, wherefore they have recourse to their Sovereign and King, the King of Great Britain, who cannot refuse to interest himself strongly, as well on account of these subjects as for the maintenance of Treaties.

Abstract of the Correspondence between Messrs. de Beauharnois and Burnet.

Canada. Abstract of Messrs Beauharnois and Burnet's letters respecting Fort Oswego, with the decision of the government of Canada, and the Minister's conclusion.

The French have been from all time in exclusive possession of the Lakes of Canada, called New France, and the sole traders in the Upper countries. This fact was so generally acknowledged, that the English who were taken in these Lakes, though in a time of profound peace, had their property confiscated without any protests.

Since the Treaty of Utrecht the English have endeavored, in virtue of the 15th Article, to prosecute trade there the same as the French, and have even wished to prevent the establishment of a house somewhat stronger than that the King had built at the place formerly occupied by Fort Denonville, on Niagara river, near Lake Ontario, which obliged the Marquis de Beauharnois, Governor and Lieutenant-general of New France, to dispatch, last July, Sieur de la Chassaigne, Governor of Three Rivers, to New-York, and to write to Mr Burnet, the Governor of the latter place, complaining of the permission given to the English merchants to trade at the Choueguen river, and of the building erected at the mouth thereof; that such an undertaking was capable of disturbing the union of the two Crowns; that he could not be ignorant of the possession by France, since a considerable time, of all the territory of Canada, whereof that of Lake Ontario and the lands adjacent form a part, and whereon his Majesty has had Fort Denonville, on the River Niagara, now rebuilt; Fort Frontenac, still existing; another on Famine river; Fort des Sables; that at Cayuga bay, and at Choüeguen, all of which have been occupied by the French, who alone have been entitled, and in

[1] For this Document see V., 800. — Ed.

Present
Ph: Livingston
Henry Holland
myndert Schuyler
Langstaf Symes
Stephanus Groesbeck
Thomas Wendle

At a Meeting of the Com.rs of Indian affairs in Albany this 14th. day of March 1752/3 Speech made by an oneyde Sachem

Brother Corlaer & quieder

I speak in the name of the Six Nations ile not that I that have Contrive what I am to say but it Concluded by all the nations what I shall now say, you have last Summer desird to build a house at Oswego, and you said at the same time that that house should be to your & our Advantage whereon we Considerd & did Consent the building of the same house but we find it on the Contrary that ile not to our Advantage for we have not the liberty when we Come there to Enter into the house to warm our Selves if they or any one Obtains that liberty before he can be half warm he is out Doors, we had also thought at the same time that we should have had goods cheaper then formerly but find it the Contrary for the powder is sold as thee by the Gill therefore Brother Corlaer & quieder we desire that we may have powder Cheaper there.

Brother the reason we desire that Goods may be Sold us Cheaper is that thereby you will Incourage all the Wa=-ganhoes & far Indians to Come & trade with you & leave the French at Canada, we Dont much Complain about the price of Dry goods but only the powder & lead you sell too dear you said also when you desired liberty to build the house that it should be a house of peace but it Seems often to be the reverse as we suppose that you & Gov.r of Canada cant often agree on the Subject and then there is again a little that you maintain a great friendship Together,

Brother we desire that you will be pleased to give us a speedy answer on the Subject that you will give us powder & lead Cheaper then you do now because it has often happend that we have Desird or proposed a matter we never Rec.d any answer thereon gave a String of 7 bands of Wampum

Answer

Answer

Brethren

We are Sorry to hear that you are Conc[erned]
and affected that the building at Oswego does not give you
such relleave as was first Intended by our Gov.r to Supply you
with powder & lead & other Necessaries for your use & Conve-
=ence that the Cantities are not Sold you there So Cheap as
you would have them we Shall not faile to Inform our Go[vr]
with your request that you may have a Speedy & Acceptable
answer we have noreun to doubt but proper Care will be
taken of Redress for you that powder & lead Shall be
Offerd you there Cheaper as has been Sold last winter
it Seems that the men there have not taken Care to Carry
with them Such a Supply as has been necessary for you & that
you have not been well Rec.d at the house is to be impu-
=ted & that Ous are not known to the Commander there
is a report that the french will take it by threetetown
Otherwise would be rec.d with Cavality its our Gov.r Chief aim
to Induce the far Indians to Come & trade with the people
of this province & you & he knows of greatest motive to draw
them is to give them goods Cheap which you must acknow-
=ledge are Sold at Every Low rate So Recommend you to
give all the Incouragem.t in your power & free trade is
Advantagous to us & you for the more trade we have the
greater quantity of goods we have to Supply Such trade as
it is a firm peace between the two Crowns of Great Brit-
=tain & France So we & the french of Canada who are Sub-
=jects must as long as Continues in Friendship & good Continuence
together wherefore we dont think that they will molest
us in the peaceable possession of the house at Oswego if they
Should they break the peace they Cant never Justify Such a vail
Account for pretending a right to your land we must needs give
you a Certain not to join the french in their pretending war
against the Confederation of Indians Liveing on a Branch
of the River of Missisipi, with an Intend to Subdue if
for that only Strengthen the french make them proud as
is drawing you from your habitations & bringing a war on
you

You while you can Live at peace for part of the same
Indians are now Liveing among you do weather go on hun=
=ting & because your wives & Children are suppose it more
its more to Stop the trade to us then to disalue them.

Whearas the Garryson at Oswego by the last advice
from Capt Nicolls will Soon be in want of pease & wheat
meal Wherefore its resolved that two bates be Repaired at
Schinechtady four men hired there one hundred Skiple
pease & 100 Skeple wheat meal be brought & 100 bags be
made to put them in to bring it up to the Carrying
place to deliver it to the men which Capt Nicolls is to
send to receive that there all which Philip Livingston
offers & provides & Stand Security for & for the Charges which
may come thereon wch the Com. do resolve & Imagine shall
be paid & Reimbarzed unto wm Philip Livingston or Order
out of the next Com. Mony if the next Assembly do not
provid & pay for the same

Present
Philip Livingston
Henry Holland
Meyndert Schuyler
Peter V. Brugh
Henrt V. Rensselaer
Langeler Symes
Evert Bleecker
Stephn Groesbeck
Jacobus Bleecker
Dan: Schuyler

At a Meeting of the Com.rs of Indian
affairs in Albany ye 19th March 1722/3

This Day Rec.d a Letter from his Ex.
cy Gov.r Hunter Esq.r Dated the 13 Inst. wherein he men=
tions to have Rec.d ours of the 14 D. that he will send
up pork by the return of the Sloops to send an Expres
with a letter for Capt Nicolls at Oswego & this wch
any desires Lyleness to go up there be Requested to de=
mand from them by his Excel.cy order to Carry arms &
powder. Every one to his your which the Com.rs desire Coll.o
Rensselaer to Order Capt of Regiment to warn Ten
Men ye go up to take arms & ammation with them to Oswe=
Resolved that his Excel.cy for Capt Nicolls best
the Interpreter at Schinechtady) Inclosed in a letter
letter to Direct him to hire a trusty Indian to Carry the Sd
letter Expresse to Oswego with all Convenient Speed

Albany the 25 March 1730

May it please your Exl

We are honourd with your Excell. fa-
vours of the 29th Feb. whereby perceive that your Exl
will take care to send up pork by the return of
the Sloops we are about to hire men to send Capt.
Nicolls assoon as the River is Navigable & free
from Ice with hundred Sheple pease & 100 wheat
Meal the last from the Carrying place to the Carry-
-ing place where we wish him an Express your Exl di-
-rected with send to Oswego with the pack & send back
to the wood Creek to receive those provisions assoon as the
whether will permit,

We Suppose the best & Cheefest way to provide provi-
-sions for the Garryson at Oswego will be to send them in
may for 12 Moths wch would save much trouble & more Costly
Charges these are but four Batteaus & free from rain will
be Requird to have six Tarpellins made of Course Duck,

Inclosed send your Excellcy Capt Nicolls last letter
whereby your Exl will see in what Condition the garryson
at that time & how necessary it is to send them ~~under writ~~
pease & Meal In wch two times we have nothing more wor-
-thy your Excellcy Notice a present wherefore Conclude
with that we are with great Esteem & Respect

Philip Livingston	Hend. Vr Rensselaer
Henry Holland	Rutger Bleecker
Myndert Schuyler	Stephanus Groesbeck
Evert Banker	Har. Wendell
Peter Vr Brugh	Nicolaas Bleecker

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Since the Treaty of Utrecht the English have endeavored, in virtue of the 15th Article, to prosecute trade there the same as the French, and have even wished to prevent the establishment of a house somewhat stronger than that the King had built at the place formerly occupied by Fort Denonville, on Niagara river, near Lake Ontario, which obliged the Marquis de Beauharnois, Governor and Lieutenant-general of New France, to dispatch, last July, Sieur de la Chassaigne, Governor of Three Rivers, to New-York, and to write to Mr Burnet, the Governor of the latter place, complaining of the permission given to the English merchants to trade at the Choueguen river, and of the building erected at the mouth thereof; that such an undertaking was capable of disturbing the union of the two Crowns; that he could not be ignorant of the possession by France, since a considerable time, of all the territory of Canada, whereof that of Lake Ontario and the lands adjacent form a part, and whereon his Majesty has had Fort Denonville, on the River Niagara, now rebuilt; Fort Frontenac, still existing; another on Famine river; Fort des Sables; that at Cayuga bay, and at Choüeguen, all of which have been occupied by the French, who alone have been entitled, and in

[1] For this Document, see V., 800. — Ed.

possession of the right, to trade there, and that such an undertaking is an infraction of the Treaty of Utrecht.

He sent, at the same time, Sieur Begon, Major of Quebec, to Choüeguen to summon the English officer in command of that new post to withdraw with the garrison, to demolish the fortifications, and to wholly vacate that post.

Mr Burnet has answered M. de Beauharnois, complaining that, without awaiting his answer, the English commandant at Choüeguen had been summoned; he does not admit the establishment, or the trade, of the English to be an infraction of the Treaty of Utrecht, inasmuch as they have traded there for 5 consecutive years without opposition.

That Art. 15 expressly stipulates that the subjects of the two Crowns shall have full liberty of coming and going among the Nations for purposes of trade; and by these Nations are to be understood, as is evident from what precedes, all Americans, subjects, allies or friends of France and of Great Britain.

That in virtue of such Treaty England claims to have a right equal to that of France to trade throughout all the Lakes and the Continent, and that it follows also that all the Natives of the country should be likewise permitted to trade in the English and French Colonies indifferently, without any molestation; that nevertheless the Canadians have done, and still do, all they can to prevent the Indians frequenting the English for purposes of Trade.

That though the Canadians might have been in times past in exclusive possession of this trade, it avails nothing, as the Treaty constitutes the rule.

That the fortified house built by the French at Niagara, on the territory and with the consent of the Five Nations, according to M. de Longueuil's letter to him dated the 16th of August, 1726, suggested to him the idea of erecting one which is much smaller at Choüeguen.

That had the Niagara post not been on the territory of the Five Nations, their consent would not have been asked; that the same has been the case with all other posts mentioned by M. de Beauharnois, which, with the exception of Fort Frontenac, had been abandoned several years before the Treaty of Utrecht, and that it is certain that they have not been built except with the permission of the Five Nations, as M. de Beauharnois admits, when he says that these establishments were formed without any opposition; and what has been built without objection can never be regarded as a conquest, as the French have wished to maintain.

That no Convention or Treaty appears ceding to the French any of the lands of the Five Nations, who, on the contrary, assert that the lands on the one and the other side of Lake Ontario belong to them.

That Art. 15 of the Treaty of Utrecht expressly declares the Five Nations under the dominion of England; that the conclusion of that article, to the effect that Commissioners to be named on both sides shall specify, exactly and distinctly, what people are and ought to be considered subjects or friends of France and what of Great Britain, cannot possibly be imagined to apply to the Five Nations, for if Commissioners were to decide anew if they be subjects of England or of France, that would be an indirect contradiction of the first part of the same article, which expressly declares them to be under the dominion of England; but mention being made of other Americans, allies of England, and of American subjects or friends of France, without naming them, it was as clear as day that the Commissioners will not have to decide except as to the last alone; that finally, he considers himself obliged to maintain the post of Choüeguen until further orders, and will complain to the Court of England of the summons served on the officer in command there.

Here are the terms of Article fifteen of the Treaty of Utrecht:

"The inhabitants of Canada and other subjects of France shall not hereafter molest the "Five Nations or Cantons of Indians, subjects of Great Britain, nor the other Nations of "America, friends of that Crown; in like manner, the subjects of Great Britain shall behave "themselves peaceably towards the Americans who are subjects or friends of France, and on "the one and the other side shall enjoy full liberty of going and coming on account of trade; "and with the same freedom the natives of these countries shall resort to the French and British "Colonies for reciprocal benefit of trade, without any molestation or hindrance on the one side "or the other. But commissioners shall exactly and distinctly settle who are and who ought "to be accounted subjects and friends of France or of Great Britain."

M. de Beauharnois had intended to dispatch a body of Regulars and Militia to dislodge the English from Choüeguen, but, upon reflection, did not consider it proper to do so without his Majesty's orders, the rather as the success of that expedition depended on the part to be adopted by the Iroquois, who had not yet gone down to Montreal. The earnestness with which these Indians spoke to him, beseeching him not to stain their territory near Choüeguen with blood, showed him that he had adopted the wise course, as it appears they would not have failed to sustain the English in case an attempt had been made to drive them from Choüeguen.

This fort being occupied, Messrs de Beauharnois and Dupuy observe that nothing remains to be done but to endeavor to render it useless to the English.

That the colony belonging to New England[1] being for the present again delivered up to Companies of Traders, who turn it to their profit, it is to be presumed that the principal object of the English, who have just settled there, is to carry on a direct trade with the Indians, and to drive a commerce immediately with the French who are engaged in smuggling.

The views of the English are equally prejudicial to the Colony, and the first remedy thought of has been to prevent the canoes of French traders, coming from the Upper country, to pass along the south shore of Lake Ontario, and to oblige them to keep always on the north of that lake, or to pass by the Grand River.

The decision of M. Dupuy, in 1726, that the King's sloops at Niagara should take on freight the packages of the Upper country Voyageurs, will facilitate this plan; because the obligation on the part of the Voyageurs to place their peltries in these barks will insure—1st. Care being taken, by the requirement of precise declarations on their part, that they do not conceal their packages, and the arrival of such packages agreeably to the manifest; also, the security of the cargo of the sloops against fraud. 2d. That those who will refuse to put their peltries on board the barks shall be marked and necessary orders issued to observe them more closely.

This attention, and a special severity towards those Frenchmen who will have the audacity to undertake the voyage to Choüeguen, will possibly render that establishment entirely useless; and as it has been erected only by Traders, apparently, and with a view to traffic and profit, the cause of the project not continuing, its effects and consequences will possibly likewise disappear.

The course adopted by M. de Beauharnois to suspend his expedition against Choüeguen in consequence of being without orders, and on account of the dispositions

[1] *Sic.* New-York. — Ed.

of the Iroquois in this regard, seems wise. It appears proper not to make any public demonstration at present; to restrict their past and future measures to rendering that post useless to English trade, and to endeavor to induce the Iroquois to contribute to that end.

16 March, 1728.

Louis XV. to Messrs. Beauharnois and Dupuy.

Extract of the Memoir of the King to the Marquis de Beauharnais, Governor and Lieutenant-general, and M. Dupuy, Intendant of New France.

His Majesty has been surprised to learn that the English have succeeded in prevailing on the Abenaquis to make peace; it is an unexpected inconvenience, but these people have been, apparently, constrained thereunto, and unable to act otherwise, and will always retain the same attachment for the French, which it appears by their speeches they are determined to do, according to assurances to that effect given by their Missionaries. He permits Sieurs de Beauharnais and Dupuy to use every means to retain them in these sentiments. It is in this view, that his Majesty has been pleased to continue the annual appropriation of Four thousand livres, granted since some years for the support of the women and children whilst the men were engaged in war, and which allowance he might have stopped; but his intention is, that this sum, which was distributed only among the Abenaquis domiciliated at Beccancourt and St Francis, be divided among all those of that nation who have Missionaries; those not domiciliated being able to serve as usefully as the others, inasmuch as they form the barrier against the English of Acadia, and it is, consequently, best to manage them. Sieurs de Beauharnais and Dupuy will make arrangements with Father de la Chasse respecting this repartition, and will see to the execution of the King's intentions in this regard.

As the English possess the power, in case of a rupture, to inflict more injury on Canada by attacking it on the lower part of the Colony than elsewhere, it would be very desirable to render it populous in that direction, which would contribute much more to its security than any thing that can be accomplished above Montreal, where the major portion of the colonists, attracted by eagerness for the Indian trade of the Upper country, endeavor to form establishments, without reflecting that they could not be sustained, and would have to be abandoned in time of war. It will be difficult to convince them of this, but however that be, his Majesty desires that Messrs de Beauharnais and Dupuy will encourage those who have no establishments to settle in the lower part of the Colony, as much as possible, and to report the measures to be adopted, in case they find it difficult to determine on this plan, the execution whereof is of the utmost consequence.

His Majesty approves of the Jesuits sending a Missionary to Narantsoüak, to retain in the Catholic religion the Abenaquis who are willing to resettle in that village. He is pleased, at the same time, to allow them wherewith to replace a Chalice, Ciborium, Ostensorium and other Church Ornaments which were pillaged when Father Rasle was killed at that Mission

Journal du voyage de Mr. de la Chauvignerie Officier
Interprète des Cinq Nations Iroquoises Detaché par
Ordre de Monsieur le Général pour porter la parole aux
Montagnés

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Marine

A trois lieües de Choüeghen J'envoyai trois Branches de porcelaine
pour avertir les Chefs Montagnés de venir au devant de Moy pour parler
d'affaires, qui étoyent le sujets de mon arrivée chés eux: et pour trois
autres Branches j'invitai les quatre autres Nations Iroquoises leurs
alliés de se trouver chez les Montagnés pour écouter la parole de leur
pere Onontio que je leur portois.

Lorsque les Montagnés furent arrivés a ma Tente ils me dirent de la
part du Commandant de Choüeghen que puisque Jepassois chez luy
pour une affaire de conséquence il falloit que Je le saluâsse le premier et
roullât mon pavillon cette proposition me surprit, mes Gens
voulurent m'engager a le faire; Je me levai pour leur brusquement et leur
dis, Vous Savés que ce ne sont point les Intentions de Votre pere Onontio
dont Je porte la parole Du Jeune Etourdy en canot des Gens du Lac me
dit hautement qu'il vouloit tirer et Saluer le fort, Je luy repliquai dans
le gout sauvage qu'il ne devoit pas tirer et que Je ne le souffrirois pas
ne voullant pas être témoin ni complice d'une pareille Sotise, que J'eus
Surpris qu'il eût si tôt oublié la parole de Leur pere Onontio dont Je luy
avois fait Connoître les intentions pendant notre route; que Je n'avois
en aucune façon affaire a celuy qui l'envoyoit devant de la
Maison de Choüeghen.

Ils retournerent au dit fort et me rapporterent que le Commandant vouloit
absolument que Je fisse ce qu'ils m'avoient dit en premier, Je leur
demandai a qui étoit la terre sur laquelle Je voulois passer, cette
proposition leur fit baisser la tête et ils resterent dans une

Silence, ce fut qu'après lequel il avoit dit que je voulois une réponse décisive et solide qu'ils me répondirent que la terre que je voulois qu'elle était à eux, alors je leur dis que puisque cette terre appartenoit qu'en qualité d'héritage de leur père Onontio et leur portant sa parole je voulois un chemin libre et que toutes les branches qui panchoient sur la rivière fussent coupées afin que mon pavillon put passer sans être obligé de le dire que leur père Onontio l'avait placé et que je ne savois de salut que lorsque l'on ne l'auroit donné; bourgmestre malgré eux approuvèrent et vinrent parlementer.

Lorsque j'arrivai par le travers de la maison de Choüeghen entré dans la rivière nous trouvâmes au canot de gens du sault qui arrivoit de Guerre ce qui nous obligea de mettre à terre pour donner le temps à ces gens d'apprendre les nouvelles et de faire danser les esclaves comme c'est l'usage parmi les Nations pendant cet intervalle le commandant de Choüeghen envoya chercher six des principaux Chefs et trois comme mes Chefs m'invitèrent à les suivre je leur répondis que je n'avois aucune affaire dans cette Maison, qu'ils étoient les maîtres d'y aller puisque je voulois que je garderois malade avec les femmes Gens, de garçons voulut rester avec moy, je l'engageai à suivre les autres afin de chercher par luy ce qui se passeroit, aussi est-ce un homme sur lequel je me fie beaucoup, ils partirent donc pour se rendre au fort pendant l'intervalle qu'ils y furent, on fut tiré trois coups de canon dont j'ignorois la cause à leur retour j'appris que c'était des salutes, qu'ils avoient commencés par le Roy d'Angleterre, le commandant du fort, et celui le General des françois du Canada, ce sont les termes dont ils se sont servis voilà ce qui leur fut dit par le commandant du fort.

Mes freres, je n'ai jamais manqué à assister les Gens de votre Nation et vous en particulier, lorsque vous avés passés chés moy

et que vous ete venus au revoir. Je ferai toujours de même a votre Egard. Je vous
invite à la paix et à la tranquilité sur vous et votre. Il leur donna huit
livres pois de Romme, une Cotriere piece de Lard et un minot de pois qu'ils
apportèrent au Camp. Je les trouvai dans un grand trein d'ivresse à l'exception
de Legarioquen. Ils m'assurèrent que les Chefs de Choüeghen avoit été charmé
de les voir et qu'il leur avoit donné du Lait pour boire au Camp lorsque chés
leurs frere mais le trein dans lequel ils Etoient les engagea quelque instance
que je fisse de boire ce qu'ils avoient apporté en Liqueur ce qui me fit Sejourner
trois Jours vis avis le fort Etant privé de façon a ne pouvoir agir en aucune
maniere, Je n'ai pas été sans inquiétude n'ayant que Legarioquen pour
Support si j'eusse été insulté.

Lorsque les Chefs du Lac des deux Montagnes et du Sault St. Louis furent
de retour a Catalouy, les Chefs Montagnes vinrent me sommer de la part du
Commandant du fort de rouler mon pavillon que j'avois arboré sur ma
Tente attendu que j'Etois sous les canons du fort, je répondis toujours dans
le gout Sauvage que Je connoissois que le pavillon de leur pere Onontio
qui Etoit celuy que je portois et qu'en fin qu'il ne croit a Cabale que lorsque Je
serois lié: et contre l'usage de l'Abbatre le soleil Couché il arrive Depeche pour
et nuit pendant tout le tems que j'ay été contraint de rester a ce poste.

Au jour du départ ce fut encore même noise, Il falloit absolument que Je fisse
le premier et roulasse mon pavillon, ce que Je n'ay point voulut faire; ainsi point
de Salut d'part, et d'autre, et nous partimes sans faire rouler. Du Chef Montagnes
tenant un pavillon Anglois a la main me fit Debarquer. Je fis de même avec
Gens de la faire leur disant que Je ne voulois pas marcher sous un pavillon
Anglois, et ils en Eloignerent, Je leur dis que quand le pavillon Anglois ne
paroitroit plus nous partirions, ce que nous fimes. Je reprochai aux Montagnes
leur foiblesse et le peu d'attention qu'ils avoient pour leur pere et pour son
pavillon puis qu'ils n'osoient passer devant Choüeghen sans avoir vu pavil
Anglois, Ils me répondirent tu as raison, mon pere, mais tu sais que nous

avons tout aménagé ici, J'expliquai que sous le pavillon de leur pere
il y avoit rien a craindre et sur le champ ils arborent le pavillon Anglois
qui n'a plus paru depuis.

Lorsque nous fumes a une demie lieüe des Montagnés les Chefs de cette
Nation vinrent au devant de nous Pleurer avec pleurs et nous debouchonner
Jesus par trois branches de porcelaine Selon L'usage de cette Nation apres
quoy nous partimes pour nous rendre au village avec le pavillon, J'estois
un Chef de la Nation que l'on nomme kaasparonnie pour pleurer a mon
arrivée La mort récente D'onontsarogon et son Neveu, et suivre tout le
morts des Cinq nations de la part de leur pere Ouontio. arrivé au village
celuy que J'avois laissé pour pleurer entre le premier Selon L'usage et
nous y apres suivis des Gens du Lac des deux Montagnes et du Sault
S'etoit toujours en pleurant les morts. J'eus possession de la Calumet.

Onontsarogon Sur laquelle estoit arboré le pavillon françois dans
laquelle nous avons Sejourné deux jours sans parler en attendant les
Chefs des quatres autres Nations Iroquoises que J'avois Invité a venir avec
la parolle D'onontio leur pere des quatre Nations Invitées il ne Restoit
que L'onnyote, le Goyoguin, les Notagués qui nous ont assurés que les
Sonontouans et les autres n'apparoissent point dans leurs villages lors qu'ils
sont invités aux affaires. Lorsque les Onnyotes, et les Goyoguins furent
arrivés on vint m'avertir Je leur fis dire que J'parlerois le lendemain
qu'ils eussent le reste du jour a se reposer et J'les fis en ces termes.

Present pour les deux morts

8 Couvertes, 8 Chemises. 8 paires de Mitasses 8 Braguets 2 Douzes de Couteaux
Bouchoirs 4 Douz: a tête de Chien, fil, Eguilles, 2 Vermillon, Sur le quel
Etoient Couchés les deux morts et trois Colliers pour demon et autres Effets
accordé a la famille voicy Le discours Mes Enfans, cet pour vous dire que
votre Chef vient par mort qu'il est resté Sur mon Chemin par ces colliers

Je le soutiens nommés en vn autre

4.e Collier

mes Enfants Jeviens decouvrir les morts de votre village Montagnés

5.e Collier

mes Enfants les cinq Nations, Jevous Invite avoir reunir tous Ensemble

le fer par ce Collier Votre feu qui a ete Eteint Je rallume

et Compris par ce Collier, Jevous Invite a le conserver tous Ensemble avec

vos freres du Lac des deux montagnes, et du haut St Louis et de ne faire

qu'vn meme Coeur, cest a quoy Jevous invite par ce Collier

6.e Collier

Mes Enfants les Cinq nations, Je sais que la tristesse vous accable, Je sais

que vos testes sont tombés et que vous ne pensez a rien Jevous relève la

teste par ce Collier et nettoye vos nattes afin que vous puissies parler

librement avec vos Jeunes Gens de Guerriers de toutes les bonnes affaires

7.e Collier

Mes Enfants, les Cinq Nations Vous ne pouvez penser que vous avez peut etre

le Coeur Brillant par ce Collier Jevous donne une medecine Douce pour vous

nettoyer le Coeur afin que vous puissiés parler librement des bonnes

affaires

8.e Collier

Mes Enfants les Cinq Nations Jevous Essuye vos pleurs, Jevous relève

la tête, nettoye le Coeur et vos nattes, Ainsy, mes Enfants, les Cinq Nations

Je Sai que vous estes dans l'obscurité, par le Collier Jevous le Ciel net

et recolle vn Soleil (Brillant) Nouveau afin que vous puissies tout voir et faire

que bonnes affaires

9.e Collier

Mes Enfants par ce Collier Jeramasse tous les os des Cinq nations qui ont

eté tués et morts sur vos nattes Je les rapelle tous chés eux Enfants

les Hotagués et les Entere en la meme fosse ou Jay rallumé le feu chés

vous mes Enfants continuez toujours les bonnes affaires

10e Collier

Mes Enfants Jay accommodé toutes les affaires de vos villages, voila apresent un dixeme Collier par le quel Jevous engage vous autres mes Enfants les Cinq Nations a vous tenir tous dans la tranquilité et lunion, tenez a Ecouter ma parolle, Jevous donne ce Collier afin que vous vous maintenies tous Ensemble les Cinq Nations et que vous pensiés tous aux affaires, et Jevous Invite a vous tenir tous par la Main et de ne point Ecouter les Mauvais Esprits qui peuvent Encore se trouver, Souvenez vous que Jay rallumé votre feu et que Jy suis plaçé, tenez votre parolle a vos freres du Lac des deux Montagnes et du Sault St. Louis, Soyez Si vous pouvés ne faire qu'un même feu et un même Coeur

Advertissement de la part de Monsieur le Général aux Cinq Nations par Moy Le Chauvignerie par trois Branches de Calumet

Mes Enfants depuis le tems que vous et Les vôtres vous chez nous a Montreal Fort mort a Mesieurs St Vincent Contrecoeur Meloize et Robert Chef que vous avez tous connus a

fin

Canada 10. 8bre 1751.
Concernant les Sauvages

Mr de Beauh.e et Lacorne

Monseigneur

417

15

M. de la Corne vient de me marquer que les
chefs Iroquois (a qui j'avois parlé touchant
les colliers que les Sonnontouans avoient
donné aux Outaouacs et Poutouatamis pour
frapper sur les Hurons) ont donné un
collier a M. de la Chauvigne pour luy
demander qu'on Cessat a Detroit de se faire
des Sonnontouans (des Sonnontouans qui ont donné les colliers
aux Outaouacs pour les engager a defaire
les Hurons; Ils en font protester denouveau

n'avoir aucune connoissance de cette af-
ire un premier de découvrir ceux qui y on
trempé afin de m'en informer, Elle a
neantmoins donné de l'Inquietude aux
Iurons qui sont venus trouver le S.r
de Boisbebert pour l'avertir que les
Outaöacs et Outoüantanix estoient ve-
nus frapper chez eux et qu'ils demandoient
sa protection pour mettre leurs famille
à couvert des Insultes pendant qu'ils
s'estendroient sur leurs gardes. Le
Commandant me marque qu'il s'est
assemblé le Lendemain les Chefs de
ces Nations, et qu'après leur avoir
fait part de ce qu'il avoit appris touchant
l'Entreprise des Tsonnontoüans, dont il les

oit avoüer receu des Colliers, Elle ons
responduz qu'ils étoiens surpriz qu'on
leur jmputaz d'avoir desi mauvaiz
(desseins, es s'esons rejettés sur
quelqües-uns de leurs genis qui dans
l'yvrene auroiens pû tenir de mauvaiz
discours, que pour eux ils ignoroiens
ce qu'on leur vouloit dire ; Dommeler
survenuz étoiens a ce Conseil qui reprochoient
de leur coté aux Outaüacz d'avoir receü
depuiz 2: ans des Colliers de Conontoüans
pour l'Execution de l'affaire dont il étoit
question, Lez Outaüacz a preze avoir
continué de desavoüer leurs, disant aussi
de Doishebere qu'ils leur demandoient

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un Conseil particulier dans lequel j'irai
s'Expliquerons plus amplement, Je ne
Sçay point le resultat, on officier me mand
seulement qu'il ne negligera rien pour
arrêter le cours de cette affaire et je lui
ay écris en consequence.

J'ay l'honneur d'être avec un très
parfait respect

Monseigneur

A Quebec ce 10.
Octobre 1731.

Votre très humble et très
obeissant serviteur.
Bellarmin

At a Council held at Philad.a April 11.th 1728

Present

The Hon.ble Patrick Gordan Esq.r Lieut. Govern.r
Isaac Norris William Trent
Samuel Preston Clement Plumsted } Esquires

Upon the Application of M.r Thomas Willing Merchant part-Owner of the Ship Dorothy, and the Report of Doctor Thomas Graeme & Doctor Lloyd Zachary Physicians, setting forth that they had viewed the said Ship, and that no Person on board had been Sick with any malignant Fever since their Arrival in this River Delaware, and that no Person now on board labours under such Symptoms as can denote him or her at this time affected with the said Distemper, but that all the said Ships Company are now in good Health, with Exception to those concerning whom they made their former Report and who have ever since been Separated from those now on Board.

It Ordered that the said Ship Dorothy be allowed to Enter & Moor in Shore at Philadelphia the Goods & Passengers on board, due Care being had, that before the said Vessell come up to Philad.a all the Bedding be Aired at a convenient Distance from the City there to be Aired, and that the said Vessell be Smoaked with Tobacco, Scrubbed with Vinegar, & that the Bales of woolen Goods on board remain Sometime exposed to the Air on Deck before Landing And further that the said Ship Lay out in the Stream of the River & not come near any Wharf till she is sufficiently cleared of which the Owners & Master are to take Notice and Govern themselves accordingly

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At a Council held at Philad.a April the 18.th 1728

Present

The Hon.ble Patrick Gordan Esq.r Lieut. Govern.r
James Logan Samuel Preston
Isaac Norris Clement Plumsted } Esq.rs

The Governour informed the Board, that James Lelort an Indian Trader was lately come to town from Chenashy on the upper parts of the River Susquehannah, to acquaint this Government with a matter he had been informed of by Mistress Whitlour, who had married the Indian called Robert Hunter, & was here with her said husband last Summer in Company with those of the five Nations who had visited

visited as they, the Import of which is, That the People of the five Nations had sent to the Miamis or Twechtweys, called also the naked Indians, Settled at the Western End of the Lake Erie within the French Claims, desiring them to engage and take up the Hatchet of War against the English & Christians, And that the said Letter was now attending, who being called in & examined upon Oath, gave the following Answer

That intending last Fall to take a Journey as far as the Miamis Indians or Twechtweys, to trade with them, he had consulted Mrs Montour a French Woman, Wife to Carrondowana, about his Journey thither, who having lived amongst them, & having a Sister married to one of that Nation, he believed might be a proper Person to advise him, and that she seemed very much to approve of the same; Upon which he proposed that she & her husband should go along with him, which she readily agreed to, and that she appeared very chearfull & desirous to undertake the Journey, But that Having occasion to stay at Shenahy for one who had engaged to accompany him, the Winter set in before they could proceed, That the Frost breaking up, he thought it proper to advise with Monawkyhickon an Indian Chief of Note in those Parts, & acquainted him with his Intentions, that he might also have ye Indians Approbation, but that the said Chief discouraged him, telling him, he might happen in his way to fall into some Bloody Heads, who came to hunt not for Skins, but for Flesh & Scalps, that would frighten him, & asked him if he did not know that all these People (the Delaware Indians) who were hunting at Allegany were called home. That talking afterwards with Mistress Montour about their intended Journey, She told him She could not go with him, for that she had heard some News that he was a Stranger to, with which She would acquaint him, but he must by no means let it be known to, that she was his Author, & then proceeded to relate to him, That an Delaware Indian Woman, whose Son had been killed some time ago by a Shawanese, had brought Monawkyhickon a long Belt of black Wampum of twelve Rows, desiring that by means thereof her Tears might be wiped away, that Monawkyhickon had sent this Black Belt to the five Nations, and that the five Nations sent the same to the Miamies, with a Message desiring to know if they would lift up their Axes, & joyn with them against the Christians, to which they agreed, that thereupon Monawkyhickon had sent four Belts of Wampum to those of his Nation who were abroad hunting, Ordering them quickly to return home. And this Examinant further says, that meeting Monawkyhickon again after this Information he desired that Indian as his old Friend to tell him what News he heard or knew

knew, but that he would tell him nothing, that hereupon the Examin.t told him what he had heard both of the four Belts sent to our Indians and of the black Belt sent by the five Nations to the Miamies, at wch the Indian appeared surprised, admiring who could inform him of these things, but that at length the Man Lucky hucken owned to him, that both these were true. And this Examinant says likewise that having acquainted Mr Montour with his Design of communicating what she had told him to our Governour, she answered he might do so, for it was with that Intention she had acquainted him with it.

The Examinant further says, that this Manawkyhucken was a near Relation of Wqueala, who was hang'd last year in Jersey, that he much resented his Death, & went immediately after to the five Nations, with whom he has long had an Acquaintance & Interest & is great with their People, He adds also, that in the parts where he has been on Susquehannah he met with some Indians of the five Nations lately come from thence who told him, on his enquiring of them for News, That the French Governour at his Return to Montreal last year from New York, where he went about the new Fort built by the English near the Lakes, sent for the Chiefs of all the Nations about Canada in Alliance with the Crown & told them, he wanted them to pull down a certain House that had been lately built But the Chiefs answered, that could not be his Business with them to pull down a House, if he wanted them to go to War, he should tell them so, The Governour answered, that he could not say that, but would send them to the chief Governour at Quebeck, who would give them an Answer, that the Govern.r of Quebeck received them very kindly, & sent them back with a Letter to the Governour of Montreal, who told them on Receipt of that Letter, that they, and the Governours would write to their Master the King of France, & desired the Indians in the mean time to go home, & to be in a Readiness till the Kings Orders came

The Examinant further says, that enquiring of Allummapees another Chief of some Indians in Delaware concerning these matters, the said Indian declared he was wholly ignorant of them all, & that he had delivered to the Examinant a small Belt of Wampum to be presented to the Governour, which was laid on the Table, as a Token, that neither he nor any of his People knew of any of these Designs, That he had further enquired of some others of our Indians, who made the same Answer, & in like manner had sent the Governour a small Piece of Wampum, to testify the same That that they were innocent & ignorant of the whole

The Board having considered this Examination are of Opinion, that there is no great Dependance to be had on this Information of Montours; However, that it will be adviseable to make further Inquiries,

that

that in case there should be any foundation for the Story it may be known as soon as possible. In the mean time it was again offered to the Governour, as it had been in September last, that the present circumstances of our affairs with the Indians rendered it necessary, that these People should be taken Notice of & visited by the Governour. To which the Governour was pleased to say, that he should be ready to undertake the Journey, whenever he can be informed (which Mr Wright had undertaken) that the Indians were returned from Hunting, for he understood there were scarce any Indians at present at or about Conestogoe, & that as soon as it was practicable, nothing should be wanting on his part to establish & confirm the good Understanding, that had hitherto subsisted between this Government & these People

The Treasurer hereupon observed, that he had very lately attended the Committee of Assembly with his Accounts in order to settle them, but that they would by no means allow of the Articles of his Disbursements for defraying the Charges of the Treaty held with those of the five Nations at Philadelphia in July last, which had been examined by this Board, & recommended by the Governour to the House, that they alledged for a Reason, that the Treaty had not been laid before the House

The Clerk answered, that by the Governours Order he had acquainted the House, that the Treaty was ready to be laid before them, whenever they should think fit to call for it, but that he was informed such Treaties had not usually been laid before the House, but at the Desire of the Assembly, unless it were particularly so Ordered by this Board

It was further Observed, that this Government might be at times lie under great Disadvantages, if on any Emergency, as Visits from the Indians, or necessary Messages to them, no Money could be had from the Treasurer to defray the Expence: The Governour was therefore requested to put the House in mind of these Exigencies, that a suitable Provision might be made for them, & that all Indian Treaties having been so long intermitted, there would now be occasion for some considerable Advance, if the Governour should meet both the Indians on Susquehannah & those on Delaware, for which there seemed to be an equal Necessity, for that they now generally thought themselves slighted

It was then Ordered that three Matchcoats be given to James Letort & John Scull to be by them delivered to Allammepees, Wm Montour & Manawky Tuckoze, & that a proper Message be drawn up, that these Indians may be induced to discover what they know touching the Information now given

At

Which Report being read, settting forth, that severals on board the Ship Dorothy had been seized with a malignant Fever, of which some were dead, a good many recovered, & a few still ailing, and that they conceived it proper to order a removal of all such as are in the least ailing into fresh air, with other conveniences; And further, that having visited the ship Pharaoh, they find all on board in good health, & the said Physicians attending were called in, & confirmed their report, viz: Dr. Græme on his Oath & Dr. Zachary on his Affirmation, & likewise added, that from what they had learnt of those now sick on board the ship Dorothy, fifteen persons had died of this Fever on the passage.

The Board taking the same into their Serious Consideration, and having perused an act of this Province, Entituled an Act to prevent Sickly Vessels from coming into this Government. ORDERED, that the said ship Dorothy come not nearer than one Mile to any of the Towns or Ports of this Province, & that the master or Owners of the said Ship do not presume to land any Goods, passengers or Sailors, from on board her at Philadelphia, without license first obtained from this Board, under the penalty in the said Act mentioned; & that the Sheriff of Philadelphia serve the master or Owners of the said Ship with a copy of this Order; And further, that he be required to provide some convenient place at the distance aforesaid for the reception of those persons, who are still sick on board, that proper care may be taken for their recovery.

'Tis further ORDERED, that the Ship Pharaoh be admitted to Enter and Land at Philadelphia the Goods & Passengers now on board her.

At a Council held at Philadia., April 11th, 1728.

PRESENT.

The Honble PATRICK GORDON, Esqr., Lieut. Governr.

Isaac Norris, William Fishbourn, } Esq'rs.
Samuel Preston, Clement Plumsted. }

Upon the application of Mr. Thomas Willing, Merchant, part owner of the Ship Dorothy, and the report of Doctor Thos. Græme & Doctor Lloyd Zachary, Physicians, setting forth that they had of new visited the said ship, and that no person on board had been seized with any malignant Fever since their arrival in this river, (Delaware,) and that no person now on board labours under such Symptoms as can denote him or her at this time affected with the said Distemper, but that all the said ship's company are now in good Health, with exception to those concerning whom they made their former Report, who have ever since been separated from those now on Board.

'Tis ORDERED, that the said Ship Dorothy be allowed to enter & putt on shore at Philadelphia the Goods & Passengers on board, due care being had, that before the said Vessel come up to Philadia., all the Bedding be put ashoar at a Convenient Distance from the

City, there to be aired, and that the said Vessel to be smoaked with Tobacco and washed with Vinegar, & that the Bales of woolen goods on board remain some time exposed to the Air on Deck before landing; and further, that the said ship ly out in the stream of the river & not come near any Wharf till she is sufficiently cleansed, of which the Owners and master are to take Notice and govern themselves accordingly.

At a Council at Philadia., April 18th, 1728.

PRESENT:

The Honble PATRICK GORDON, Esqr., Lieut. Governr.

James Logan, Samuel Preston, Isaac Norris, Clement Plumsted. } Esq'rs.

The Governour informed the Board, that James Letort, an Indian Trader, was lately come to town from Chenastry, on the upper parts of the River Susquehannah, to acquaint this Government with a matter he had been informed of by Mistress Montour, who had married the Indian called Robert Hunter, & was here with her said husband last summer in company with those of the five Nations who had visited us then, the Import of which is, That the people of the five Nations had sent to the Miamis and Twechtweys, called also the naked Indians, settled at the Western end of the Lake Erie within the french claims, desireing them to engage & take up the Hatchet of War against the English & Christians, & that the said Letort was now attending, who being called in and examined on Oath, gave the following account.

That intending last Fall to take a Journey as far as the Miamis Indians or Twechtweys, to trade with them, he had consulted Mrs. Montour, a French woman, Wife to Carondowana, about his journey thither, who having lived amongst & having a sister married to one of that Nation, he believed might be a proper person to advise him, & that she seemed very much to approve of the same, upon which he proposed that she & her husband should goe along with him, which she readily agreed to, & that she appeared very cheerfull & desirous to undertake the Journey.

But that having waited long at Chenastry for one who had engaged to accompany him, the Winter sett in before they could proceed, that the Frost breaking up, he thought it proper to advise with Manawkyhickon, an Indian Chief of Note in those parts, & acquainted him with his intention, that he might also have our Indians approbation, but that the said Chief discouraged him, telling him he might happen in his way to see some white heads, who come to hunt not for Skins but for flesh and scalps, that would frighten him, and asked him if he did not know that all these people (the Delaware Indians,) who were hunting at Allegany were called home; That talking afterwards with Mistress Montour about their intended Journey, she told him she could not goe with him, for that she had heard some news that he was a stranger to, with which she

would acquaint him, but he must by no means lett it be known that she was his author, and then proceeded to relate to him, That a Delaware Indian Woman, whose son had been killed some time agoe by a Shawanese, had brought Manawkyhickon a Long Belt of black Wampum of twelve Rows, Desiring that by means thereof her Tears might be wiped away, that Manawkyhickon had sent his black Belt to the five Nations, and that the five Nations sent the same to the Miamies, with a message desiring to know if they would lift up their Axes, and joyn with them against the Christians, to which they agreed, that hereupon Manawkyhickon had sent four Belts of Wampum to those of his Nation who were abroad hunting, ordering them quickly to return home; And this Examinant further says, that meeting Manawkyhickon again after this Information, he desired that Indian, as his old Friend, to tell him what news he heard or knew, but that he would tell him nothing; that hereupon the Examint. told him what he had heard both of the four Belts sent to our Indians, and of the black Belt sent by the five Nations to the Miamies, at which the Indian appeared surprized, admiring who could inform him of these things, but that at length He (Manawkyhickon) own to him that both these were true; And this Examinant says likewise, that having acquainted Mrs. Montour with his Design of communicating what she told him to our Governour, they answered he might do so, for it was with that intention she had acquainted him with it.

The examinant further says, that this Manawkyhickon was a near relation of Wequeala, who was hang'd last year in Jersey, that he much resented his Death, & went immediately after to the five Nations with whom he has long had an acquaintance and interest, & is great with their people. He adds also, that in the parts where he has been on Susquehannah, he mett with some Indians of the five Nations lately come from thence, who told him, on his enquiring of them for news, That the French Governour, at his return to Montreal last year from New York, where he went about the new fort built by the English near the Lakes, sent for the Chiefs of all the Nations about Canada in Alliance with the French, & told them he wanted them to pull down a certain house that had been lately built, but the Chiefs answered, that could not be his business with them to pull down a house, if he wanted them to goe to War he should tell them so. The Governour answered that he could not say that, but would send them to the Chief Governour at Quebeck, who would give them an answer, that the Governour of Quebeck received them very kindly, & sent them back with a Letter to the Governour of Montreal, who told them on receipt of the Letter, that they, vizt: the Governours would write to their Master the King of France, & desired the Indians in the mean time to goe home & be in readiness till the King's orders came.

This examinant further says, that enquiring of Allummapees, another Chief of some Indians on Delaware concerning these matters, the said Indian declared he was wholly ignorant of them all, & that he had delivered to the examinant a small belt of Wampum to be

presented to the Governour which was laid on the Table as a Token, that neither he nor any of his people knew, of any of these Designs. That he had further enquired of some others of our Indians, who made the same Answer, & in like manner had sent the Governour a small piece of Wampum to testify the same, vizt: that they were innocent and ignorant of the whole.

The board having considered this Examination, are of opinion, that there is no great Dependance to be had on this information of Montour's; However, that it will be adviseable to make further inquiries, that in case there should be any foundation for the Story it may be known as soon as possible. In the mean time it was again observed to the Governour, as it had been in September last, that the present Circumstances of our affairs with the Indians render'd it necessary, that these people should be taken notice of & visited by the Governour; To which the Governour was pleased to say, that he should be ready to undertake the Journey, whenever he can be informed, (which Mr. Wright had undertaken) that the Indians were returned from hunting, for he understood there were scarce any Indians at present at or about Conestogoe, & that as soon as it was practicable, nothing should be wanting on his part to establish and confirm the good Understanding that had hitherto subsisted between this Government & these people.

The Treasurer hereupon observed, that he had very lately attended the Committee of Assembly with his accounts in order to settle them, but that they would by no means allow of the articles of his Disbursements for defraying the Charges of the Treaty held with those of the five Nations at Philadelphia in July last, which had been examined by this board, & recommended by the Governour to the House, that they alledged for a reason, that the Treaty had not been laid before the House.

The Clerk answered, that by the Governour's order he had acquainted the House, that the Treaty was ready to be laid before them whenever they should think fit to call for it, but that he was informed such Treaties had not usually been laid before the house, but at the desire of the Assembly, unless it were particularly so ordered by this Board.

It was further observed, that this Government might at sometimes lie under great Disadvantages, if on any Emergency, as visits from the Indians or Necessary Messages to them, no money could be had from the Treasurer to defray the Expence.

The Governour was therefore requested to putt the House in mind of these Exigencies, that a suitable Provision might be made for them; And that all Indian Treaties having been so long intermitted, there would now be occasion for some considerable Advance, if the Governour should meet both the Indians on Susquehannah & those on Delaware, for which there seemed to be an equal Necessity, for that they were now generally thought themselves slighted.

It was then ORDERED, that three Matchcoats be given to James Letort & John Scull, to be by them delivered to Allummapees, Mrs. Montour & Manawkyhickon, & that a proper Message be drawn up

that the Indians may be induced to discover what they Know touching the Information now given.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, April 25th, 1728.

PRESENT:

The Honble PATRICK GORDON, Esqr., Lieut. Governour.

James Logan, Samuel Preston, Richard Hill, Clement Plumsted. Isaac Norris, } Esq'rs.

The Governour acquainted the Board, that Eight Members of Assembly having withdrawn themselves from the House, there was not a sufficient number left to make a Quorum, so that the Assembly was oblig'd to break up on Saturday the 20th Currt., at which time he received a Representation from the Speaker & the Members remaining in the House, which he now laid before the Board, & is as followes:

TO THE HONBLE PATRICK GORDON, ESQR, &c.

"It is with Concern that we are obliged to trouble the Governour "upon this occasion, & to acquaint him, that nothing less than the "Preservation of the Rights & Privileges of the Freemen of Pen- "sylvania could induce us to make the following Representation, "wherein some of our own Members may seem to be treated with "more Freedom than is decent to be used to Persons, who being "chosen to represent their Country, were presumed, at least by their "Electors, to be Men of Sense, Honour and Integrity, and we wish "it were in our Power to say what is proper upon this occasion with- "out even so much as naming them, yet what is said proceeds not "from any Disrespect to their Persons but the mere Necessity of "Speaking Truth.

"By our Constitution the Assembly of Pensylvania is to consist "of twenty six members, & two thirds of that Number make a "Quorum. Since our last Session in January, Daniel Williamson, "one of the Representatives for the County of Chester, is dead, "Christopher Vanhorn, one of the Representatives for Bucks County "is indisposed, so that he could not attend the House at this time, "And Sir William Keith, one of the Representatives for the County "of Philadia., being called to Great Britain upon Affairs of Im- "portance, (as 'tis said) his Absence has been excused by the House. "And so the Assembly consisting of twenty three Members, which "in the Sense of the Law is a full house, have since their meeting "on the 15th of this instant proceeded, as usual, in such Business "as was laid before them, untill this Day, when the Speaker being "in the Chair & the House called over, it appeared that Eight of "the Members for the County & City of Philadia., vizt: Jno. "Kearsly, Thomas Tresse, Job Goodson, Willm. Monington, Lod "Christian Sprogell, Thomas Rutter, Jno. Swift & Edward Horn, "were absent: And the Doorkeeper delivered a Letter to the "Speaker, the same was opened, & it being address'd to the Speaker

"& the Members of Assembly then present, the same was delivered "back to the Doorkeeper, with orders to acquaint the Persons who "delivered it to him, that if they intended that Paper should be "read, it must be brought into the House by some of the Persons "who signed the same, or introduced by some of our own Members "according to the order of the House.

"It was moved & agreed to by the Members then present being "Fifteen, that the Doorkeeper should call in the Eight absent Mem- "bers, who returned & said, he had delivered the Message from the "Speaker, & that he had received for answer from them, that when their "Demands contained in the beforementioned Paper (which was then "in their own custody) were comply'd with they would then come "to the House. But this Answer not being understood by the "Speaker nor the sitting Members, they never having read that "Paper, the Doorkeeper was again sent to require the said absent "Members to repair to the House immediately to attend the Service "of the Country, & likewise to acquaint them, that the Speaker & "the Members in the House were altogether ignorant of the Con- "tents of that Paper; To which we had for answer by the Door- "keeper, that the Eight Members returned their humble Respects "to the Speaker & the House, & desired him to say that they retained "their Resolution, & we might have that Paper if we would send for "it. Yet being unwilling to believe they had any Design of disa- "bling the House to proceed upon the Business of the Country, we "waited from 11 o clock in the forenoon to 6 in the afternoon this "day, expecting their Prudence would lead them to return to the "Service of their Country, but being informed that sundry of them- "selves out of Doors had said, they did not design to give any fur- "ther attendance in the House. We do now humbly beg leave to "represent this Conduct of the said Eight Members as most unwar- "rantable and unprecedented, in Breach of their Known Duty to "their Countrey, & tending to the Subversion of the Constitution, "as much as in them lies.

"But when we see those Men have not the Power to hurt, much "less to destroy our happy Establishment, but by their Willfull Ab- "sence, (which they weakly imagine can dissolve this Assembly) to "give some small Interruption to the Business of the Country, it is "no small Satisfaction to us that we Know the Design can easily be "disappointed, & a proper Remedy apply'd with the Governrs. As- "sistance; We therefore, the Speaker & sitting Members of the As- "sembly of Pensylvania, who are by far the greater Part, have "agreed to & do humbly request that the Govr. will be pleased "to call together all the Members of the present Assembly to "attend the Service of the Country, as soon as will suit with his "Conveniency, after his Return from attending the Service of the "three lower Counties. And as this Resolution tends evidently to "the Preservation of the Constitution, & especially the legisla- "tive Authority of this Province from the Designs of ill disposed "Persons, We depend upon the Govr. giving his ready and lawfull

At a Council held at Philadelphia April 18th 1728

Present

The Honble Patrick Gordan Esq Lieut Governr

James Logan
Isaac Norris
Samuel Preston
Clement Plumsted
} Esqrs

The Governr informed the Board, that James Le Tort an Indian Trader was lately come to town from Conasoy on the upper Branch of the River Susquehannah, to negotiate this Government with a Matter he had been informed of by Mrs Montour the French Woman, who had married the Indian called Steel Hunter, and was here with her Trade but last Summer in Company with most of the five Nations who had visited us there, the Deputys of which & the People of the five nations had come to the Miamis or Twichtwees, called also the naked Indians, settled near the upper End of the Lake Erie, within the French Claims, desiring them to engage & to take up the hatchet against the English & Iroquois, and that the said Le Tort was now attending who being called in, & Examined upon oath gave the following Account

That intending last Fall to take a Journey as far as the Miamis Indians or Twichtwees to trade with them, he had engaged Mrs Montour a French Woman Wife to Carondawana alias Carondawana Interpreter, who having lived amongst them and having a Child married to one of that Nation, he had made choice of her Person to advise him and that the same day made the Appear of the same, upon which he proposed that she & her Husband should go along with him, which they readily agreed to, & that he appointed the next day then following to march, but that Morning early Carondawana by whom he had engaged to accompany him, the Night & all the Indians disappeared & that he finding up he thought it proper to speak with Monsr Montour who spoken English was in bed & Sick, & sent him word he desired, that he might be admitted to his Presence, which was granted, & that he then told him the Indians Disappearance, & that the Chief Reason was Jealousy, lest he might happen on his Way discouraging him telling him he might happen on his Way to the Senecas Who desired who came to Number for them but

for

for flesh and traps that would frighten him, and asked him if he did not know that the Delaware People (the Delaware Indians) who were hunting at Allegheny were called home. That talking discovered with Wm Monture about their intended journey she told him she could not go with him, for that she had heard a long Hair that he was a Stranger to, with which she would acquaint him, but he must by no means let it be known that she was his Relation. She then proceeded to relate to him that a Delaware Indian Woman, whose son had been killed sometime ago by a Shawanese had brought Manaachyhickon a long Belt of black Wampum of twelve Rows, desiring that by means of that Belt Tears might be wiped away, that Manaachyhickon had sent this black Belt to the four Nations, & bid that the four Nations sent their Chiefs to the Misamis, with a Message desiring to know if they would lift up their Axes, and join with them against the Christians, to which they agreed; that thereupon Manaachyhickon had sent four Belts of Wampum to those of his Nation, who were across hunting, desiring them quickly to return home and this Examinant further says, that meeting Manaachyhickon again as he was informed, he asked that Indian, as his old Friend, to tell him whether he heard or knew, but that he would tell him nothing, that thereupon the Examinant told him what he had heard, both of the four Belts sent to the Indians, and of the black Belt sent by the five Nations to the Miamis, at which the Indian appeared surprized, admiring who could inform him of these things, but that at length the Manaachyhickon owned to him that it was those very things, & that this Examinant & they likewise, had having acquainted Wm Monture with his Design of communicating what he had told him he was Governour, he imagined he might do it, & was with that Intention that he had acquainted him with it. This Examinant further says that Enquiring of

Manaachyhickon

Alamachpis another Chief of ye Mes Indians on Delaware
concerning these matters, the said Indian declared he was
wholly ignorant of them all, and that he had delivered to
the Examinant a small Belt of Wampum to be presented to
the Governour, which was laid on the Table, as a Token that
neither he nor any of his People knew of any of these Designs
That he had further inquired of some others of ye Indians who
made the same Answer and in like manner had sent the
Governour a small piece of Wampum to testify the same and
that they were innocent and ignorant of the whole

The Examinant further says that Manawkyhicken was
a near Relation of Wequeala, who was hanged last year in
Jersey, that he much resented his Death, and went immediatly
after to the five Nations, with whom he has long had an
Acquaintance & Interest & is great with those People. He
says also that in the Creek where he has been on Susquehannock
he met with some Indians of the five Nations lately come
from thence, who told him on his enquiring of them for News
that the French Governour at his Return to Montreal last year
from New York, where he went about the same Time the
English were the Like, sent for the Chiefs of all the Nations
about Canada in alliance with the French, and told them he
wanted them to pull down a certain Fort that had been
lately built; But the Chiefs answered that and was no
Business with them to pull down a Fort, & he wanted them
to give to him he should take them; the Governour answered
that he came not for that, but wanted some of them to the Chief
Governour at Quebeck, who would give them a Present, that
the said Governour of Quebeck loved them very kindly and
sent them back with a Letter to the Governour of Montreal
who told them on Receipt of that Letter, that they on the
Governours word to come to their Nation the Day of Peace on
which the Indians in the meantime to go home with

in a Readiness like the Kings Orders came

The Board having considered this Examination, are of Opinion, that there is no great Dependance to be had on this Information of Manbues, However that it will be advisable to make further Enquirys, that in case there should be any Foundation for the Story it may be known as soon as possible, In the mean time Orders again opposed to the Governour, as it had been in September last that the present Circumstances of Warr with the Indians rendered it necessary that those People should be taken Notice of & assisted by the Government which the Governour was pleased to say, that he would be ready to undertake the Journey, whenever he can be informed (about wch they had not undertaken) that the Indians were returned from hunting, for he understood there were many Indians at present about Connestogoe, and that as soon as it was practicable nothing should be wanting on his Part to establish & confirm the good Understanding that had hitherto subsisted between this Government and those People

The Governour hereupon observed, that he had very duly attended the Committee of the Assembly with his Answer to their Message, but that they seemed by no means satisfied with the Reasonableness of applying to the Treasurer of the County had with those of the Inhabitants of Philadelphia in July last, which had been recommended by this Board, & recommended by the Governour to the House, when they alledged for a Reason that the County had not been called upon the House

The Clerk observed that by the Governours Order he had acquainted the House, that the Board were ready to be called upon whenever they pleased, But still it was observed, that he was informed such Orders had not usually been

and

Could be seen the House but at the Desire of the Assembly, unless
where particularly ordered by this Board

Thomas Pitcher observed that the Government might
at some times lie under great Disadvantages, upon any
Emergency as Visits from the Indians, or necessary Messages
& such, no Money could be had from the Treasurer to
defray the Expence. The Governour was therefore requested
to put the House in Mind of those Exigencies that a
suitable Provision might be made for them. And that all
Indian Treaties having been so long intermitted, there would
now be Occasion for some considerable Alterations if the
Governour should meet both the Indians on Susquehanna
and those on Delaware, for which there seemed to be an
urgent Necessity for that they now generally thought
themselves slighted

Indians

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Pensylvania 1728

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A Council held at Philadelphia May 16th 1728

Present

The Hon.ble Patrick Gordon Esq.r Lieu.t Governor

James Logan, William Trobburne,
Isaac Norris, Clement Plumsted, } Esq.rs
Samuel Preston,

A Draught of a Proclamation for securing the Peace of the Province was laid before the Board, which being read was approved of & the same being signed by the Governour was ordered to be Dated, Printed & forthwith Published & is as follows

"By the Honourable
"Patrick Gordon Esq.r Lieutenant Governour &c
"of the Provinces of Pensylvania & Counties of Newcastle Kent
"& Sussex upon Delaware

A Proclamation

"WHEREAS by the especial favour of Divine Providence, &
"its Blessing on the Endeavours of our late Honourable Proprietor,
"and the first Adventurers with him, in the Settlement of this Colony,
"the Inhabitants thereof have hitherto enjoyd a continued Course of
"Peace & Tranquillity, secured from all Hostilities, either by Invasion
"or Insurrection; To which nothing, under the Divine Hand, has more
"effectually contributed, than the prudent Care that was then taken by
"the Proprietor, to enter into a firm Alliance, & sincere Friendship with
"all the Indian Natives, & that have a numerous People: And
"Whereas by the several Treaties then made, it was specially provi-
"ded & agreed, that the said Natives should be considered as all
"Dealings, & Converse with them, as our Friends & Brethren without
"Distinction: And by the like care in this Government, the same
"Treaties have, from time to time, been continued & confirmed, & by the
"sober & prudent Conduct of the ancient Settlers & their Successors,
"the first established Friendship has been hitherto without any
"Interruption supported, & maintained; to the great Benefit, as well
"as Honour & Reputation of this Government & its European
"Inhabitants, as also of the said Natives, who have not to this time
"been guilty of any Failure, or Breach, on their Parts of the said
"Treaties. But Whereas by Reason of some rude Insults from a
"few Strange Indians, who had ranged among our Inhabitants, some
"Actions tending to Hostilities ensued: Whereupon the People assembled
"themselves in Companies, under an Apprehension that those Robbers

might

" might be followed by much greater Numbers. And since these Motions,
" a most Barbarous Murther has been committed by some furious Men, on
" the Bodies of three harmless & quiet Natives, our Friends; for which the
" Malefactors have been happily seized, and are in safe Custody, in order to
" be tried & suffer condign Punishment. Now for Prevention of all
" further & other Breaches of the established Peace & Friendship between
" us & the said Natives, I do by Virtue of the Power & Authority to me
" derived, from the King's Sacred Majesty, & the Honble the Proprietors
" & Governors Chief of this Province & adjacent Counties, hereby strictly
" Charge & Command all and singular His Majesties Subjects, Free
" Europeans of whatsoever Nation they be, who reside in the said
" Province & Counties, that on no Pretence they abuse any Indian
" Native of the Nations around us, as the Delawares, Conestogoes, Canawese,
" Shawanese, Mingoes, or those of the five Nations, or any other
" coming and demeaning themselves peaceably among us, but that
" on all Occasions, they treat all the said Indians with the same civil
" Regard that they would an English Subject. And that by all means
" they avoid that unbecoming Practice of expressing or shewing their
" weak unhandsome Fears, by which they greatly expose themselves to
" Remarks that are dishonourable. But because, on the late Alarms,
" Apprehensions have been raised of Insults from foreign Indians: To
" the End, that the Inhabitants may not in any such Case (should it
" unfortunately happen) be unprovided, I do Hereby Direct & Require all
" His Majesty's Liege Subjects within the said Province & Counties, that
" they be at all times duly furnished, with Suitable Arms & Ammunition
" for their Defence, to be used in case of real Necessity, by the Order &
" Direction of proper Officers, who shall be duly appointed for that
" Purpose, And that they fail not to appear with them in proper Time &
" Place, if there should be Occasion to use them, in Defence of themselves
" their Families & Country.

" Given in Council at Philadelphia under my hand & the Great
" Seal of the said Province the Seventh day of May in the first Year of the
" Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second by the Grace of God, over
" Great Britain France & Ireland King Defender of the Faith &c Anno
" Dom 1728

" God save the King "

Qst

"you would in behalf of the Country, by whom you are entrusted,
"assist me with your Advice, and make such Provision as may en-
"able me effectually to put in practice those necessary measures I
"have already mentioned for establishing the publick peace, and you
"may assure yourselves I shall decline no toil or fatigue on my part,
"that may contribute to so good an End.

After which the House withdrew, & the Council adjourned.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, May 16th, 1728.

PRESENT:

The Honble PATRICK GORDON, Esqr., Lieut. Governr.

James Logan, Isaac Norris, Samuel Preston, William Fishbourn, Clement Plumsted. } Esq'rs.

A Draught of a Proclamation for securing the Peace of the Province was laid before the Board, which being read was approved of, & the same being signed by the Governour, was ordered to be Sealed, Printed, and forthwith Pu' lished, & is as followes.

"BY THE HONOURABLE PATRICK GORDON, Esqr.,
"Lieutenant Governour of the Province of Pensylvania & Counties
"of Newcastle, Kent & Sussex, upon Delaware.

"A PROCLAMATION.

"WHEREAS, by the especial Favour of Divine Providence & its
"Blessings on the Endeavours of our late Honourable Proprietor,
"and the first Adventurers with him, in the Settlement of this Co-
"lony, the Inhabitants thereof have hitherto enjoy'd a continued
"Course of Peace & Tranquility, secured from all Hostilities, either
"by Invasion or Insurrection: To which nothing under the Divine
"hand has more effectually contributed, than the prudent Care that was
"then taken by the Proprietor, to Enter into a firm Alliance & Sin-
"cere Friendship with all the Indian Natives, at that time a numer-
"ous People. AND WHEREAS, by the several Treaties then made,
"it was specially provided & agreed, that the said Natives should be
"considered in all Dealings, & Converse with them as our Friends &
"Brethren without Distinction; And by the like Care in the Go-
"vernment, the Same Treaties have from time to time been continued
"& confirmed, & by the sober & prudent Conduct of the ancient
"Settlers & their Successors, the first Established Friendship has
"been hitherto without any Interruption Supported & maintained,
"to the great Benefit, as well as Honour & Reputation of this Go-
"vernment & its European Inhabitants, as also of the said Natives,
"who have not to this time been guilty of any Failure or Breach on
"their Parts of the said Treaties. BUT WHEREAS, by Reason of
"some rude Insults from a few strange Indians, who had ranged
"amongst our Inhabitants some Actions tending to Hostilities en-
"sued; Whereupon the People assembled themselves in Companies,
"under an Apprehension that those Robbers might be followed by

"much greater Numbers. And since these Motions, a most barbar-
"ous Murther has been committed by some furious Men on the
"Bodies of three harmless & quiet Natives, our Friends; for which
"the Malefactors have been happily seized and are in safe Custody,
"in order to be tried & suffer condign Punishment. NOW for Pre-
"vention of all further other Breaches of the Established Friendship
"between us & the said Natives, I do, by Virtue of the Powers &
"Authorities to me derived from the Kings sacred Majesty, & the
"Honble the Proprietors & Governours in Chief of this Province &
"adjacent Counties, hereby strictly Charge & Command all and
"Singular His Majestys Subjects, the Europeans of whatsoever Na-
"tion they be, who reside in the said Province or Counties, that on
"no Pretence they abuse any Indian Native of the Nations around
"us, vizt: the Delawares, Conestogoes, Ganawese, Shawanese, Min-
"goes or those of the Five Nations, or any other coming and demean-
"ing themselves peaceably amongst us, but that on all occasions
"they treat all the said Indians with the same civil Regard that they
"would an English Subject; And that by all means they avoid that
"unbecoming Practice of expressing or Shewing their weak unhand-
"some fears, by which they greatly expose themselves to Remarks
"that are dishonourable. But because, on the late Alarms, Appre-
"hensions have been raised of Insults from foreign Indians: To the
"End, that the Inhabitants may not in any such Case (should it un-
"fortunately happen) be unprovided. I do hereby Direct & Require
"all His Majestys Liege Subjects within the said Province & Coun-
"ties, that they be at all times duly furnish'd with suitable Arms
"& Ammunition for their Defence, to be used in case of real Ne-
"cessity by the order & Direction of proper Officers, who shall be
"duly appointed for that Purpose. And that they fail not to ap-
"pear with them in proper Time & Place, if there should be Oc-
"casion to use them, in Defence of themselves, their Families &
"Country.

"Given in Council at Philadelphia, under my hand & the Great
"Seal of the said Province, the Sixteenth day of May, in the first
"year of the Reign of our Sovereign LORD GEORGE the Second by
"the Grace of God, over Great Britain, France & Ireland, King,
"Defender of the ffaith, &c., Annoq Dom., 1728.

"GOD SAVE THE KING.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, May 17th, 1728.

PRESENT:

The Honble PATRICK GORDON, Esqr., Lieut. Govr.

James Logan, William Fishbourn,
Isaac Norris, Clement Plumsted. } Esq'rs.
Samuel Preston.

The Board enter'd upon the Consideration of the Presents proper to be made to the Indians at the ensuing Treaty, & 'TIS ORDERED, that the following Goods be provided by the Provincial Treasu-

"much greater Numbers. And since these Motions, a most barbar-
"ous Murther has been committed by some furious Men on the
"Bodies of three harmless & quiet Natives, our Friends; for which
"the Malefactors have been happily seized and are in safe Custody,
"in order to be tried & suffer condign Punishment. NOW for Pre-
"vention of all further other Breaches of the Established Friendship
"between us & the said Natives, I do, by Virtue of the Powers &
"Authorities to me derived from the Kings sacred Majesty, & the
"Honble the Proprietors & Governours in Chief of this Province &
"adjacent Counties, hereby strictly Charge & Command all and
"Singular His Majestys Subjects, the Europeans of whatsoever Na-
"tion they be, who reside in the said Province or Counties, that on
"no Pretence they abuse any Indian Native of the Nations around
"us, vizt: the Delawares, Conestogoes, Ganawese, Shawanese, Min-
"goes or those of the Five Nations, or any other coming and demean-
"ing themselves peaceably amongst us, but that on all occasions
"they treat all the said Indians with the same civil Regard that they
"would an English Subject; And that by all means they avoid that
"unbecoming Practice of expressing or Shewing their weak unhand-
"some fears, by which they greatly expose themselves to Remarks
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"hensions have been raised of Insults from foreign Indians: To the
"End, that the Inhabitants may not in any such Case (should it un-
"fortunately happen) be unprovided. I do hereby Direct & Require
"all His Majestys Liege Subjects within the said Province & Coun-
"ties, that they be at all times duly furnish'd with suitable Arms
"& Ammunition for their Defence, to be used in case of real Ne-
"cessity by the order & Direction of proper Officers, who shall be
"duly appointed for that Purpose. And that they fail not to ap-
"pear with them in proper Time & Place, if there should be Oc-
"casion to use them, in Defence of themselves, their Families &
"Country.

"Given in Council at Philadelphia, under my hand & the Great
"Seal of the said Province, the Sixteenth day of May, in the first
"year of the Reign of our Sovereign LORD GEORGE the Second by
"the Grace of God, over Great Britain, France & Ireland, King,
"Defender of the ffaith, &c., Anno Dom., 1728.

"GOD SAVE THE KING.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, May 17th, 1728.

PRESENT:

The Honble PATRICK GORDON, Esqr., Lieut. Govr.
James Logan, William Fishbourn, Isaac Norris, Clement Plumsted. } Esq'rs.
Samuel Preston.

The Board enter'd upon the Consideration of the Presents proper to be made to the Indians at the ensuing Treaty, & 'TIS ORDERED, that the following Goods be provided by the Provincial Treasu-

and sent up to Conestogoe by the first Opportunity, vizt: twenty Strowd Matchcoats, twenty Blanketts, twenty Duffels, twenty Shirts, one hundred wt. Gunpowder, two hundred wt. of Lead, five hundred Flints, & fifty Knives, with Rum, Bread, Pipes & Tobacco, together with such Provisions as may be necessary for the Governour & his Company.

It was moved that a Day should be appointed for the Tryal of John & Walter Winters, that Notice thereof may be given to the Indians, but the same was deferr'd until the Chief Justice should be consulted thereon.

At a Council held at Philadia., May 20th, 1728.

PRESENT:

The Honbl PATRICK GORDON, Esqr., Lieut. Govr.

James Logan, Clement Plumsted, Saml. Preston, Thomas Laurence, William Fishbourn, } Esq'rs.

The Governour acquainted the Board, that John Smith & Nicholas Schonoven, two Indian Traders from Pechoquealin, near Durham Iron Works, had this day delivered him a verbal message from Kakow-watchy, the Chief of the Shawanese there, to this Effect: That he having heard that the Flatt heads, (Indians so called) were come into this Province with a design to make war upon our Indians, he had sent eleven of his men armed to enquire into the truth of the report, with orders to assist our Indians in case the same should be true; that their provisions failed them, & they were oblig'd to gett from our inhabitants wherewithal to subsist, but that they offered no rudeness till our people used them ill, & fired upon them, that he is very sorry for what has happened, & that he has a great love for us all as his Brethren, but that one of their number is wounded & lost his gun, which he desires may be sent.

The Board taking the same into Consideration, ORDERED that an Answer be sent to the above message, to inform Kakow-watchy of the Imprudent conduct of these eleven Indians, & the Confusion that has happen'd thro' their means, & to warn them to be more cautious in their Behaviour for the future, that the Govr. may probably see them some time in the Fall at Durham, & care shall be taken to enquire for the gun. That three Matchcoats be sent to Kakow-watchy as a present, together with the Matchcoat Belt and Hatchet which were left by their Indians, & that forty shillings be given to each of the said messengers for their trouble & expence, with their entertainment in Town for two Days.

MEMORANDUM: Pursuant to Appointment with the Indians at Conostogoe, the Governour attended with some members of Council, & divers other gentlemen, to the number of about thirty, who voluntarily offered their company thither, sett out from Philadelphia on the 22d of May, & on the 23d in the evening came to the House of Mr. Andrew Cornish, about a mile distant from the Indian town. The 24th & 25th days were spent in waiting for some other persons ex-

pected at the Treaty & in mutual civilities, & on the 26th the Treaty began as followes:

At a Council held at the Indian Town of Conestogoe, May 26th, 1728.

PRESENT:

The Honble PATRICK GORDON, Esqr., Lieut. Govr.

Some Members of Council & divers other Gentlemen.

PRESENT ALSO:

Ganyataronga,
Tawenna,
Tanniatchiaro,
Taquatarensaly, alias Capt. Civility,
} Chiefs of the Conestogoe Indians.

Oholykon,
Peyeashickon,
Wikimikyona,
} Chiefs of some of the Delaware Indians on Brandywine.

Howickyoma,
Skayanannego,
Onneygheat,
Nanamakamen,
Peyhiohinas,
} Chiefs of the Ganawese Indians.

Weysow-walow
Keyscykakalow,
Nichtamskakow,
} Chiefs of the Shawanese.

Shakawtawlin or Sam, Interpreter from the English into the Delaware.

Captain Civility, Interpreter from the Delaware into the Shawanese and Mingoe (alias Conestogoe.)

Pomapechtoa, Interpreter from the Delaware into the Ganawese Language.

Mr. Nicholas Scull,
Mr. John Scull,
Mr. Peter Bizallion,
} Assistant Interpreters.

The Govr. spoke as followes:

My Friends & Brethren:

"You are sensible that the Great William Penn, the Father of "this Countrey, when he first brought his people with him over the "broad Sea, took all the Indians and the old Inhabitants by the hand, "& because he found them to be a sincere honest people, he took "them to his heart & loved them as his own. He then made a strong "League & chain of Friendship with them, by which it was agreed "that the Indians & the English, with all the Christians, should be "as one People.

"Your Friend & Father Wm. Penn still retained a warm affection "for all the Indians, & strictly commanded those whom he sent to go- "vern this people to treat the Indians as his children, & continued in "this kind love for them until his death.

"His sons have now sent me over in their stead, & they gave me "strict charge to love all the Indians as their Brethren, & as their

ther William Penn loved you. I would have seen you before this me, but I fell sick soon after I came over, & continued so till next Spring. I then waited to receive some of the five Nations who came to see me at Philadelphia, & last Fall I heard you were all gone out a hunting.

"I am now come to see you, and to renew the ancient Friendship "which has been between William Penn's People and you. I was "in hopes that Sassoonan & Opekasset, with their People, would "have been likewise here, they have sent me kind Messages & have "a warm Love for the Christians. I believe they will come to me "at Philadelphia, for since they could not gett hither I have desired "them to meet me there.

"I am now to discourse with my Brethren, the Conestogoes, De-"lawares, Ganawese & Shawanese Indians upon Susquehannah, & "to speak in Love to them.

My Brethren:

"You have been faithfull to your Leagues with us, your Hearts "have been clean, & you have preserved the Chain from Spotts or "Rust, or if there were any you have been carefull to wipe them "away; your Leagues with your Father William Penn, & with his "Governours are in Writing on Record, that our Children & our "Childrens Children may have them in everlasting Remembrance. "And we Know that you preserve the memory of those things "amongst you by telling them to your Children, & they again to "the next Generation, so that they remain stamp'd on your Minds "never to be forgott.

"The Chief Heads or Strongest Links of this Chain I find are "these Nine, vizt:

1st. "That all William Penns People or Christians, and all the "Indians should be brethren, as the Children of one Father, joyned "together as with one Heart, one Head & one Body.

2d. "That all Paths should be open and free to both Christians "and Indians.

3d. "That the Doors of the Christians Houses should be open to "the Indians & the Houses of the Indians open to the Christians, & "they should make each other welcome as their Friends.

4th. "That the Christians should not believe any false Rumours "or Reports of the Indians, nor the Indians believe any such Ru-"mours or Reports of the Christians, but should first come as Breth-"ren to enquire of each other; And that both Christians & Indians, "when they hear any such false Reports of their Brethren, they "should bury them as in a bottomless Pitt.

5th. "That if the Christians hear any ill news that may be to "the Hurt of the Indians, or the Indians hear any such ill news that "may be to the Injury of the Christians, they should acquaint each "other with it speedily as true Friends & Brethren.

6th. "That the Indians should do no manner of Harm to the "Christians nor their Creatures nor the Christians do any Hurt to "any Indians, but each treat the other as their Brethren.

7th. "But as there are wicked People in all Nations, if either

"Indians or Christians should do any harm to each other, Complaint "should be made of it by the Persons Suffering that Right may be "done, & when Satisfaction is made, the Injury or Wrong should be "forgott & be buried as in a bottomless Pitt.

8th. "That the Indians should in all things assist the Christians, "& the Christians assist the Indians against all wicked People that "would disturb them.

9th. "And lastly, that both Christians & Indians should acquaint "their Children with this League & firm Chain of Friendship made "between them, & that it should always be made stronger & stronger "& be kept bright & clean, without Rust or Spott between our Chil-"dren and Childrens Children, while the Creeks and Rivers run, "and while the Sun, Moon & Stars endure.

"And for a Confirmation on our Parts of all these Several Arti-"cles, We bind them with these Several Parcels of Goods, vizt:

20 Strowd Matchcoats,	1 Cwt. of Gunpowder,
20 Duffells,	2 Cwt. of Lead,
20 Blanketts,	500 Flints,
20 Shirts,	50 Knives,

After which the Governour proceeded & said.

"My Brethren:

"I have now spoke to the League and Chain of Friendship, first "made by your Father William Penn with your Fathers, which is "confirmed. I am now to acquaint you with an unhappy Accident "that has afflicted me & all good People amongst us, and we lament "& mourn with you on the heavy Misfortune.

"About forty days agoe we heard that the Twechtweys were "coming as Enemies against this Countrey. I believe it is false, "for we never hurt the Twechtweys; And about eighteen Days since "I received an Express from the Iron works at Mahanatawny, ac-"quainting me that Eleven forreign Indians, painted for War, & "armed with Guns, Pistoles and Swords, were come amongst our "Inhabitants, plundering them & taking away their Provisions by "Force, whereupon some of our People, to the number of twenty "men, with Arms, went to speak to them Civilly but the Indians "fired upon them & wounded some of them; Our men likewise fired "on the Indians & wounded some of them also, but the Indians fired "first. It was very ill done to fire.

"As soon as I had this Account I took horse and went to Maha-"natawny with several Gentlemen of Philadelphia, but the Indians "were gone off. I found our People believed there were more "coming, and therefore some Hundreds mett together with their "Arms to defend themselves in case the Indians should attack "them.

"As I was returning home I heard news that grieved me exceed-"ingly. I was told that two or three furious Men amongst us had "Killed three or four Indian Friends & hurt two Girls. I went back "mourning, & sent out Men to take the Murtherers, who were ac-"cordingly taken, & they are now in Irons in a Dungeon to be tried "by the Laws of the Great King of all the English, as if they had

"Killed so many of his own Subjects. I have likewise caused "Search to be made for the dead Bodies, & two Women were found "murthered, who by my order were laid in a Grave and covered "with Shirts & Strowds. I hear likewise that the dead Body of an "Indian man has been found & is buried.

"You Know there are wicked People among all Nations; there "are ill People amongst you, & you are sometimes forced to putt "them to Death. The English are a great People, & there are like-"wise wicked men amongst them. I mourn for this Misfortune, & "will do all I can to comfort the Relations of the Dead when I see "them, which I hope will be at Philadelphia with Sassoonan & Ope-"kasset.

"About eight months agoe I received an account that an English "man was Killed by some Indians, at the House of John Burt, in "Snake town. I heard John Burt was very abusive to the Indians, "and I sent to apprehend him, but he fled; if he can be taken he "will be punished. But since there was a Man Killed, we expect "the Indians will doe us Justice by apprehending the Murtherers "that they may be punished, for we must be just and faithfull to "each other, that this Spot may be wiped away & the Chain be "kept bright & clean.

"You know, My Brethren, that one Link of the Chain is, that "when the Indians are uneasy they should tell it to us, & when we "are uneasy we will tell it to them. I therefore desire your Hearts, "may be open, that I may know if you have any Cause of Grief "which I will endeavour to remove, for I am your Brother.

"I have issued a Proclamation requiring all our People to use you "well which shall be read unto you before I goe away. I will pre-"vent any Hurt being done to our Friends the Indians, because "those who do not behave themselves agreeable to what is therein "commanded, will be severely punished.

At a Council held at the Indian Town of Conestogoe, May 27th, 1728.

PRESENT:

The Honble PATRICK GORDON, Esqr., Lieut Governr.

And the same as before.

TAWENNA in the Name, & on the Behalf of all the Indians present spoke to the Governour, which was rendered into English by John Scull, Interpreter, & is as follows:

Give Ear my Brethren of Philadelphia, the Conestogoe Indians, the Shawanese, the Ganawese & Delawares have somewhat to say, which they will speak presently.

They say they look upon the Governour as if William Penn himself were present. They are four Nations & among them there are several foolish People, as if they were just sprung from the Earth; But that since their first friendship with William Penn, they never have received any Wrong or Injury from him or any of his People.

That several foolish People among them committed Follies and

Indiscretions, but they hope these will never interrupt the Friendship which is between their People & us, for that they & all William Penns People are as one People, that Eat, as it were, with one Mouth, & are one Body & one Heart.

Then presenting a Belt of Wampum of Eight Rows, they say: They would not have the Governour grieve too much for the rash inconsiderate Actions that of late have been committed; they must be buried & forgot, for that what has happen'd was done by their Friends, if it had been done by their Enemies they would have resented it, but that we & they are One; That they have always mett with Justice and Kindness from William Penn, and from all the Governours whom he has sent here, & thus do all the Indians of Conestogoe, Delaware, the Shawanese & Ganawese say.

That they are extreamly glad & satisfied with what the Governour said to them yesterday, it greatly rejoyced their Hearts that they have had no such Speech made to them since the time that the Great William Penn was amongst them, all was good and nothing was amiss.

Then presenting four Strings of Wampum, they say: They will visit the Governour at Philadelphia after the Harvest is over, & then they will speak fully to him as their Brother & Friend, for the Conestogoes, Delawares, Shawanese & Ganawese will then come to him, & he may look up the Conestogoe Road & expect them; That what happen'd at John Burt's house was not done by them, it was done by one of the Menysincks, who are of another Nation, & therefore they can say nothing to it.

After this Answer of the Indians some of the Gentlemen present moved the Governour, that seeing now there was now a numerous Company of our Inhabitants mett together, he would be pleased to press the Indians to declare to him if they suffered any Grievance or Hardship from this Government, because several Reports had been industriously spread abroad as if they had some just Cause of Complaint. And the Governour having ordered the Interpreters to acquaint them herewith; They all answered that; they had no Cause of Complaint, that William Penn & his People had still treated them well, & they had no Uneasiness.

The Governour then told them that he was well pleased with what they had said unto him, and that since the Indian, who Killed the Englishman at Burt's house is not of their Nation, he would demand Justice from that Nation to which he belonged.

The Proclamation was then interpreted unto them, which seemed to please them very much.

Then the Governour having ordered some Rum, Bread, Tobacco & Pipes to be delivered to them, & likewise one Strowd Matchcoat & one Shirt to Civility, one Strowd Matchcoat & Shirt to Shakatawlin or Sam, & one Shirt to Pomapechtya, the three Indian Interpeters; he took all the Indian Chiefs by the Hand, & desired them that when they returned home they should acquaint all their people with what had now pass'd between them & us, that the Remembrance thereof might endure for ever.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, June 3d, 1728.

PRESENT:

The Honble PATRICK GORDON, Esqr., Lieut. Governour.

Richard Hill,	William Fishbourn,	Esq'rs.
Isaac Norris,	Clement Plumsted,	
Samuel Preston,	Thomas Laurence.	

The Governour informed the Board, that while he was at Conestogoe he received an Answer to the Messages sent by order of this Board of the 15th ulto. to Allummapees, Opekasset & Manawkyhickon, which were now read, & are in Substance: That Allummapees and Opekasset had received the Governours Letter and Present, that they had nothing in their Hearts but Love & Goodwill towards the Governour & all his People, that they would have apprehended some Danger if the Governour had not sent to them, but that now their Doubts are over & offer to meet the Governour at Molatton, because they cannot reach Conestogoe by the time appointed.

The Message from Manawkyhickon is to this Effect: That he believed the Governour Knew nothing of the Fight between the Shawanese & white People, & desires that the back Inhabitants may be cautioned not to be so ready to attack the Indians as they were at that time; That he very well remembers the League between William Penn & the Indians, & hopes the Govr. will be carefull therof, and that He will come to Philadelphia with the Chiefs of the Five Nations.

The Governor then said, that understanding Allummapees & Opekasset with some of their People were come to Molatton, he dispatched Messengers to them, with an Invitation to come down to Philadelphia, & that accordingly they were now come, & had brought with them some of the Relations of those Indians that were lately Killed by the Winters, and therefore he was now to advise with the Board upon what might be proper to be said to them, & the Presents necessary on this Occasion.

And the same being had under Consideration, the Board are of opinion, that the Substance of what pass'd at Conestogoe may be proper to be repeated, with a particular Account of our Care in apprehending the Criminals, and a firm Assurance that they shall be punished according to our Laws; and 'TIS ORDERED, that the following Goods be provided, vizt: ten Strowd Matchcoats, five Blanketts, five Duffels, ten Shirts, twenty five pounds Powder, Sixty pounds Lead, one hundred Flints, two dozen Knives, two dozen Scissors, two dozen Tobacco Boxes, two dozen Tobacco tongs, one dozen looking Glasses, & one pound Vermillion for the general Present, And three Strowds, three Blankets, three Duffells, three Shirts, and Six Handkerchiefs for the Relations of the Dead, and that Care be taken to Entertain those Indians hospitably during their Stay amongst us.

Instructions to Smith & Skolehoven, 1728.

To John Smith and Nicholas Skolehoven, Messengers from the Chief of the Shawanese, at Pechoquealin.

In Answer to your Message You are to Tell my friend Kakowwatchy that I am very glad to hear from him. We have always understood him to be a wise good man inclined for Peace and a Lover of the Christians.

That if these eleven men were sent out to assist our Indians against the Flattheads, it was kindly done of him.

But those People behaved themselves foolishly. It was not becoming any of our friends to come into the Christians' Houses with Guns pistoles and Swords painted for War, and to take away the poor People's Provisions by force with great threatnings to those that opposed them. This was not a behaviour becoming ffriends, nor what we expected from the Shawanese.

The English thought these men were foreign Indians come from the French or Spaniards. They went out with some few Arms to defend themselves, but spoke civilly to them and inquired who they were, their Answer was in Spanish with their Arms in their hands. All the English that went out affirm the Indians fired five Shott before they fired one. And there are five of our People Sorely wounded.

The English therefore have just cause to complain, for the Indians came in an unfriendly manner to disturb them in their houses. This was very wrong. It is well that no lives were lost on either side. They must be wiser for the future. William Penn made a firm peace and league of friendship with all the Indians, and the Chain from time to time has been bright'ned. The Shawanese were not then in this Country, they came long afterwards and desired leave of the Conestogoe Indians and of William Penn, to Settle in this Country. Leave was granted to them, both by the Indians and English. They promised to live in peace and friendship with us, and the Conestogoe Indians became their Security. They promised for the Shawanese that they should live in Peace & friendship. They must be careful to keep their Words. These eleven Indians through their foolish behaviour have caused great Confusion. Our People thought they were forerunners of much greater Numbers, and hundreds of our People armed themselves, & some mischief followed.

The Govern^{r} is now Setting out to Conestogoe to treat with all these our Indians there, and he would be glad that Kakowatchy could have been present, but the time is now to Short. He will Speak with the Indians in 4 dayes.

The Govern^{r} expects the Chiefs of the Five Nations at Philad^{a} in 14 dayes; they have sent him word that they are coming on a Treaty of friendship to brighten the Chain between us.

When these Treaties are over, our ffriend Kakowatchy may know

what passes at them. We shall alwayes include the Shawanese in our Treaties, but then they must act as true friends and not let any of their People come armed for War among our People to disturb them. We are all for Peace, All William Penn's People are for Peace, but they are Englishmen, and have hearts & Courage.

The Govern^{r} will be glad to see Kakowatchy at Durham some time this year, when the Treaties are over and when the weather grows cooler. He will then treat him as his friend & Brother. The Govern^{r} will also take care to inquire for the Gun & other things the Indians have lost, and they may have them again if they are found, but the Owners should not come for them themselves, they have already disturbed our People. The Govern^{r} now sends one Matchcoat & one pair of Stockens, a belt & a little hatchet that the Indians left. These were brought to Philad^{a}, and the Govern^{r} now sends strouds to his friend Kakowatchy to confirm these his Words, and shall be glad to hear from him.

Indorsed:

Copy of the Message sent to Kakowwatchy, 21st May, 1728.*

Indian Answer to Governor, 1728.

Allomappis & Oppakhassit's Answer to the Governour's Letter, Dated the 16th of May, 1728.*

Tell my Brother that we have heard his Letter, which we Like Very well & are Glad of, for it has Eas'd our minds, & we have nothing but love and good will toward the Governour and all his People. If we had not Rec'd this Letter from our Brother we Should have been in some fear of Danger but now our doubts are over, We understand our Brother the Governour Expects that we should meet him at Conestogo which we cannot well do, but if the Governour pleases we will meet him at Molaton Eight Nights hence. We are very desirous that Capt Civility & two or three of the Connoie Indians should be there. We have no more to say at present but that we are in True friendship with our brother the Governor and wth all his People, and that we shall meet at Molaton and discourse together in Love.

The above answer was Delivered in Indian and Interpreted by James Letort to us, the 22^{d} May, 1728.

Nicholas Scull,
Antony Zadowsky.

* See Col. Records, vol. iii, p. 327.
† See Col. Rec. vol. iii, p. 333.—Also Archives, p. 222.

TWO

INDIAN TREATIES

THE ONE HELD AT

CONESTOGOE

In *MAY* 1728.

AND THE OTHER AT

PHILADELPHIA

In *JUNE* following,

BETWEEN

The Honourable *PATRICK GORDON* Esq; Lieut. Governour of the Province of *Pennsylvania*, and Counties of *New-Castle*, *Kent*, and *Sussex* upon *Delaware*,

AND

The Chiefs of the *Conestogoe*, *Delaware*, *Shawanese* and *Canawese Indians*.

TAKEN from the Minutes of Council, and published by Authority.

THE Governour having last Fall acquainted the Indians *of* Conestogoe, *by Mr.* Wright, *that he designed to visit them, so soon as their People were come home out of the Woods in the Spring, received an Account about three Weeks since from Mr.* Wright, *that Capt.* Civility *the Chief of those* Indians *with his People were returned: Whereupon the Governour dispatched an Express to acquaint the* Indians, *that he would meet them about the* 23*d of* May *Instant at* Conestogoe, *where he desired that the Chiefs, of all the* Indians *might be present, and that Capt.* Civility *would dispatch Messengers to* Sasseonan, Opekasset *and* Manawky-hickon *Chiefs of the* Delawares, *who live up the River* Sasquehannah *to be there.*

Pursuant to this Appointment, the Governour attended with some Members of Council, and divers other Gentlemen, to the Number of about Thirty, who voluntarily offered their Company thither, set out from Philadelphia *on the* 22*d of* May, *and on the* 23*d in the Evening came to the House of Mr.* Andrew Cornish, *about a Mile distant from the* Indian-Town. *The* 24*th and* 25*th Days were spent in waiting for some other Persons expected at this Treaty, and in mutual Civilities, and on the* 26*th the Treaty began as follows.*

At a Council held at the Indian-*Town of* Conestogoe, May 26, 1728.

PRESENT,

The Honourable PATRICK GORDON, *Esq*; *Lieut. Governour, some Members of Council and divers other Gentlemen.*

PRESENT ALSO,

Ganvatarouga.
Tawenna.
Tannatchiaro.
Tagnatanensaly, alias Captain *Civility*. } Chiefs of the *Conestogoe Indians.*

Owlekon.
Peycasickon.
Wilmikyona.
Lowackyona. } Chiefs of some the *Delaware-Indians* on *Brandywine.*

Skavanannego.
Onneyghat.
Nawenakamen.
Peshobinas. } Chief of the *Canawese Indians.*

Weyssow-walow.
Neseokakalow.
Wechtdinskakow. } Chiefs of the *Shawanese.*

Shakachtawlin, or Sam. Interpreter from the *English* into the *Delaware.*

Captain *Civility.* } Interpreter from the *Delaware into the Shawanese* and *Mingoe* alias *Conestogoe.*

Pomapechtoa. Interpreter from the *Delaware* into the *Canawese Language.*

Mr. Nicholas Scull.
Mr. John Scull.
Mr. Peter Bizallion. } Assistant Interpreters.

The Governour spoke as follows.

My Friends and Brethren,

YOU are sensible, that the Great *William Penn*, the Father of this Country, when he first brought his People with him over the broad Sea, took all the *Indians* the old Inhabitants by the Hand, and because he found them to be a sincere honest People, he took them to his Heart and loved them as his own. He then made a strong League and Chain of Friendship with them, by which it was agreed that the *Indians* and the *English*, with all the *Christians* should be as one People.

YOUR Friend and Father *William Penn*, ſtill retained a warm Affection for all the *Indians*, and ſtrictly commanded thoſe, whom he ſent in his Place to govern this People to treat the *Indians* as his Children, and continued in this kind Love for them until his Death.

HIS Sons have now ſent me over in their Stead, and they gave me ſtrict Charge to love all the *Indians* as their Brethren, and as their Father *William Penn* loved you. I would have ſeen you before this Time, but I fell ſick ſoon after I came over, and continued ſo till next Spring. I then waited to receive ſome of the *Five-Nations* who came to ſee me at *Philadelphia*, and laſt Fall I heard you were all gone out a hunting.

I am now come to ſee you, and to renew the ancient Friendſhip which has been between *William Penn*'s People and you. I was in Hopes that *Saſſoonan* and *Opekaſſet*, with their People, would have been likewiſe here, they have ſent me kind Meſſages, and have a warm Love for the *Chriſtians*, I believe they will come to me at *Philadelphia*, for ſince they could not get hither, I have deſired them to meet me there.

I am now to diſcourſe with my Brethren the *Coneſtogoes*, *Delawares*, *Canaweſe*, and *Shawaneſe Indians* upon *Saſquehannah* and to ſpeak in Love to them.

MY Brethren,

YOU have been faithful to your Leagues with us, your Hearts have been clean, and you have preſerved the Chain from Spots or Ruſt, or if there were any, you have been carefull to wipe them away: Your Leagues with your Father *William Penn*, and with his Governours, are in Writing on Record, that our Children and our Childrens Children, may have them in everlaſting Remembrance: And we know that you preſerve the Memory of theſe Things amongſt you, by telling them to your Children, and they again to the next Generation, ſo that they remain ſtamp'd on your Minds never to be forgot.

THE chief Heads or ſtrongeſt Links of this Chain, I find are theſe Nine, *viz.*

I. THAT all *William Penn*'s People or *Chriſtians*, and all the *Indians*, ſhould be Brethren, as the Children of one Father, joined together as with one Heart, one Head, and one Body.

II. THAT all Paths ſhould be open and free to both *Chriſtians* and *Indians*.

III. THAT the Doors of the *Chriſtians* Houſes ſhould be open to the *Indians*, and the Houſes of the *Indians* open to the *Chriſtians*, and that they ſhould make each other welcome as their Friends.

IV. THAT the *Chriſtians* ſhould not believe any falſe Rumours or Reports of the *Indians*, nor the *Indians* beleive any ſuch Rumours or Reports of the *Chriſtians*, but ſhould firſt come as Brethren to enquire of each other. And that both *Chriſtians* and *Indians*, when they hear any ſuch falſe Reports of their Brethren, they ſhould bury them as in a bottomleſs Pit.

V.

V. THAT if the *Chriſtians* heard any ill News that may be to the Hurt of the *Indians*, or the *Indians* hear any ſuch ill News that may be to the Injury of the *Chriſtians*, they ſhould acquaint each other with it ſpeedily, as true Friends and Brethren.

VI. THAT the *Indians* ſhould do no Manner of Harm to the *Chriſtians* nor to their Creatures, nor the *Chriſtians* do any Hurt to the *Indians*, but each treat the other as their Brethren.

VII. BUT as there are wicked People in all Nations, if either *Indians* or *Chriſtians* ſhould do any Harm to each other, Complaint ſhould be made of it by the Perſons ſuffering, that Right may be done; and when Satisfaction is made, the Injury or Wrong ſhould be forgot, and be buried as in a bottomleſs Pit.

VIII. THAT the *Indians* ſhould in all Things aſſiſt the *Chriſtians*, and the *Chriſtians* aſſiſt the *Indians* againſt all wicked People that would diſturb them.

IX. AND laſtly, That both *Chriſtians* and *Indians* ſhould acquaint their Children with this League, and firm Chain of Friendſhip made between them, and that it ſhould always be made ſtronger and ſtronger, and be kept bright and clean, without Ruſt or Spot between our Children and Childrens Children, while the Creeks and Rivers run, and while the Sun Moon and Stars endure.

AND for a Confirmation on our Parts of all theſe Articles we bind them with theſe ſeveral Parcels of Goods, *viz.*

20 Strowd Match-Coats.	100 wt. of Gun-Powder.
20 Duffells.	200 wt. of Lead.
20 Blanketts.	500 Flints.
20 Shirts.	50 Knives.

AFTER which the Governour proceeded and ſaid.

My Brethren,

I have now ſpoke to the League and Chain of Friendſhip, firſt made by your Father *William Penn*, with your Fathers, which is confirmed. I am now to acquaint you with an unhappy Accident that has afflicted me, and all good People amongſt us, and we lament and mourn with you on the heavy Misfortune.

ABOUT ſo ty Days ago, we heard that the *Twechtweyes* were coming as Enemies againſt this Country, I believe it is falſe, for we never hurt the *Twechtweyes*. And about eighteen Days ſince, I received an Expreſs from the Iron-works at *Mahanatawny* acquainting me, that Eleven foreign *Indians* painted for War, and armed with Guns, Piſtols, and Swords, were come amongſt our Inhabitants, plundering them and taking away their Proviſions by Force, whereupon ſome of our People, to the Number of twenty Men with Arms, went to ſpeak to them civilly, but the *Indians* fired upon them and wounded ſome of them; our Men likewiſe fired on the *Indians*, and wounded ſome of them alſo, but the *Indians* fired firſt. It was very ill done to Fire.

AS ſoon as I had this Account I took Horſe and went to *Mahanatawny*, with ſeveral Gentlemen of *Philadelphia*, but the *Indians* were gone off. I found our People believed there were more coming, and therefore ſome Hundreds met together with their Arms to defend themſelves, in Caſe the *Indians* ſhould attack them.

AS I was returning Home, I heard News that grieved me exceedingly, I was told that two or three furious Men amongſt us, had killed three of our *Indian* Friends, and hurt two Girls. I went back mourning, and ſent out Men to take the Murtherers, who were accordingly taken, and they are now in Irons, in a Dungeon, to be tried by the Laws of the Great King of all the *Engliſh*, as if they had killed ſo many of his own Subjects, I likewiſe cauſed Search to be made for the dead Bodies, and two Women were found murthered, who by my Order were laid in a Grave, and covered with Shirts and Strowds; I hear likewiſe that the dead Body of an *Indian* Man has been found and is buried.

YOU know there are wicked People amongſt all Nations, there are ill People amongſt you, and you are ſometimes forced to put them to Death. The *Engliſh* are a great People, and there are likewiſe wicked Men amongſt them. I mourn for this Misfortune, and will do all I can to comfort the Relations of the Dead when I ſee them, which I hope will be at *Philadelphia*, with *Saſſoonan* and *Opekaſſet*.

ABOUT eight Months ago, I received an Account, That an *Engliſhman* was killed by ſome *Indians*, at the Houſe of *John Burt* in *Snaketown*, I heard *John Burt* was very abuſive to the *Indians*, and I ſent to apprehend him, but he fled, if he can be taken, he will be puniſhed. But ſince there was a Man killed, we expect the *Indians* will do us Juſtice, by apprehending the Murtherers, that they may be puniſhed, for we muſt be Juſt and Faithful to each other, that this Spot may be wiped away, and the Chain be kept bright and clean.

YOU know, *My Brethren*, that one Link of the Chain is, that when the *Indians* are Uneaſy they ſhould tell it to us, and when we are Uneaſy we will tell it to them, I therefore Deſire your Hearts may be open, that I may know if you have any Cauſe of Grief, which I will endeavour to remove, for I am your Brother.

I have iſſued a Proclamation, requiring all our People to uſe you well, which ſhall be read unto you before I go away: It will prevent any Hurt being done to our Friends the *Indians*, becauſe thoſe who do not behave themſelves agreeable to what is therein commanded, will be ſeverely puniſhed.

At a Council held at the Indian-*Town* of Coneſtogoe, 27*th* May, 1728.

PRESENT,

The Hon. PATRICK GORDON *Eſq; Lieut. Governour.*

And the ſame as before.

TAIVENNA in the Name, and on the Behalf of all the *Indians* Preſent, ſpoke to the Governour, which was rendered into *English* by *John Scull*, Interpreter, and is as follows:

GIVE Ear my Brethren of Philadelphia, *the* Coneſtogoe Indians, *the Shawaneſe* the Canaweſe *and* Delawares *have ſomewhat to ſay, which they will ſpeak preſently.*

THEY ſay, they look upon the Governour, as if William Penn *himſelf were preſent. They are four Nations, and amongſt them there are ſeveral Foolish People, as if they were juſt ſprung from the Earth: But that ſince their firſt Friendship with* William Penn, *they never have received any Wrong or Injury from him, or any of his People.*

THAT ſeveral Foolish People among them committ Follies and Indiſcretions, but they hope theſe will never interrupt the Friendship which is between their People and us, for that they and all William Penn's *People are as one People, that eat as it were, with one Mouth and are one Body, and one Heart.*

THEN preſenting a Belt of *Wampum* of eight Rows, they ſay,

THEY would not have the Governour grieve too much for the rash inconſiderate Actions that of late have been committed, they muſt be buried and forgot, for that what has happened was done by their Friends, if it had been done by their Enemies, they would have reſented it, but that we and they are one: That they have always met with Juſtice and Kindneſs from William Penn, *and from all the Governours whom he has ſent here, and thus do all the* Indians *of* Coneſtogoe, Delaware, *the* Shawaneſe *and* Canaweſe *ſay.*

THAT they are extreamly Glad and Satisfied with what the Governour ſaid to them yeſterday, it greatly Rejoyced their Hearts, that they have had no ſuch Speech made to them, ſince the Time that the great William Penn *was amongſt them, all was good and nothing was amiſs.*

THEN preſenting four Strings of *Wampum*, they ſay,

THEY will viſit the Governour at Philadelphia, *after the Harveſt is over, and then they will ſpeak fully to him as their Brother and Friend, for the* Coneſtogoes, Delawares, Shawneſe *and* Canaweſe *will then come to him, and he may look up the* Coneſtogoe *Road and expect them.*

THAT

THAT what happened at John Burts *Houſe, was not done by them, it was done by one of the* Menyſincks, *who are of another Nation, and therefore they can ſay nothing to it.*

AFTER this Anſwer of the *Indians*, ſome of the Gentlemen preſent moved the Governour, that ſeeing there was now a numerous Company of our Inhabitants met together, he would be pleaſed to preſs the *Indians* to declare to him, if they ſuffered any Grievance or Hardſhip from this Government, becauſe ſeveral Reports had been induſtriouſly ſpread abroad, as if they had ſome juſt Cauſe of Complaint. And the Governour having ordered the Interpreters to acquaint them herewith: They all anſwered, *That they had no Cauſe of Complaint, that* William Penn *and his People had ſtill treated them well, and they had no Uneaſineſs.*

THE Governour then told them that he was well pleaſed with what they had ſaid unto him, and that ſince the *Indian* who killed the *Engliſhman* at *Burt's* Houſe is not of their Nation, he would demand Juſtice from that Nation to which he belonged.

THE Proclamation was then interpreted unto them, which ſeemed to pleaſe them very much.

THEN the Governour having ordered ſome *Rum*, *Bread*, *Tobacco* and *Pipes* to be delivered to them, and likewiſe one ſtrowd Matchcoat and one Shirt to *Civility*, one other ſtrowd Matchcoat and Shirt to *Shakachtawlin* or *Sam*, and one Shirt to *Pomapechtoa*, the three *Indian* Interpreters, he took all the *Indian* Chiefs by the Hand, and deſired them, that when they returned home, they ſhould acquaint all their People with what had now paſſed between them and us, that the Remembrance thereof might endure for ever.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, June 4th 1728.

PRESENT.

The Hon. PATRICK GORDON *Eſq; Lieut. Governour.*

James Logan Eſq;
Richard Hill Eſq;
Iſaac Norris Eſq;
Samuel Preſton Eſq;
William Fishbourn Eſq;
Clement Plumſted Eſq;
Thomas Lawrence Eſq;

With many other Gentlemen and Inhabitants of *Philadelphia.*

PRESENT ALSO OF THE *INDIANS.*

SASSOONAN or *Allumapees* King of the *Delawares* with *Opekaſſet*, *Shakachtawlin*, *Gulyppenaw*, *Hoarſnet Meteykon*, *Nichshompeyat Toſweychimon Aketawnikily Keiawmakelomen* and *Wetchywalikon*, with others of the *Delawares.*

Shikellima

Shikellima from the *Five Nations*, and *Squichshey* a *Shawaneſe*.

Edward Farmer Eſq;
Shakachtawlin or *Sam*, } Interpreters.

THE Governour ſpoke as follows,

My Friend and Brother Saſſoonan *or* Allumapees,

I WAS glad to ſee you at my Houſe laſt Year, and am now glad to meet you with your Relations, being always pleaſed to ſee the ſober and good People amongſt the *Indians*, as my Friends and Brethren.

WHEN your great Father *William Penn*'s Children ſent me hither, they commanded me to love and be kind to the *Indians* as their Brethren; and therefore I intended ſoon after I croſſed the Great Sea and came hither, to have ſeen the Chiefs of all our *Indians* together, but was prevented by Sickneſs and Buſineſs. This Spring I propoſed to meet them all at *Coneſtogoe*, and when I heard that *Civility* and the People of that Place were returned home, I appointed a Meeting, at which I deſired the other Chiefs might be preſent, that we might all together as Friends and Brethren renew and ſtrengthen the Chain of Friendſhip, which your Father *William Penn* made with all the *Indians* of this Province, that it may be kept bright for ever.

ABOUT ten Days ſince, I met the *Indians* of *Coneſtogoe*, the *Shawaneſe*, the *Canaweſe*, and divers of the *Delawares* at *Coneſtogoe*-Town, we then opened our Hearts, we ſpoke as Brethren and Friends, we brightned the Chain and made it ſtrong, that it might laſt and continue firm, while the Sun and Moon endure.

I am ſorry that my Brother *Saſſoonan* had not Notice early enough to be there with his People, but I ſay again, I am glad to ſee you now here.

WE then went over all the Heads, the ſtrong Links of the Chain made between your Father *William Penn* and the *Indians*, we keep them in Writing, that they may be had in everlaſting Remembrance; the *Indians* alſo keep them in their Memory, and in their Hearts. They tell them to their Children, and theſe tell them again to their Children, that from Generation to Generation they may be remembred for ever. Theſe are the chief Points of thoſe Treaties that were firſt made by *William Penn* with your Fathers, and have ſince from Time to Time been confirmed.

HERE the nine Heads or Links mentioned in the preceeding Treaty were Repeated.

AND for a Confirmation on our Parts of all thoſe Articles, we bind them with the following Goods, *viz.*

10 Strowd Matchcoats,	2 doz. Knives,
5 Blankets,	2 doz. Sciſſars,
5 Duffels,	2 doz. Tobacco-Boxes,
10 Shirts,	2 doz. Tobacco-Tongs,
25 Pounds Powder,	1 doz. Looking-Glaſſes,
60 Pounds Lead,	1 Pound Vermillion.
100 Flints,	

AFTER which the Governour proceeded and ſaid.

MY Friends and Brethren,

I Have now ſpoke to the League and Chain of Friendſhip, firſt made by your Father *William Penn* with your Fathers, you have kept it well, your Hearts have been clean and clear from Spot, or if there was any, you have wiped it ſoon away. *William Penn*'s Children and People have alſo kept the League. Every Governour who was here in *William Penn*'s Place has been kind to them, and all good *Chriſtians* have loved them. But great Numbers now come in amongſt us, there are ſome bad People amongſt all Nations, and there are ſome amongſt us, who love Lying and to commit Wickedneſs. Theſe are not ſuch good People as *William Penn* brought over with him, they are looſe and idle. The Children of your Father *William Penn*, the Governour, and all in the Government, will always love every good and ſober *Indian*, as their Brethren and Friends.

YOU have heard my Brethren, that ſome *Shawaneſe*, about 20 Days ago came from about *Pechoquealin*, armed with Guns, Piſtols and Swords, and painted for War, they fell in amongſt ſome of our Inhabitants, and behaved themſelves fooliſhly: Our People thought them ſtrange *Indians* and Enemies, and believed there were much greater Numbers behind in the Woods: They met together with Arms to defend themſelves. But I now mourn with you the unhappy Accident that followed by the Madneſs of thoſe furious wicked Men, who could ſo inhumanly deſtroy our good Friends, and their quiet peaceable Neighbours. The firſt News of it wounded me deeply, I was then returning to *Philadelphia* but I went back again, I ordered the Murtherers to be apprehended, and the Bodies of our dead Friends to be ſought for: My Officers with many People found two, and buried them, covering their Bodies with Shirts and Strowds, which I ſent for that Purpoſe. The Criminals are now in Dungeons with Iron Chains on them, and they are to be tried in about fourteen Days at *Cheſter*, by the Laws of our great King, in the ſame Manner, as if they had killed any of his Subjects and our own People; for by our Leagues of Friendſhip we and the *Indians* are as one, and we make no Difference, He that kills or hurts an *Indian*, kills or hurts our Brother, we feel it as done to one of ourſelves, and muſt puniſh it accordingly. We mourn with the Relations, all good People mourn with them, and we now give theſe few Things, *viz.* 3 Strouds, 3 Blankets, 3 Duffels and 3 Shirts, to cover the dead Bodies again, and theſe ſix Handkerchiefs to wipe away their Tears. We give them not as the Price of Blood, or to make Satisfaction for the Death of our Friends, Juſtice muſt be done according to our Law, and we give theſe only as a Mark of our Grief, that the Relations may be the

more eaſy in their Minds, that they may know we grieve with them, and that they may be comforted.

My Friends and Brethren,

YOU now ſee we carefully obſerve our Treaties on our parts, but you are to conſider this Country is full of People, we have many weak and ſome wicked People amongſt us, theſe laſt muſt be puniſhed by the Law. The *Indians* have ſometimes wicked People amongſt them, and they put them to Death, this is the utmoſt that can be done, but the Hearts of all good People amongſt the *Chriſtians*, and amongſt you the *Indians*, will always be true, we ſhall always love one another; our Leagues are to continue to all Generations.

THE Governour then taking the *Indians* by the hand, diſmiſſed them for this Time, and they appointed to meet the Governour again in the Morning to return their Anſwer.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, *in the Great Meeting-houſe, 5th* June, 1728.

PRESENT,

The Hon. PATRICK GORDON *Eſq; Lieut. Governour, with the Members of Council before-mentioned,*

And

Andrew Hamilton *Eſq;*

Alſo

SASSOONAN or *Alummahpees*, with the *Indians*;

And a vaſt Audience, that filled the Houſe and all its Galleries.

Edward Farmer Eſq; and Mr. *John Scull*, } Interpreters.

ALUMMAHPEES or *Saſſoonan*, in the Name of all the *Indians* preſent deſired, that his Brethren would hear him, for he is now to ſpeak to them and ſaid.

THAT he was glad to hear his Brother the Governours Words yeſterday, they gladden'd his Heart, he now returns Thanks for them, and for the Preſents which his Brethren have given them. He rejoices that his Brethren and the Indians *are now met together in his Houſe, and that this great Company is to hear him.*

HE

HE was glad to hear his great Friend and Father William Penn *ſo much ſpoke of yeſterday, we had always lived in Love, and hopes all Things will be made up in Love, his Heart is for Love and Peace, and he deſires there may never be any Miſunderſtanding between us.*

HE is pleaſed to ſee ſuch Care taken, that they may come and diſcourſe freely with their Brethren, they have young Children, and the Chriſtians *have many, there are many who now hear what paſſes, and he deſires that it may be remembred for ever.*

AS there are now great Numbers preſent, he deſires they may all know, that the Chriſtians *and* Indians *are to have but one Head, one Heart, and one Body; that he looks on them all as one People, and deſires they may always ſo continue.*

THAT they have many among them who are as little Children, Weak and Helpleſs, and we ſhould not, becauſe of Weakneſs, have any Miſunderſtanding.

WHEN any Miſunderſtanding ariſes, or when any Injury is done by the Indians *to* Chriſtians, *or by* Chriſtians *to* Indians, *each ſhould be heard, without any Diſturbance, for they and we are one People.*

THAT there are ill People both amongſt the Chriſtians *and* Indians. *He is well pleaſed with what the Governour ſaid yeſterday in Relation to the Accident that has happened to the* Indians, *but 'tis his Deſire, that no Miſunderſtanding may ariſe on that Account. We muſt unite in Love, all ill Things muſt be done away and forgotten, for we are one People.*

THAT he has now ſaid what he purpoſes to ſpeak at this Time, but in two Months he deſigns to return and ſpeak more fully.

SASSOONAN was then told that if they had any Thing at all on their Minds, it was now a proper Time to ſpeak it, that it might be heard by all this Company.

HE thereupon called on *Thomas Rutter* ſen. to come and ſit near him, and proceeded to ſay,

THAT he is glad of the Friendſhip and Agreement that ſubſiſts between the Indians *and* Chriſtians, *he will always Endeavour to ſtrengthen and encreaſe it, he will make the Path between this Town, and the Place where he lives, and as far as the* Mingoes, *open and plain, he will always keep it wide, and root out and cut up every Bush and Grub that may ſtand in the Way,* [*to hinder the Intercourſe of Love and Friendſhip between us,* this is the Meaning of theſe *Indian* Expreſſions]

HE adds, *That he is now come at the Governour's Deſire, on Account of the late unhappy Accident, that he is pleaſed to hear what has been ſaid of it, and that Juſtice is to be done: when he comes again after Harveſt, it ſhall then all be Buried, he himſelf will then cover it deep over with Earth.*

He then ſaid, he had ſpoke what he had to ſay to the Governour, and would now ſpeak to *James Logan*.

He ſaid, he was grown old, and was troubled to ſee the Chriſtians *ſettle on Lands that the* Indians *had never been paid for, they had ſettled on his Lands for which he had never received any Thing.*

That he is now an old Man, and muſt ſoon die, that his Children may wonder to ſee all their Fathers Lands gone from them, without his receiving any Thing for them, that the Chriſtians *now make their Settlements very near them, and they ſhall have no Place of their own left to live on.*

That this may Occaſion a Difference between their Children and us hereafter, and he would willingly prevent any Miſunderſtanding that may happen.

Mr *Logan* applying to the Governour, craved Leave to Anſwer the *Indians*, and he ſpoke to this Effect.

That he had been no otherwiſe concern'd in the Lands of this Province, than as he was entruſted with other Commiſſioners by the Proprietor, to manage his Affairs of Property in his Abſence. That their great Friend *William Penn* had made it his conſtant Rule, never to ſuffer any Lands to be ſettled by any of his People, until they were firſt duly purchaſed of the *Indians*, and his Commiſſioners, who acted for him in his Abſence, had as carefully uſed the ſame Method, they never agreed to the Settlement of any Lands, till the *Indians* were duly Satiſfied for them. But he ſaid, he judged it proper in this Audience, to take Notice of our great Unhappineſs, in having too many amongſt us, who take a Delight in diſturbing the Peace of the Publick by any Means in their Power, and amongſt other Methods, they have endeavoured even to beget an Uneaſineſs in the *Indians*, but how little Reaſon there was for any Complaint againſt him, or the Commiſſioners, he ſhould now make appear.

He ſaid, that *Saſſoonan* now preſent, with divers others of the *Indian* Chiefs, about ten Years ſince having a Notion, that they had not been fully paid for their Lands, came to *Philadelphia* to Demand what was due to them, that the Buſineſs was heard in Council, and he then produced to thoſe *Indians* a great Number of Deeds, by which their Anceſtors had fully convey'd, and were as fully paid, for all their Lands from *Duck Creek* to near the *Forks of Delaware*, and that the *Indians* were then entirely ſatisfied with what had been ſhewn to them; and the Commiſſioners to put an End to all further Claims or Demands of that Kind, in Conſideration of their Journey and Trouble, made them a Preſent in the Proprietor's Name and Behalf, upon which they agreed to ſign an abſolute Releaſe for all thoſe Lands, and of all Demands whatſoever, upon Account of the ſaid Purchaſes. And exhibiting the ſaid Inſtrument of Releaſe, he deſired it might be read, which was done in theſe Words.

WE *Saſſoonan* King of the *Delaware Indians* and *Pokehais*, *Metaſhichay*, *Aiyamaskan*, *Pepawmaman*, *Ghettypenceman*, and *Opckaſſet*, Chiefs of the ſaid *Indians*, do Acknowledge, that we have ſeen and heard divers Deeds of Sale read unto us, under the Hands and Seals of the former Kings, and Chiefs of the Delaware *Indians*, our Anceſtors and Predeceſſors, who were Owners of Lands between *Delaware* and *Suſquehannah* Rivers, by which Deeds they have granted and conveyed unto *William Penn* Proprietor and Governour in Chief of the Province of *Pennſilvania*, and to his Heirs and Aſſigns, all and ſingular their Lands, Iſlands, Woods and Waters, ſcituate between the ſaid two Rivers of *Delaware* and *Suſquehannah*, and had received full Satisfaction for the ſame. And we do further acknowledge that we are fully content and ſatisfied with the ſaid Grant:

AND whereas the Commiſſioners or Agents of the ſaid *William Penn* have been pleaſed, upon our Viſit to this Government, to beſtow on us, as a free Gift, in the Name of the ſaid *William Penn*, theſe following Goods, viz. *Two Guns Six Strowd Water Coats, Six Blankets, ſix Duffel Match Coats, and four Kettles.* — We therefore in Gratitude for the ſaid Preſent, as well in Conſideration of the ſeveral Grants made by our Anceſtors and Predeceſſors, as of the ſaid ſeveral Goods herein before mentioned, the Receipt whereof we do hereby Acknowledge, Do by theſe Preſents for us, our Heirs and Succeſſors, Grant, Remiſe, Releaſe, and forever quitclaim unto the ſaid *William Penn*, his Heirs and Aſſigns, all the ſaid Lands, ſituate between the ſaid two Rivers of *Delaware* and *Saſquehannah*, from *Duck-Creek* to the Mountains on this ſide *Lechay*. And all our Eſtate, Right, Title, Intereſt Property, Claim and Demand whatſoever, in and to the ſame, or any part thereof; ſo that neither we, nor any of us, nor any Perſon or Perſons in the Behalf of any of us, ſhall or may hereafter lay any Claim to any of the ſaid Lands, or in any wiſe moleſt the ſaid *William Penn* his Heirs or Aſſigns, or any Perſon claiming by, from, or under him, them, or any of them, in the peaceable and quiet Enjoyment of the ſame. *IN WITNESS whereof*, We have hereunto ſet our Hands and Seals at *Philadelphia*, the Seventeenth Day of *September* in the Year of our Lord One Thouland Seven Hundred and Eighteen.

Sealed and Delivered (*by all but* Pockehais *and* Pepawmaman) *who were abſent in the Preſence of*

W. KEITH,
Samuel Preſton,
Jonathan Dickinſon,
Indian *Sam* Son to *Eſſepenaike*
Indian *Peter Pokehais's* Nephew or *Aweeykeeman*
Kachagueſconk or *Toby* his mark
Tuſſough eeman his mark

Robert Aſheton,
Anthony Palmer,

Neeſha lappih or *Andrew* his mark

Saſſoonan his mark
Pokehais his mark
Metaſheechay his mark
Ayyamaikan his mark
Ghettypenceman his mark
Opekaſſet his mark
Pepawmaman his mark

Sealed and Delivered by Pokehais *and* Pepawmaman *in the Preſence of*,

James Logan,
Neeſhalappy or *Andrew*,
Nedawaway or *Oliver*,
Robert Aſheton,
Clement Plumſted,
David Evans.

This Deed being fully explained to the Indians in their own Language, *Saſſoonan* and *Opekaſſet*, two of thoſe who had executed it, being preſent, viewed their Marks, and acknowledged that it was all true, and that they had been paid for all the Lands therein mentioned: but *Saſſoonan* ſaid the Lands beyond theſe Bounds had never been paid for: That theſe reached no further, than a few Miles beyond *Oley*, but that their Lands on *Tulpehocken* were ſeated by the *Chriſtians*.

Mr. *Logan* anſwered, That he underſtood at the Time that Deed was drawn and ever ſince, that *Lechaig* Hills or Mountains ſtretched away from a little below *Lechaig* or the Forks of *Delaware*, to thoſe Hills on *Saſquehannah*, that lie about 10 Miles above *Pextan*. Mr. *Farmer* ſaid, thoſe Hills paſſed from *Lechaig* a few Miles above *Oley*, and reached no further, and that *Tulpehocken* Lands lay beyond them.

Mr. *Logan* proceeded to ſay, that whether thoſe Lands of *Tulpehocken* were within or without the Bounds mentioned in the Deed, he well knew, that ſome few Years ſince, were ſeated on them, and that he with the other Commiſſioners, of whom *Richard Hill* and *Iſaac Norris* now preſent at the Board were two, would never conſent, that any Settlement ſhould be made on Lands, where the

Indians are ſeated, that theſe Lands were ſettled wholly againſt their Minds, and even without their Knowledge.

Saſſoonan ſaid, he could not himſelf believe the *Chriſtians* had ſettled on them, till he came and with his own Eyes ſaw the Houſes and Fields they had made there.

Mr. *Logan* proceeded, and ſaid, that he was ſenſible the *Palatines* were ſettled there, but as he had obſerved before, it was without the Conſent or Knowledge of any of the Commiſſioners; And how they came thither, he ſhould now make this Audience ſenſible. He ſaid, that when he left his Houſe this Morning, he did not expect this Affair would now be mentioned; but hearing after he came abroad that it was intended, being unable himſelf to walk, he had ſent for one Paper which he could eaſily direct to: that if he could have gone himſelf amongſt his Papers, he could have produced ſome Letters and Affidavits, that would more fully explain the Matter; but he hoped what he had there would be ſufficient to make it clearly underſtood. It was a Petition from thoſe *Palatines* themſelves, directed to the late Governour Sir *William Keith* and the Council, all wrote in the Hand of *Patrick Baird*, who was then Secretary to the Governour and Clerk of the Council, and who it was that drew it, would appear by it's Stile. The Petition was read in theſe Words.

TO His Excellency Sir *William Keith*, Baronet Governour of *Pennſylvania*, *&c.* and the Honourable Council.

THE Petition of us the Subſcribers, being Thirty three Family's in Number, at preſent inhabiting on Tulpahaca *Creek,*

Humbly Sheweth,

THAT your Petitioners being Natives of *Germany*, about fifteen Years ago were, by the Great Goodneſs and Royal Bounty of her late Majeſty Queen *Anne*, relieved from the Hardſhips which they then ſuffered in *Europe*, and were tranſported into the Colony of *New-York*, where they Settled: But their Family's increaſing, and being in that Government confined to the ſcanty Allowance of ten Acres of Land to each Family, whereon they could not well ſubſiſt: Your Petitioners being inform'd of the kind Reception, which their Country-men uſually meet with in the Province of *Pennſylvania*, and hoping they might with what Subſtance they had, acquire larger Settlements in that Province, did laſt Year leave their Settlements in *New York* Government, and came with their Family's into this Province; where upon their Arrival they applied themſelves unto His Excellency the Governour, who of his great Goodneſs permitted them to inhabit upon *Tulpahaca* Creek (being the fartheſt inhabited Part of the Province *North-Weſt* from *Philadelphia*) on Condition that they ſhould make full Satisfaction to the Proprietor or his Agents, for ſuch Lands as ſhould be allotted them, when they were ready to receive the ſame: And now your Petitioners underſtanding that ſome Gentlemen, Agents of the Proprietor, have ample Powers to diſpoſe of Lands in this Province, and We your Petitioners being willing and ready to purchaſe, do humbly beſeech your Excellency and Council to recommend us to the favourable Uſage of the Proprietors Agents, that upon our paying the uſual Prices for Lands at ſuch Diſtance from *Philadelphia*, we may have ſufficient Rights and Titles made to us for ſuch Lands as we ſhall have Occaſion to buy, that our Children may have ſome Settlement to depend on hereafter; *and that by your Authority we may be free'd from the Demands of the* Indians *of that Part of the Country, who pretend a Right thereto.* And we humbly beg Leave to inform your Excellency and Council, that there are fifty Family's more, who if they may be admitted upon the ſame Conditions, are Deſirous to come and ſettle with us.

WE hope for your favourable Anſwer to this our humble Requeſt, and as in Duty bound ſhall ever pray, *&c.*

N. B. The Names being moſtly in a deep *German* Hand could not be read, but by one skilled in their Writing, they are given as here ſubjoyn'd.

Johannes Tens,
Peter Ritt,
Conrad Schitz,
Paltus Unſ.
Toriſme Serbe,
Joſeph Sab,
Jorge Ritt,
Godfreyt Filler,
Johannes Claes Shaever,
Jo Hameler Ritt,
Antoni Short,
Johan Peter Pacht,
Jacham Michael Cricht,
Sebaſtian Piſas,
Andrew Fulbert.

Mr.

Mr. *Logan* obſerved upon this Petition, that by the whole Tenour of it, as well as the Writing, 'twas very eaſy to judge from what Hand it originally came. It is addreſſed to His *EXCELLENCY* the Governour Sir *William Keith*, who (as they are made to ſpeak) of *HIS GREAT GOODNESS PERMITTED THEM to inhabit on Tulpehocca Creek*. His *EXCELLENCY* is to recommend them to the Agents, that they may have ſufficient Rights and Titles made to them, for ſuch Lands as they ſhould have Occaſion to buy: And to *HIM* they apply alſo, that by *HIS AUTHORITY* they might *be freed from the Demands of the Indians*. It will therefore no longer remain a Queſtion, (he ſaid) tho' nothing more than this Petition were produced, by whoſe Authority thoſe Foreigners had been encouraged to invade theſe Lands, to the manifeſt Injury of the Proprietor, and to the great Abuſe of the *Indians*, who at that very Time were ſeated there, and had their Corn deſtroyed by thoſe Peoples Creatures. And he now hoped, that ſuch of this Audience, as had been ſo ſollicitous to have the *Indians* complain of *James Logan*, might go away Satisfied. They had complained, and they were anſwered.

Then applying to the Indians, He deſired, that tho' thoſe People had ſeated themſelves on *Tulpehockin* Lands, without the Commiſſioners Leave or Conſent, yet that they would not offer them any Violence, or injure them, but wait till ſuch Time as that Matter could be adjuſted.

Mr. *Hamilton* being at the Board, deſired the Governours Leave to ſay a few Words, which he did to this Effect.

It was not difficult (he ſaid) to account for the *Indians* mentioning at this Time the Affair of their Lands, conſidering the Pains ſome had taken to perſuade them, they were wronged: That having accompany'd the Governour in his late Journey to *Mahanatawny* with divers Perſons of as good Note as any of this City, on the News ſent down to us of foreign *Indians* in that Neighbourhood; he had heard ſome Things very poſitively advanced amongſt the Inhabitants, concerning this Injuſtice to the *Indians*, which as he could not then believe to be true, he had wiſhed to ſee them ſet in a true Light: And as there were ſome now preſent, who had been very free in talking to that Purpoſe; he thought it would be moſt proper for theſe Perſons, *now* in this Audience, to declare openly what they had to ſay; that if true, it may be known who are to bear the Blame, or if falſe, that they may be convinced of their Errors.

Thomas Ratter ſen. who had been called by *Scattoon*, ſtood up and denied he had ever uttered any ſuch Thing, ſo that the *Indians* [illegible] for their Lands, *&c.*

Mr. *Logan* further deſired [illegible] to ſpeak to another Point, which tho' proper to be taken Notice of at this Treaty, yet he intended it (he ſaid) for the Sake of the Audience only.

It was with the utmoſt Aſtoniſhment (he ſaid) that he firſt heard the Story he was about to mention, for he could ſcarce believe it poſſible, that any Man could be ſo loſt to all Senſe of Shame as to form it; but he had received ſuch numerous Accounts, and from ſuch credible Perſons, of its being told and ſpread by many, that he could no longer forbear believing what he had ſo repeatedly been aſſured of.

He was ſenſible (he ſaid) of our preſent Unhappineſs in having Diviſions fomented amongſt us. Great Pains were taken to [illegible] ſuch as could be prevailed on, a Spirit of Contention and Faction; To divide and confuſe us, and by any Means to perplex the Government, has been [illegible] Aim of ſome, the Conſequences of it are obvious, but whatever they [illegible] ourſelves, it is exceedingly wicked to carry this [illegible]

innocent *Indians*, and to ſpirit them up to Uneaſineſs, by perſwading them they are wrong'd in their Lands: Yet if any Thing can be worſe, it is that ridiculous, that ſhameleſs, but malicious Story, he roſe up to ſpeak to concerning himſelf, *viz.* that the Proprietor had ſent him over a vaſt Quantity of Indian-Goods, Strowds, and he knew not what, for a Preſent to the *Indians*, all which (they were pleas'd to ſay) he had converted to his own Uſe in Trade. This was a home Puſh againſt him; for perſwade the *Indians* of this, and nothing can incenſe them more. That This, Wild and wicked as it is, has been currently ſaid, many of thoſe who now heard him ſpeak, very well knew. It required indeed a vaſt Stock of Aſſurance to ſay it, but he was certain none would have ſo much as to own it to himſelf: They muſt deeply Bluſh, if it were poſſible for ſuch to Bluſh, to acknowledge it. It would have been a great Pleaſure to him (he ſaid) to have receiv'd any Thing of that Kind, and he would gladly have applied it as intended, but he had been ſo far from making Advantages that Way, that his own Generoſity to the *Indians* had coſt him more than he ſhould name. Their Malice who invented and ſpread this Story is to be pitied, but even the *Indians* themſelves have more Senſe than to believe it.

Mr. *Hill* firſt Commiſſioner of Property, delivered himſelf to this Purpoſe. That it was ſtipulated at the firſt Settlement of this Province, between the Proprietor *William Penn* and the *Indians*, that they ſhould ſell no Lands to private Perſons, or to any beſides himſelf, or his Commiſſioners: And afterwards a Law was Enacted to the ſame Purpoſe; that all the Purchaſes made of the *Indians*, by any other than the Proprietor or his Agents, ſhould be entirely Void, which Law is ſtill in Force. The Proprietor's Commiſſioners in his Abſence, have ever been ſtrictly careful to avoid granting any Lands, that were not firſt duly purchaſed of the *Indians*, nor would They ever ſuffer them to be put off from any Lands on which they were ſettled, even where they had fully Sold all their Right till they would voluntarily remove, The Commiſſioners therefore would never have agreed to that Settlement of the *Palatines* on the *Tulpehocken* Lands, for the *Indians* were then ſeated on them. But we ſee by what Methods they were diſturbed: The Gentleman then at Helm, not only took upon him to Order the Settlement of the Proprietors Lands but ſo far to direct, even in theſe Affairs, that the Application muſt be made to him alſo, to be freed, by his Authority, from the *Indians* Demands. It fully appears therefore where the ſole Foundation of theſe Complaints lies, and how groundleſs all the Noiſe is, that has been made of the Commiſſioners Patenting the *Indians* Lands. This can ariſe from no other than a miſchievous Deſign to beget Animoſities, and raiſe a Diſaffection in the Inhabitants: And 'tis probable that it is with a View to poſſeſs the People with an Opinion that all our Treaties with the Indians, with whom a Friendſhip has been ſo carefully cultivated from the Beginning, and of which we have reaped the happy Fruits, are only on Affairs of Property, and the Purchaſe of Lands; and therefore that the Publick ſhould bear no Part of the Charge. The Contrary of this fully appears at this Time: And when the Proprietor, or his Commiſſioners have Occaſion to Treat with the *Indians* about thoſe Affairs, the Publick has never been troubled with the Expence of it.

The Governour then ſaid,

My Friends and Brethren,

WE have now brightned the Chain, and ſtrengthned our League, and we are as one People; I have commanded all the *Engliſh* by a printed Proclamation publiſhed through all the Country, to be kind to the *Indians*, which you ſhall hear read unto you and interpreted.

And

And the ſame was accordingly interpreted unto them, with which they appeared highly ſatisfied.

The Governour then enquired of them, if they had not heard, that an *English-man* was killed laſt Fall, by ſome *Indians* at *John Burt*'s Houſe in *Snake-town*, and whether thoſe *Indians* belonged to them: To which they anſwered, That they had heard of it, but that it was not done by any of their People, it was done, they ſay, by ſome of the *Menyſinck Indians*. The Governour ſaid, he had received the like Anſwer at *Coneſtogoe*, from the *Indians* who met him there, but that He muſt have Juſtice done upon the guilty Perſons, and ſhould demand it from that Nation to which they belonged; that the Chain might be kept bright and clean, and every Spot be wiped away. And therefore deſired to know where thoſe of that Nation lived, and under what Head or Chief. To which they anſwered, *That the* Menyſincks *live at the Forks of* Saſquehannah, *above* Mechayomy, *and that their Kings Name is* Kindaſſowa.

The Governour then ſaid. What I have now further to deſire of you is, that you would ſend ſome truſty People amongſt the neighbouring *Indians*, and if you can, to the *Five Nations*, to acquaint them with what has paſſed between us: And I give theſe Shoes and Stockings (*preſenting* 6 *Pair of each*) for the Uſe of thoſe who are to travel, that they may the better bear their Journey. I ſhall alſo give you Bread, Pipes and Tobacco, with five Gallons of Rum, to Comfort and Support you in your Return home.

This the *Indians* readily engaged to do, and thus the Treaty ended.

Robt *Charles* Cl. Con.

Mr. *Logan* having in the Treaty mentioned other Papers he had in his Cuſtody, to prove by what Means the Indians have been made uneaſy about the Lands at *Tulpyhockin*, could publiſh ſome Letters that would give a great Light to that Affair, but he chooſes to decline it at preſent, and only to publiſh the following Depoſition.

THE Information and Depoſition of *Godfrey Haller*, relating to himſelf and others his Countrymen, their Settling on the Propoſ[illegible] this Province of Penſylvania.

WHEN Sir *William Keith* [illegible] Part of *Ter*[illegible] Government, [illegible] to Him, by two [illegible] whoſe Name[illegible] were *George* [illegible] for Penſylvania. This Deponent ſaith, [illegible] does not now remember, after they had [illegible] Country-men who ſent them, that Sir *William Keith* had [illegible] for forty or fifty Family's, to remove from thence to ſettle in *Penſylvania*: That they to the Number of ſixteen Family's did thereupon remove into this Province, ſome of them making a Stop on *Sasquehannah* River near *Saubatara*, and the reſt ſat down at *Turpeehacken*: Upon Information given Sir *William Keith* of their being Settled in two Places, he ſent them Orders to make their Settlements nearer together, that they might thereby give the leſs Uneaſineſs to the *Indians*.

THIS Deponent further ſaith, That ſome Time before Sir *William Keith* came up to *Albany*, one of their Country-men named *Hans Lawyer* being at *Philadelphia*, applied to Sir *William Keith* for a Tract of Land for his Country-men the *Palatines* to ſettle. That Sir *William* did give the ſaid *Hans Lawyer* (as he told this Deponent) Leave to ſearch for a convenient Tract of Land in this Province, for that Purpoſe, and that the ſaid *Hans Lawyer* upon his Return to *Albany* did upon the Encouragement given by Sir *William Keith*, take with him four of his Country-men, and [illegible] ſearching in this Province, they found out the Place called *Turpeehacken*, where they the *Palatines* are now Settled.

Sworn at *Philadelphia*, the 22d of *October*, 1726. *Coram me* [illegible]

ROBERT ASHETON.

PHILADELPHIA:
Printed and Sold by *Andrew Bradford*, Printer to the Province.

Pipes to be delivered to them, & likewise one Strowd Matchcoat & Coop Shirt to Civility, one Strowd Matchcoat & Shirt to Shakahawlin or Sam, & one Shirt to Tomapeekhoe; the three Indian Interpreters, kep took all the Indian Chiefs by the Hand & desired them, that when they returned home they should acquaint all their People with what had now past between them & us, that the Remembrance thereof might endure forever

At a Council held at Philadelphia June 3d 1728

Present

The Honble Patrick Gordon Esqr Lieut Governour

Richard Hill — William Fishbourne
Isaac Norris — Clement Plumsted } Esq^rs
Samuel Preston — Thomas Lawrence

The Governour informed the Board, that while he was at Conestogoe, he received an Answer to the Message sent by Order of this Board of the 18th ult^o to Allummapees, Opekasset & Manaquahickon, which were now read, & are in substance. That Allummapees and Opekasset had recieved the Governours Letter and Present, that they had nothing in their Hearts but Love & Goodwill towards the Governour & all his People, that they would have apprehended some Danger, if the Governour had not sent to them, but that now their Doubts are over, & offer to meet the Governour at Molallon, because they cannot reach Conestogoe by the time appointed. The Message from Manaquahickon is to this Effect. That he believes the Governour knew nothing of the Fight between the Shawanese & white People, & desires that the back Inhabitants may be cautioned not to be so ready to attack the Indians as they were at that time, That he very well remembers the League between William Penn & the Indians, & hopes the Govern^r will be careful thereof, and that he will come to Philadelphia with the Chiefs of the Six Nations

The Governour then said, that understanding Allummapees & Opekasset with some of their People were come to Molallon, he dispatched Messengers to them, with an Invitation to come down to Philadelphia, & that accordingly they were now come, & had brought with them some of the Relations of those Indians that were lately killed by the Windsor, and therefore he was now to advise with the Board upon what might be proper to be said to them, & the Presents necessary on this Occasion

And the same being had under Consideration, the Board are of Opinion, that the Substance of what past at Conestogoe may be proper to be repeated, with a particular Account of our Care in apprehending the Criminals

Criminals, and a firm Assurance that they shall be punished according to our Laws, and It is Ordered that the following Goods be provided for ten Strouded Matchcoats, five Blankets, five Duffells, ten Shirts, twenty five Pounds Powder, Sixty pounds Lead, one hundred Shot, two dozen Knives, two dozen Scissars, two dozen Tobacco boxes, two dozen Tobacco tongs, one dozen looking Glasses, & one pound Vermillion for the general Present, And three Strouds, three Blankets, three Duffells, three Shirts, and Six Handkerchiefs for the Relations of the Dead, and that Care be taken to entertain those Indians hospitably during their Stay amongst us.

At a Council held at Philadelphia June 4th 1720

Present

The Hon[ble] Patrick Gordon Esq[r] Lieu[t] Govern[r]

James Logan — William Trotbourn
Richard Hill — Clement Plumsted
Isaac Norris — Thomas Lawrence
Samuel Preston

} Esquires

With many other Gentlemen & Inhabitants of Philadelphia

Present also of the Indians

Sassoonan or Allummapees King of the Delawares, with Opekasset, Shahatawlin, Gulyppeed, Shoarsnet, Metegihon, Nichshompeyah, Sofweychimon, Aketawnihily, Kelamakelomen & Wekhywalikon with others of the Delawares

Shikellimo from the Five Nations & Squicksey a Shawanese

Edward Farmer Esq[r] } Interpreters
Shahatawlin or Jame }

The Governour spoke as followes

My Friend & Brother Sassoonan or Allummapees

"I was glad to see you at my house last year, & am now glad "to meet you with your Relations, for I always please to see the Elder & "good People amongst the Indians as my Friends & Brethren

"When your Great Father William Penn's Children came hither "they commanded me to love & be kind to the Indians as their Brethren "& therefore I intended soon after I crossed the great Deep, & came hither, to "have seen the Chiefs of all our Indians together, but was prevented by "Sickness & Business. This Spring I proposed to meet them all at Conestogoe, "& when I heard that Civility & the People of that Place were returned home, & appointed a Meeting, at which I desired the other Chiefs might be present, "that we might all together, as Friends & Brethren renew & strengthen the "Chain of Friendship, which your Father William Penn made with all the "Indians of this Province, that it may be kept bright for ever

& I hope

Indiscretions, but they hope these will never interrupt the Friendship which is between their People & us, for that they & all William Penns People are as one People, that Eat, as it were, with one Mouth, & are one Body & one Heart.

Then presenting a Belt of Wampum of Eight Rows, they say: They would not have the Governour grieve too much for the rash inconsiderate Actions that of late have been committed; they must be buried & forgot, for that what has happen'd was done by their Friends, if it had been done by their Enemies they would have resented it, but that we & they are One; That they have always mett with Justice and Kindness from William Penn, and from all the Governours whom he has sent here, & thus do all the Indians of Conestogoe, Delaware, the Shawanese & Ganawese say.

That they are extreamly glad & satisfied with what the Governour said to them yesterday, it greatly rejoyced their Hearts that they have had no such Speech made to them since the time that the Great William Penn was amongst them, all was good and nothing was amiss.

Then presenting four Strings of Wampum, they say: They will visit the Governour at Philadelphia after the Harvest is over, & then they will speak fully to him as their Brother & Friend, for the Conestogoes, Delawares, Shawanese & Ganawese will then come to him, & he may look up the Conestogoe Road & expect them; That what happen'd at John Burt's house was not done by them, it was done by one of the Menysincks, who are of another Nation, & therefore they can say nothing to it.

After this Answer of the Indians some of the Gentlemen present moved the Governour, that seeing now there was now a numerous Company of our Inhabitants mett together, he would be pleased to press the Indians to declare to him if they suffered any Grievance or Hardship from this Government, because several Reports had been industriously spread abroad as if they had some just Cause of Complaint. And the Governour having ordered the Interpreters to acquaint them herewith; They all answered that; they had no Cause of Complaint, that William Penn & his People had still treated them well, & they had no Uneasiness.

The Governour then told them that he was well pleased with what they had said unto him, and that since the Indian, who Killed the Englishman at Burt's house is not of their Nation, he would demand Justice from that Nation to which he belonged.

The Proclamation was then interpreted unto them, which seemed to please them very much.

Then the Governour having ordered some Rum, Bread, Tobacco & Pipes to be delivered to them, & likewise one Strowd Matchcoat & one Shirt to Civility, one Strowd Matchcoat & Shirt to Shakatawlin or Sam, & one Shirt to Pomapechtya, the three Indian Interpeters; he took all the Indian Chiefs by the Hand, & desired them that when they returned home they should acquaint all their people with what had now pass'd between them & us, that the Remembrance thereof might endure for ever.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, June 3d, 1728.

PRESENT:

The Honble PATRICK GORDON, Esqr., Lieut. Governour.

Richard Hill,	William Fishbourn,	Esq'rs.
Isaac Norris,	Clement Plumsted,	
Samuel Preston,	Thomas Laurence.	

The Governour informed the Board, that while he was at Conestogoe he received an Answer to the Messages sent by order of this Board of the 15th ulto. to Allummapees, Opekasset & Manawkyhickon, which were now read, & are in Substance: That Allummapees and Opekasset had received the Governours Letter and Present, that they had nothing in their Hearts but Love & Goodwill towards the Governour & all his People, that they would have apprehended some Danger if the Governour had not sent to them, but that now their Doubts are over & offer to meet the Governour at Molatton, because they cannot reach Conestogoe by the time appointed.

The Message from Manawkyhickon is to this Effect: That he believed the Governour Knew nothing of the Fight between the Shawanese & white People, & desires that the back Inhabitants may be cautioned not to be so ready to attack the Indians as they were at that time; That he very well remembers the League between William Penn & the Indians, & hopes the Govr. will be carefull therof, and that He will come to Philadelphia with the Chiefs of the Five Nations.

The Governor then said, that understanding Allummapees & Opekasset with some of their People were come to Molatton, he dispatched Messengers to them, with an Invitation to come down to Philadelphia, & that accordingly they were now come, & had brought with them some of the Relations of those Indians that were lately Killed by the Winters, and therefore he was now to advise with the Board upon what might be proper to be said to them, & the Presents necessary on this Occasion.

And the same being had under Consideration, the Board are of opinion, that the Substance of what pass'd at Conestogoe may be proper to be repeated, with a particular Account of our Care in apprehending the Criminals, and a firm Assurance that they shall be punished according to our Laws; and 'TIS ORDERED, that the following Goods be provided, vizt: ten Strowd Matchcoats, five Blanketts, five Duffels, ten Shirts, twenty five pounds Powder, Sixty pounds Lead, one hundred Flints, two dozen Knives, two dozen Scissors, two dozen Tobacco Boxes, two dozen Tobacco tongs, one dozen looking Glasses, & one pound Vermillion for the general Present, And three Strowds, three Blankets, three Duffells, three Shirts, and Six Handkerchiefs for the Relations of the Dead, and that Care be taken to Entertain those Indians hospitably during their Stay amongst us.

Criminals, and it is their Opinion that they shall be punished according to
our Laws, and It is Ordered that the following Goods be provided & Sent
ten Horse Blankets, five Blankets, five Duffills, ten Shirts, twenty five
pounds Powder, sixty pounds Lead, one hundred Flints, two dozen Knives,
two Dozen Scissors, two dozen Tobacco boxes, two dozen Tobacco tongs, one dozen
tinn Cups, one pound Vermillion for the general Present, Also
three Strouds, three Blankets, three Duffills, three Shirts, and Six
Handkerchiefs for the Relations of the Dead, & that Care be taken to
entertain those Indians hospitably & send their Skins amongst us.

At a Council held at Philadelphia June 4th 1720

Present

The Hon[ble] Patrick Gordon Esq[r] Lieu[t] Govern[r]

James Logan — William Trent
Richard Hill — Clement Plumsted
Isaac Norris — Thomas Laurence
Samuel Preston

} Esqrs

With many other Gentlemen & Inhabitants of Philadelphia
Proclaimed & the Indians

Sassoonan or Allumapees King of the Delawares, with
Opekasset Shabatowlin, Calypponeck, Hoarnet, Metegihar, Nichohm-
-peyth, Sosweyehimer, Ahehwanibily, Nelamakelamen & Weldywilikon
with others of the Delawares

Shikellimo from the Five Nations & Squiesey a Shawanese

Edward Farmer Esq[r] Interpreters
Shabatowlin or Isaac

The Governour spoke as follows

My Friend & Brother Sassoonan or Allumapees

" I was glad to see you at my house last year, & am now glad
" to meet you with your Relations, being always pleased to see the Elder &
" wiser People amongst the Indians, as my Friends & Brethren

" When your Great Father William Penn first came hither
" they commanded me to live & Live with the Indians as their Brethren
" & therefore soon after I arrived the great Seal came hither, to
" have been the Chiefs of all our Indians together, but was prevented by
" Sickness & Business. This Spring I proposed to meet them all at Onondago,
" & when I heard that Civility & the People of that Place were returned home,
" & appointed a Meeting, at which I desired the other Chiefs might be present,
" that we might all together, as Friends & Brethren, renew & strengthen the
" Chain of Friendship which your Father William Penn made with all the
" Indians of this Province, that it may be kept bright for ever

& Also —

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Pensylvania 1728

About ten days since I met the Indians of Conestogoe, the — Shawanese, Canawese, & divers of the Delawares at Conestogoe town, we then opened our Hearts, we spoke as Brethren & Friends, we brightned the Chain, & made it strong, that it might last & continue from, while the Sun & Moon endure

I am sorry that my Brother Sassoonan had not Notice early enough to be there with his People, but I say again I am glad to see you now here

We then went over all the Heads, the strong Links, of the Chain made between your Father William Penn & the Indians, we help them in writing, that they may be had in everlasting Remembrance, the Indians also keep them in their Memory, & in their Hearts, they tell them to their Children, & these tell them again to their Children, that from Generation to Generation they may be remembred for ever. These are the chief Points of those Treaties that were first made by William Penn with your Fathers, & have since from time to time been confirmed

Here the nine Heads or Links mentioned in the Treaty of Conestogoe were repeated

And for a Confirmation on our Parts of all these Articles, we link them with the following Goods

10 Strouds Matchcoats	2 dozen Knives
5 Blankets	2 dozen Scissars
5 Duffells	2 dozen Tobacco Boxes
10 Shirts	2 dozen Tobacco Tongs
25 pounds Powder	1 dozen Looking Glasses
60 pounds Lead	1 Pound Vermillion
100 Flints	

After which the Governour proceeded & said

My Friends & Brethren

I have now spoke to the League & Chain of Friendship first made by your Father William Penn with your Fathers, you have kept it well, your Hearts have been clean & clear from Spots, & if there was any you have wiped it soon away: William Penns Children & People have also kept the League. Every Governour who was here in William Penns Place has been kind to them, & all good Christians have loved them: But great Numbers now come in amongst us, there are some bad People amongst all Nations & there are some amongst us, who love Lying & to commit Wickedness. These are not such good People as William Penn brought over with him, they are loose & Idle. The Children of your Father William Penn, the Governour, & all in the Government, will always love every good & sober Indian, as their Brethren & Friends

You have heard my Brethren, that some Shawanese about

twenty

twenty days agoe, came from about Pechoquealin, armed with Guns Pistols & Swords,
& painted for War, they fell in amongst some of our Inhabitants, and behaved
themselves foolishly: Our People thought these Strange Indians & Enemies, and
believed there were much greater Numbers behind in the Woods; they met together
with Arms to defend themselves. But I now mourn with you the unhappy
Accidents that followed by the Madness of those furious wicked Men, who
could so inhumanely destroy our good Friends, & their quiet peaceable
Neighbours. The first News of it wounded me deeply, & make me returning
to Philadelphia, but I went back again; I ordered the Murtherers to be
apprehended, & the Bodies of our two dead Friends to be sought for: My
Officers with many People found two, & buried them, covering their Bodies
with Shirts & Strouds, which I sent for that Purpose. The Criminals are
now in Dungeons with Iron Chains on them, & they are to be tried in about
fourteen days at Chester, by the Laws of our Great King, in the same
manner, as if they had killed any of his Subjects, & our own People; for by
our Leagues of Friendship, we & the Indians are as one, and we make
no Difference. He that kills or hurts an Indian, kills or hurts our Brother,
we feel it as done to one of ourselves & must punish it accordingly. We
mourn with the Relations, all good People mourn with them, and we now
give these few things vizt three Strouds, three Blankets, three Duffells,
& three Shirts, to cover the dead Bodies again, & these six Handkerchiefs
to wipe away their Tears. We give them not as the Price of Blood, to
make Satisfaction for the Death of our Friends, Justice must be done according
to our Law, & we give these only as a Mark of our Grief, that the Relations
may be the more easy in their Minds, while they may know we grieve with
them, & that they may be comforted

May Friends & Brethren

You now see we carefully observe our Treaties on our Parts,
but you are to consider this Country is full of People, we have many wicked
& some wicked People amongst us, these last must be punished by the
Laws. The Indians have sometimes wicked People amongst them, & they
put them to Death, this is the utmost that can be done, but the Hearts of
all good People amongst the Christians, & amongst you the Indians,
will always be true, we shall always love one another, our Leagues are
to continue to all Generations.

The Governour then taking the Indians by the Hands, dismissed
them for this time & they appointed to meet the Governour again
in the Morning to return their Answer

At a Council held at Philadelphia, June 4th, 1728.

PRESENT:

The Honble PATRICK GORDON, Esqr., Lieut. Governr.

James Logan, William Fishbourn,
Richard Hill, Clement Plumsted, } Esquires.
Isaac Norris, Thomas Lawrence.
Samuel Preston,

With many other Gentlemen & Inhabitants of Philadelphia.

Present also of the Indians.

Sassoonan or Allummapees, King of the Delawares, with Opekasset, Shakatawlin, Gulyppenaa, Hoarsnet, Meteyikon, Nichshompeyat, Tossweychimon, Aketawnikily, Ketamakelomen & Wetchywalikon, with others of the Delawares.

Shikillima from the Five Nations, & Squicksey a Shawanese.

Edward Farmer, Esqr., Shakatawlin or Sam. Interpreters.

The Governour spoke as follows:

"My Friend & Brother Sassoonan or Allummapees:

"I was glad to see you at my house last year, & am now glad to "meet you with your Relations, being always pleased to see the "sober & good People amongst the Indians, as my Friends & Brethren.

"When your Great Father William Penn's Children sent me "hither, they commanded me to love & be kind to the Indians as "their Brethren, & therefore I intended soon after I crossed the "great Sea, & came hither to have seen the Chiefs of all our In"dians, but was prevented by Sickness & Business. This Spring "I proposed to meet them all at Conestogoe, & when I heard that "Civility & the People of that Place were returned home, I ap"pointed a Meeting, at which I desired the other Chiefs might be "present, that we might all together, as Friends & Brethren, renew "& strengthen the Chain of Friendship which your Father William "Penn made with all the Indians of this Province, that it may be "Kept bright forever.

"About ten days since I mett the Indians of Conestogoe, the Sha"wanese, Ganawese, & divers of the Delawares at Conestogoe town, "we then opened our Hearts, we spoke as Brethren & Friends, we "brightned the Chain & made it strong, that it might last & continue "firm, while the Sun & Moon endure.

"I am sorry that my Brother Sassoonan had not notice early enough "to be there with his People, but I say again, I am glad to see you "now here.

"We then went over all the Heads, the strong links of the Chain "made between your Father William Penn & the Indians, we keep "them in writing, that they may be had in everlasting Remembrance, "the Indians also keep them in their Memory & in their Hearts, they "tell them to their Children, & these tell them again to their Children, that from Generation to Generation they may be remembered "forever. These are the Chief Points of those Treaties that were "first made by William Penn with your Fathers, & have since from "time to time been confirmed.

Here the nine Heads or Links mentioned in the Treaty of Conestogoe were repeated.

And after a Confirmation on our Parts of all those Articles, we bind them with the following Goods.

10 Strowd Matchcoats,	2 dozen Knives,
5 Blankets,	2 dozen Scissors,
5 Duffells,	2 dozen Tobacco Boxes,
10 Shirts,	2 dozen Tobacco Tongs,
25 pounds Powder,	1 dozen Looking Glasses,
60 pounds Lead,	1 Pound Vermillion.
100 Flints,	

After which the Governour proceeded & said.

"My Friends & Brethren:

"I have now spoke to the League & Chain of Friendship first "made by your Father William Penn with your Fathers. You "have kept it well, your hearts have been clean & clear from Spott, "or if there was any you have wiped it soon away. William Penns "Children & People have also kept the League. Every Governour "who was here in William Penns Place has been kind to them, & "all good Christians have loved them. But great Numbers now "come in amongst us; there are some bad People amongst all "Nations, & there are some amongst us who love Lying & to Com-"mitt Wickedness. These are not such good People as William "Penn brought over with him, they are loose & idle. The Children "of your Father William Penn, the Governour, & all in the Govern-"ment, will always love every good and sober Indian as their Breth-"ren & Friends.

"You have heard, my Brethren, that some Shawanese about "twenty days agoe came from about Pechoquealin, armed with "Guns, Pistols & Swords, & painted for War, they fell in amongst "some of our Inhabitants and behaved themselves foolishly; Our "People thought them strange Indians & Enemies, and believed "there were much greater Numbers behind in the Woods, they mett "together with Arms to defend themselves. But I now mourn with "you the unhappy Accident that followed by the Madness of these "furious wicked men, who could so inhumanly destroy our good "Friends & their quiet peaceable Neighbours. The first News of it "wounded me deeply. I was then returning to Philadelphia, but I "went back again, I ordered the Murtherers to be apprehended & "the Bodies of our two dead Friends sought for. My officers with "many People found two & buried them, covering their Bodies with "Shirts & Strowds, which I sent for that purpose. The Criminals "are now in Dungeons with Iron Chains on them, & they are to be "tried in about fourteen days at Chester, by the Laws of our Great "King, in the same manner as if they had Killed any of his Subjects "& our own People, for by our Leagues of Friendship we & the In-"dians are as one, and we make no Difference. He that kills or "hurts an Indian, kills or hurts our Brother, we feel it as done to "one of ourselves & must punish it accordingly. We mourn with "the Relations, all good People mourn with them, and we now give

"these few things, vizt: three Strowds, three Blankets, three Duf-
"fells & three Shirts, to cover the dead Bodies again, & these six
"Handkerchiefs to wipe away their Tears. We give them not as
"the Price of Blood, or to make Satisfaction for the Death of our
"Friends. Justice must be done according to our Law, & we give
"these only as a Mark of our Grief, that the Relations may be the
"more easy in their Minds, that they may Know we grieve with
"them, & that they may be comforted.

"My Friends & Brethren:

"You now see we carefully observe our Treaties on our Parts,
"but you are to consider this Country is full of People, we have
"many weak & some wicked People amongst us, these last must be
"punished by the Law. The Indians have sometimes wicked People
"amongst them & they putt them to Death; this is the utmost that
"can be done, but the Hearts of all good People amongst the
"Christians, & amongst you the Indians, will always be true, we
"shall always love one another, our Leagues are to continue to all
"Generations.

The Governour then taking the Indians by the Hand dismissed them for this time, & they appointed to meet the Governour again in the Morning to return their Answer.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, in the Great Meeting house, June 5th, 1728.

PRESENT:

The Honourable PATRICK GORDON, Esqr., Lieut. Governr., with the Members of Council before mentioned.

And Andrew Hamilton, Esquire, And a vast Audience that filled the House & all its Galleries.

Also, Sassoonan or Allummapees, with the Indians.

Edward Former, Esquire, & Mr. John Scull, } Interpreters.

ALLUMMAPEES or Sassoonan, in the Name of all the Indians present, desired that his Brethern would hear him, for he is now to Speak to them, & said.

That he was glad to hear his Brother the Governours Words yesterday, they gladden'd his Heart; he now returns thanks for them, & for the Presents which his Brethern has given them. He rejoyces that his Brethern & the Indians are now mett together in this House, & that this great Company is to hear him.

He was glad to hear his Great Friend & Father William Penn so much spoke of yesterday; we had always lived in Love, & hopes all things will be made up in Love; his heart is for Love & Peace, and he desires there may never be any Misunderstanding between us.

He is pleased to see such Care taken, that they may come and discourse freely with their Brethern; they have young Children, and the Christians have many; there are many who now hear what passes, and he desired it may be remembred for ever.

As there are now great numbers present, he desired that they may all know that the Christians & Indians ought to have but one Head, one Heart & one Body; that he looks on them all as one People, & desires they may always so continue.

That they have many among them who are as little Children, weak and helpless, & we should not, because of Weakness, have any Misunderstanding.

When any misunderstanding arises, or when any Injury is done by the Indians to Christians, or by Christians to Indians, each should be heard without any Disturbance, for they & we are one People.

That there are ill People both among the Christians & Indians; he is well pleased with what the Governour said yesterday in Relation to the Accident that has happn'd to the Indians, but 'tis his Desire that no Misunderstanding may arise on that Account. We must unite in Love, all ill things must be done away & forgotten, for we are one People.

That he has now said what he purposes to speak at this time, but in two months he designs to return & speak more fully.

Sassoonan was then told, that if they had any thing at all on their Minds it was now a proper time to speak it, that it might be heard by all this Company.

He thereupon called on Thomas Rutter, Sen., to come & sitt near him, & proceeded to say.

That he is glad of the Friendship & Agreement that subsists between the Indians & Christians; he will always endeavour to strengthen & increase it, he will make this Path between this Town & the Place where he lives, & as far as the Mingoes, open & plain, he will always keep it wide, & root & cutt up every Bush & Grub that may stand in the Way, (to hinder the Intercourse of Love & Friendship between us; this is the meaning of these Indian Expressions.)

He adds, that he is now come to the Governours Desire, on Account of the late unhappy Accident, that he is pleased to hear what has been said of it, & that Justice is to be done when he comes again after Harvest, it shall then all be buried, he himself will then Cover it deep over with Earth.

He then said he had spoke what he had to say to the Governour, & would speak to James Logan.

He said, he was grown old & was troubled to see the Christians settle on Lands that the Indians had never been paid for, they had settled on his Lands, for which he had never received any thing.

That he is now an old man & must soon die, that his Children may wonder to see all their Fathers Lands gone from them, without his receiving any thing for them, that the Christians now make their Settlements very near them, & they shall have no place of their own left to live on.

That this may occasion a Difference between their Children & us hereafter, & he would willingly prevent any Misunderstanding that may happen.

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Pensylvania 1728

At a Council held at Philadelphia, in the Great Meeting house June 5th 1728

Present

The Honourable Patrick Gordon Esq Lieut Govern.r
with the Members of Council before mentioned

And

Andrew Hamilton Esquire

And a vast Audience that filled the House & all its Galleries

Also

Sasoonan or Allummapees with the Indians ——

Edward Taylor Esquire
Mr John Scull —— } Interpreters

Allummapees or Sasoonan, in the Name of all the Indians present, desired that his Brethren would hear him, for he is now to speak to them Viz.ts

That he was glad to hear his Brother the Governour Words yesterday, they gladden'd his Heart, he now returns thanks for them, & for the Presents which his Brethren have given them. He rejoyces that his Brethren & the Indians are now met together in this House, & that this great Company is to hear him

He was glad to hear his Great Friend & Father William Penn so much Spoke of yesterday, we had always lived in Love, & hopes all things will be made up in Love, his heart is for Love & Peace, and he desires there may never be any Misunderstanding between us

He is pleased to see such Care taken, that they may come, and discourse freely with their Brethren, they have many Children, and the Christians have many, there are many who now hear what he says, and he desires it may be remembered for ever

As there are now great Numbers present, he desires that they may all know, that the Christians & Indians are to have but one Head as one Heart, & one Body, that he looks on them all as one People, & desires they may always so continue

That they have many among them, who are as little Children, weak and helpless, & we should not, because of Weakness, have any Misunderstanding

When any Misunderstanding arises, or when any Injury is done by the Indians to Christian; or by Christians to Indians, each should be heard, without any Disturbance, for they & we are one People

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That he has now said what he purposes to speak at this time, but in two months he designs to return & speak more fully

Sejoraman was then told, that if they had any thing at all on their Minds it was now a proper time to speak it, that it might be heard by all this Company.

He thereupon called on Thomas Hudson Junr to come & sit near him & proceeded to say

That he is glad of the Friendship & Agreement that subsists between the Indians & Christians, he will always endeavour to strengthen & increase it, he will make the Path between this Town & the Place where he lives, & as far as the Mingoes, open & plain, he will always keep it wide, & root & cutt up every Bush & Grub that may stand in the Way, (to hinder the Intercourse of Love & Friendship between us, this is the meaning of these Indian Expressions)

He adds, that he is now come at the Governours Desire, on Account of the late unhappy Accident, that he is pleased to hear what has been said of it, & that Justice is to be done, when he comes again after Harvest, & that then all be buried, he himself will then cover it Deep over with Earth.

He then said, he had spoke what he had to say to the Governour, & would now speak to James Logan

He Said, he was grown old, & was troubled to see the Christians settle on Lands that the Indians had never been paid for, they had settled on his Lands, for which he had never received any thing

That he is now an Old Man, & must soon die, that his Children may wonder to see all their Fathers Lands gone from them, without his receiving any thing for them, that the Christians now shake their Settlements very near them, & they shall have no Place of their own left to live on

That this may occasion Differences between their Children & ours hereafter, & he would willingly prevent any Misunderstanding that may happen

Mr Logan answering to the Governour, craved Leave to answer the Indians & spoke to this Effect

That he had no otherwise been concerned in the Lands of this Province, than as he was entrusted with other Commissioners by the Proprietor to manage his Affairs of Property in his Absence. That their Great Friend William Penn had made it his constant Rule never to dispose any Lands to be settled by any of his People, until they were first duly purchased of the Indians, & his Commissioners, who acted for him in his Affairs, had as carefully used the same Methods, they never agreed to the Settlement of any Lands, till the Indians were duly satisfied for them, But he said, he judged it proper in this Audience to take Notice of our great Unhappiness, in having too many amongst us, who take a Delight

Delight in disturbing the Peace of the Publick, by any means in their Power, & amongst other Methods they had indeavoured' ecch to beget an Uneasiness in the Indians, but how litle Reason there was for any Complaint against him, or the Commissioners, he should now make appear.

He Said, that Sassoonan now present, with divers others of the Indian Chiefs, about ten years Since, having a Notion that they had not been fully paid for their Lands came to Philadelphia to demand what was due to them, that the Business was heard in Council, & he then produced to the Indians a great number of Deeds, by which their Ancestors had fully convey'd, & were as fully paid for, all their Lands from Duck Creek to near the Forks of Delaware, & that the Indians were then entirely Satisfied with what had been shown to them, & the Commissioners to grant an End to all further Claims or Demands of that Kind, in Consideration of their Journey & Trouble, made them a Present in the Proprietors Name & Behalf, upon which they agreed to give an absolute Release for all their Lands, & of all Demands whatsoever, upon Account of the said Purchase. And exhibiting the said Instrument of Release he desired it might be read, which was done in these Words

We Sassoonan King, of the Delaware Indians, & Pokehais, Metaskichay, Nayemaikan, Papawomamen, Shelly pencaman, & Opekahit, Chiefs of the said Indians, do acknowledge, that we have seen & heard divers Deeds of Sale read unto us, under the hands & Seals of the former Kings, & Chiefs of the Delaware Indians, our Ancestors & Predecessors, who were Owners of Lands between Delaware & Sasquehannah Rivers, by which Deeds they have granted & conveyed unto William Penn, Proprietor & Governour in chief of the Province of Pensylvania & to his Heirs & Assigns, all & singular their said Lands, Islands, Woods & Waters, situate between the said two Rivers Delaware & Sasquehannah, & had received full Satisfaction for the Same, And We do further acknowledge that we are fully content & Satisfied with the Said Grants. And Whereas the Commissioners or Agents of the Said William Penn have been pleased, upon our Visit to this Government, to bestow on us, as a free Gift, in the name of the Said William Penn, these following Goods viz. Ten Guns, Six Strouds water Coats, Six Blankets, Six Duffell matchcoats, & four Kettles, We therefore, in Gratitude for the said Present, as well, in Consideration of the several Grants made by our Ancestors & Predecessors, as of the said Several Goods herein before mentioned, the Receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge, Do by these Presents, for us, Our Heirs & Successors, Grant Remise, Release & for ever Quitclaim unto the Said William Penn his Heirs & Assigns, all the said Lands situate between the said two Rivers of Delaware & Sasquehannah, from Duck Creek, to the Mountains on this Side Lechey, and all our Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Property, Claim, & Demand whatsoever in & to the Same, or any part thereof; So that neither We, nor any of us, nor any Person or Persons in

in the Behalf of any of us, Shall or may hereafter lay any Claim to any of the said Lands, or in any wise molest the Said William Penn, his Heirs or Assigns, or any Person claiming by, from, or under him, them, or any of them, in the peaceable & quiet Enjoyment of the same In Witness whereof We have hereunto sett our Hands & Seals at Philadelphia the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of Our Lord One thousand seven hundred & Eighteen

Sealed & Delivered (by all but Sekehais & Pepaowmanen who were absent) in the Presence of W. Keith
Jonathan Dickinson Robert Assheton
Samuel Preston Anthony Palmer
Indian Sam, Son to Shepenaike
Indian Peter, Sekehais's Nephew, or Aweaytoman
Kachaquesunk or Toby
Tussoish Ferman
Neesha Allapy or Andrew
Redawaway or Oliver

Sassoman his marke ⊙
Sekehais his Marke ⊙
Metesshikay his Mark ⊙
Sayanaiker his Marke ⊙
Shetypeeuman his Mark ⊙
Sekehaset his Marke ⊙
Pepaowmanen his Marke ⊙

Sealed and Delivered by Sekehais & Pepaowmanen in the Presence of
James Logan Robert Assheton
Neesha Allapy or Andrew Clement Plumsted
Redawaway or Oliver David Evans

This Deed being fully explained to the Indians in their own Language, & Sassoman & Sekehaset, two of those who had executed it, being present, viewed their Marks, & acknowledged that it was all true, and that they had been paid for all the Lands therein mentioned; but Sassoman said, the Lands beyond those Bounds had never been paid for, that these reached no further than to a few Miles beyond Ely, but that their Lands on Tulpyhocken were Seated by the Christians

Mr Logan answered, that he understood at the Time that Deed was drawn, & ever since, that Lechay Hills or Mountains stretched away from a little below Lechay on the Forks of Delaware, to the Hills or Susquehannah, that lie about ten Miles above Peixon: Mr Farmer said, those Hills passed from Lechay a few Miles above Ely, & reached no further, & that Tulpyhocken Lands lay beyond them.

Mr Logan proceeded to say, that whether those Lands of Tulpyhocken were within, or without, the Bounds mentioned in the Deed, he well knew, that the Indians some few years since were Seated in them, & that he with the other Commissioners, of whom Richard Hill & Isaac Norris now present at the Board were two, would never consent, that any Settlement should be made on Lands, where the Indians are Seated, that those Lands were settled wholly against their Minds, & even without their Knowledge

Sassoman

Sylvanus said, he could not himself believe the Christians had settled on these, till he came, & with his own Eyes saw the Houses and Fields they had made there

Mr Logan proceeded, & said, that he was sensible the Palatines were settled there, but as he had observed before, it was without the Consent or Knowledge of any of the Commissioners; and how they came hither, he should now make this Audience sensible. He said, that when he left his House this morning, he did not expect this affair would be now mentioned, but hearing after he came abroad that it was intended, being unable himself to walk, he had sent for one Paper, which he could easily direct to: that if he could have gone himself amongst his Papers, he could have produced some Letters & Affidavits, that would more fully explain the matter, but he hoped that what he had there would be sufficient to make it clearly understood. It was a Petition from those Palatines themselves, directed to the late Governour Sir William Keith & the Council, all wrote in the hand of Patrick Baird who was then Secretary to the Governour, & Clerk of the Council, & who it was that drew it, would appear by its Title The Petition was read in these Words

To His Excellency Sir William Keith Baronet Governour of Pensylvania &c & the Hon Council

The Petition of us the Subscribers, being thirty three Families in Number, at present inhabiting on Sulpahana Creek

Humbly Sheweth

That your Petitioners being Natives of Germany, about fifteen years ago were, by the great Goodness & Royal Bounty of the late Majesty Queen Anne, relieved from the Wretchedness which they then suffered in Europe, & were transported into the Colony of New York, where they settled: But their Families increasing, & being in that Government confined to the Scanty Allowance of ten Acres of Land to each Family, whereon they could not well subsist: Your Petitioners being informed of the Kind Reception, which their Country men usually met with in the Province of Pensylvania, & hoping they might, with what Substance they had, acquire larger Settlements in that Province, did last year leave their Settlements in New York Government, & came with their Families into this Province, where upon their arrival they applied themselves to His Excellency the Governour, who of his great Goodness permitted them to inhabit upon Sulpahana Creek (being the farthest inhabited part of the Province North West from Philad.) on Condition, that they should make full Satisfaction to the Proprietor or his Agents for such Lands as should be allotted them, when they were ready to receive the same: And now your Petitioners understanding, that some Gentlemen, Agents of the Proprietor, have ample Power to dispose of Lands in this Province, And We your Petitioners being willing & ready to purchase

to

" do humbly beseech your Excellency & Council to recommend us to the favourable
" Usage of the Proprietors Agents, that upon paying the usual Prices for Lands
" at such Distance from Philadelphia, we may have Sufficient Rights & Titles
" made to us for such Lands as we shall have Occasion to buy, that our
" Children may have some Settlement to depend on hereafter, and that by your
" Authority we may be freed from the Demands of the Indians of that part
" of the Country, who pretend a Right thereto. And we humbly beg Leave
" to inform your Excellency & Council, that there are fifty Families more, who
" if they may be admitted upon the same Conditions are desirous to come &
" settle with us. We hope for your favourable Answer to this our
" humble Request, & as in Duty bound shall ever pray &c

NB The Names being mostly in a deep German hand
could not be read, but by one Skilled in their Writing
They are given as here subjoyned

Johannes Yeas
Peter Ritt
Conrad Tehits
Dilties Unif
Tritheine Serbo
Jorg Sab
Jorge Ritt
Godfreyt Teller
Johannes Claus Shaver
H. Hamelet Ritt
Antoni Shart
Johan Peter Packle
Johann Michael Smith
Abrahan Rues
Andrew Talborn

Mr Logan observed upon this Petition, that by the whole Tenour of it, as well as the Writing, it was very easy to judge from what Kind it originally came. It was addressed to His Excellency the Governour & William Keith, who (as they are made to speak) of his great Goodness permitted them to inhabit on Tulpahocken Creek. His Excellency is to recommend them to the Agents, that they may have sufficient Rights & Titles made to them for such Lands, as they should have Occasion to buy. And to Him they apply also, that by His Authority they might be freed from the Demands of the Indians. It will therefore no longer remain a Question (he said) tho' nothing more than this Petition were produced, by whose Authority these Foreigners had been encouraged to invade these Lands, to the manifest Injury of the Proprietor, & to the great Abuse of the Indians, who at that very time were seated there, & had their Lands secured by those Peoples Ancestors. And he now hoped that such of this Audience, as had been so solicitous to have the Indians complain of Penn, Logan might go away satisfied. They had complained, & they have answer

When applying to the Indians, He desired, that tho' these People had seated themselves on Tulpahockin Lands, without the Commissioners Leave or Consent, yet that they would not offer them any Violence, or injure them, but wait till such time as that Matter could be adjusted

Mr

90

Mr Hamilton being at the Board, desired the Governour Leave, to say a few Words, which he did to this Effect

It was not difficult, he said, to account for the Indians murmuring at this time the Affair of their Lands, considering the Pains some had taken to perswade them, they were wrong'd: That having accompany'd the Governour in his late Journey to Mahanatawny, with divers Persons of as good Note as any of this City, in the News sent Down to us of Forreign Indians in that Neighbourhood, he had heard some things only positively advanced amongst the Inhabitants, concerning this Injustice to the Indians, which as he could not then believe to be true, he had wished to see them set in a true Light: And as there were some now present, who had been very free in telling to that Purpose, he thought it would be most proper for those Persons, in this Audience, to declare openly what they had to say, that if true, it may be known who are to bear the Blame, or if false, that they may be convinced of their Error.

Thomas Rutter Junr, who had been called on by Sassoonan, stood up & denied he had ever uttered any such thing, as that the Indians had not been satisfied for their Lands &c.

Mr Logan further desired the Governours Permission to speak to another Point, which tho' proper to be taken Notice of at this Treaty, yet he intended it, he said, for the Sake of the Audience only

It was with the utmost Astonishment he said, that he first heard the Story he was about to mention, for he could scarce believe it possible, that any Man could be so lost to all Sense of Shame as to form it; but he had received such numerous Accounts, & from such credible Persons, of its being raised & spread by many, that he could no longer forbear believing what he had so repeatedly been assured of

He was sensible, he said, of our present Unhappiness in having Divisions fomented amongst us. Great Pains were taken to infuse into the Minds of such as could be prevailed on, a Spirit of Contention & Faction: To divide & confuse us, & by any means to perplex the Government, has been the principal Aim of some, the Instances of it are obvious; But whatever they may do amongst ourselves, it is exceedingly wicked to carry their Endeavours amongst the poor innocent Indians, & to spirit them up to Uneasiness, by perswading them, they are wrong'd in their Lands.

Yet if any thing can be worse, it is that ridiculous, that shameless, but malicious Story he rose up to speak to concerning himself viz. That the Proprietor had sent him over a vast Quantity of Indian Goods, Strouds, & he knows not what, for a Present to the Indians, all which (they were pleased to say) he had converted to his own Use in Trade. This was a home Push against him, for perswade the Indians of this, & nothing can

can incense them more. That this, cold & wicked as it is, has been currently said, many of those who now hear him speak, very well know. He required indeed a great Stock of Ignorance to say it, but he was certain, none would have so much to be sure it to himself, they must Deeply blush, if it were possible for such to blush, to ackowledge it. It would have been a great Pleasure to him, he said, to have received any thing of that Kind, the world might have applied it as intended, but he had been so far from meeting Encouragement that way, that his own Generosity to the Indians had cost him more than he should ever see. Their Malice who invented & spread this Story is to be pitied, but even the Indians themselves have more sense than to believe it.

Mr. Hill first Commissioner of Property delivered himself to this Purpose.

That it was Stipulated at the first Settlement of this Province between the Proprietor William Penn & the Indians, that they should sell no Land to private Persons, or to any Body but himself, or his Commissioners. And afterwards a Law was enacted to the same Purpose, that all the Purchases made of the Indians by any other than the Proprietor or his Agents, should be Entirely void, which Law is still in Force. The Proprietor Commissioners, in his Absence have ever been Strictly careful to avoid granting any Lands that were not first duly purchased of the Indians, nor would they ever suffer them to be possessed from any Lands on which they were Settled, even where they had fully sold all their Right till they would voluntarily remove. The Commissioners therefore would never have agreed to that Settlement of the Palatines on the Tulpehokin Lands, for the Indians were then seated on them, but we see by what methods they were dislodged. The Gentleman then at Hebry, not only took upon him to order the Settlement of the Proprietors Lands, but so far to direct, even in these Affairs, that the Application must be made to him also, to be sped, by his Authority from the Indians Demands. It fully appears therefore when the true Foundation of these Complaints lies, & how groundless all the Noise is that has been made of the Commissioners selling the Indians Lands. This can arise from no other than a mischievous Design to beget Animosities, and raise a Disaffection in the Inhabitants: And to produce, that also with a View to possess the People with an Opinion, that all our Treaties with the Indians, with whom a Friendship has been so carefully cultivated from the beginning, & of which we have reaped the happy Fruits, are only on Affairs of Property, & the Purchase of Lands, & therefore that the Publick should bear no parts of the Charges. The contrary of this fully appears at this time. And when the Proprietor or his Commissioners have Occasion to treat with the Indians about those Affairs, the Publick has never been troubled with the Expence of it.

Shep

Pensylvania 1720

The Governour then said

My Friends & Brethren

We have now brightned the Chain & renewed our League, & we are as one People; I have commanded all the English to speak Proclamation published through all the Country, to be read to the Indians, which you shall hear read unto you & interpreted to you.

This the Indians readily acquiesced with, & seemed exceedingly well pleased with.

The Governour then enquired of them, if they had not heard, that an Englishman was killed last Fall, by some Indians at the Forks above Shackamaxon, & whether those Indians belonged to them. To which they answered, that they had heard of it, but that it was not done by any of their People, it was done, they say, by some of the Mannahatt Indians.

The Governour said, he has received the like Answer at Conestoga from the Indians who met him there, but that He must have Justice done upon the guilty person, & should demand it from that Nation, to which they belonged, that the Chain might be kept bright & clear, & every Spott be wiped away. Said therefore desire to know, where the Body of that Nation lies, & under what Head or Chief. To which they answered, that the Mannahatts lie at the Forks of Delaware & above Meshay may, & that their King's name is Lappowinsa.

The Governour then said, That I have one further Desire of you is, that you would send some lively Boys amongst the neighbouring Indians, & if you can, to the Five Nations, to acquaint them with what has passed between us: And I give these Shoes and Stockings, (presenting six pair of each) for the Use of those who are to travel, that they may the better bear their Journey. I shall also give you Bread, Pipes, & Tobacco, with five Gallons of Rum, to comfort them & support them in your Return home.

This the Indians readily engaged to do, & thus the Treaty ended.

At a Council held at Philadelphia August 6th 1720

Present

The Honble Patrick Gordon Esqr Lieut Governour

James Logan — Samuel Preston

Richard Hill — Clement Plumsted — &c^a

Isaac Norris

Was read a Recommendation of the Justices of Oyer & Terminer & Goal Delivery for this Province, in favour of Morgan Herbert now a Prisoner in Chester Goal, setting forth, that the said Morgan at the Court

Court of Oyer & Terminer & General Gaol Delivery held at the Town of Chester for the said County on the 21st day of May 1728 before Jeffry Company Esqr & his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County

Indians, & tho the Law of this Province may be judged Murther, yet that he was no further active therein than by being unhappily in the Company of those who committed it, & that after the Perpetration of them he did what he could, with great Hazard of his own & Family's Safety, to prevent the Murther, & by his whole Behaviour, they were induced to recommend him as an Object of the Governor's Compassion & Mercy, that he may be relieved like the Indian Prisoners, & released from Prison, upon giving good Security for his future Behaviour; Upon which the Governor remitted the Fine of the Board, who hereby considered the Cause, & Circumstances, that Mercy should be shown to the said Morgan Hooker, & that the said Justices be compelled as to the most proper manner of Discharging it.

At Council held at Philadelphia the 4th August A.D. 1720

Present

The Hon.ble Patrick Gordon Esq.r Lieut. Gov.r

James Logan Samuel Preston

Richard Hill Edward Shippen } Esqrs

Isaac Norris

The Provincial Treasurer attending the Board the Accounts of the late Indian Traders, & the Charges upon them amounting in the whole to Two hundred ninety three pounds, ten shillings three pence farthing which Accounts with all their Vouchers were carefully examined, & the Charges amounts to be moderate & just, & the Vouchers all like wise produced appear to be just & true. Whereupon it is the Opinion of the Board that the said Account be recommended to the Assembly for Payment.

At a Council in the Council Chamber at Philadelphia the 21st August 1720

Present

The Hon.ble Patrick Gordon Esq.r Lieut. Governor

Richard Hill Thomas Lawrence } Esqrs

Wm. Trent

A List was presented to the Board of the Names of Eighty Palatines, who, with their Families making in all about One hundred Persons, were imported here in the Ship Morton lately from Rotterdam, but last from Deal, as by Clearance from the Officers of the

"these few things, vizt: three Strowds, three Blankets, three Duf-
"fells & three Shirts, to cover the dead Bodies again, & these six
"Handkerchiefs to wipe away their Tears. We give them not as
"the Price of Blood, or to make Satisfaction for the Death of our
"Friends. Justice must be done according to our Law, & we give
"these only as a Mark of our Grief, that the Relations may be the
"more easy in their Minds, that they may Know we grieve with
"them, & that they may be comforted.
"My Friends & Brethren:

"You now see we carefully observe our Treaties on our Parts,
"but you are to consider this Country is full of People, we have
"many weak & some wicked People amongst us, these last must be
"punished by the Law. The Indians have sometimes wicked People
"amongst them & they putt them to Death; this is the utmost that
"can be done, but the Hearts of all good People amongst the
"Christians, & amongst you the Indians, will always be true, we
"shall always love one another, our Leagues are to continue to all
"Generations.

The Governour then taking the Indians by the Hand dismissed them for this time, & they appointed to meet the Governour again in the Morning to return their Answer.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, in the Great Meeting house, June 5th, 1728.

PRESENT:

The Honourable PATRICK GORDON, Esqr., Lieut. Governr., with the Members of Council before mentioned.

And Andrew Hamilton, Esquire, And a vast Audience that filled the House & all its Galleries.

Also, Sassoonan or Allummapees, with the Indians.

Edward Former, Esquire, & Mr. John Scull, } Interpreters.

ALLUMMAPEES or Sassoonan, in the Name of all the Indians present, desired that his Brethern would hear him, for he is now to Speak to them, & said.

That he was glad to hear his Brother the Governours Words yesterday, they gladden'd his Heart; he now returns thanks for them, & for the Presents which his Brethern has given them. He rejoyces that his Brethern & the Indians are now mett together in this House, & that this great Company is to hear him.

He was glad to hear his Great Friend & Father William Penn so much spoke of yesterday; we had always lived in Love, & hopes all things will be made up in Love; his heart is for Love & Peace, and he desires there may never be any Misunderstanding between us.

He is pleased to see such Care taken, that they may come and discourse freely with their Brethern; they have young Children, and the Christians have many; there are many who now hear what passes, and he desired it may be remembred for ever.

As there are now great numbers present, he desired that they may all know that the Christians & Indians ought to have but one Head, one Heart & one Body; that he looks on them all as one People, & desires they may always so continue.

That they have many among them who are as little Children, weak and helpless, & we should not, because of Weakness, have any Misunderstanding.

When any misunderstanding arises, or when any Injury is done by the Indians to Christians, or by Christians to Indians, each should be heard without any Disturbance, for they & we are one People.

That there are ill People both among the Christians & Indians; he is well pleased with what the Governour said yesterday in Relation to the Accident that has happn'd to the Indians, but 'tis his Desire that no Misunderstanding may arise on that Account. We must unite in Love, all ill things must be done away & forgotten, for we are one People.

That he has now said what he purposes to speak at this time, but in two months he designs to return & speak more fully.

Sassoonan was then told, that if they had any thing at all on their Minds it was now a proper time to speak it, that it might be heard by all this Company.

He thereupon called on Thomas Rutter, Sen., to come & sitt near him, & proceeded to say.

That he is glad of the Friendship & Agreement that subsists between the Indians & Christians; he will always endeavour to strengthen & increase it, he will make this Path between this Town & the Place where he lives, & as far as the Mingoes, open & plain, he will always keep it wide, & root & cutt up every Bush & Grub that may stand in the Way, (to hinder the Intercourse of Love & Friendship between us; this is the meaning of these Indian Expressions.)

He adds, that he is now come to the Governours Desire, on Account of the late unhappy Accident, that he is pleased to hear what has been said of it, & that Justice is to be done when he comes again after Harvest, it shall then all be buried, he himself will then Cover it deep over with Earth.

He then said he had spoke what he had to say to the Governour, & would speak to James Logan.

He said, he was grown old & was troubled to see the Christians settle on Lands that the Indians had never been paid for, they had settled on his Lands, for which he had never received any thing.

That he is now an old man & must soon die, that his Children may wonder to see all their Fathers Lands gone from them, without his receiving any thing for them, that the Christians now make their Settlements very near them, & they shall have no place of their own left to live on.

That this may occasion a Difference between their Children & us hereafter, & he would willingly prevent any Misunderstanding that may happen.

Mr. Logan applying to the Governour, craved Leave to answer the Indians, & he spoke to this Effect.

That he had no otherwise been concerned to the Lands of this Province, than as he was intrusted with other Commissioners by the Proprietor to manage his affairs of Property in his Absence. That their Great Friend, William Penn, had made it his constant Rule never to suffer any Lands to be settled by any of his People, until they were first duly purchased by the Indians, & his Commissioners, who acted for him in his Absence, has as carefully used the same Method, they never agreed to the Settlement of any Lands till the Indians were duly satisfied for them. But he said, he judged it proper in his Audience to take Notice of our great unhappiness, in having too many amongst us who take a Delight in disturbing the Peace of the Publick by any means in their Power, & amongst other Methods they had endeavoured even to beget an Uneasiness in the Indians, but how little Reason there was for any Complaint against him, or the Commissioners, he should make appear.

He said, that Sassoonan now present, with divers others of the Indian Chiefs, about ten years since, having a Notion that they had not been fully paid for their Lands, came to Philadelphia to demand what was due to them, that the business was heard in Council, & he then produced to those Indians a great number of Deeds, by which their Ancestors had fully conveyed, & were as fully paid for all their Lands from Duck Creek to near the Forks of Delaware, & that the Indians were then entirely satisfied with what had been shewn to them, & the Commissioners to putt an End to all further Claims or Demands of that Kind, in Consideration of their Journey & Trouble, made them a Present in the Proprietors Name & Behalf, upon which they agreed to sign an absolute Release for all those Lands, & of all Demands whatsoever upon account of the said Purchase, And exhibiting the said Instrument of Release, desired it might be read, which was done in these words.

WE, Sassoonan, King of the Delaware Indians, & Pokehais, Metashichay, Aiyamikan, Pepawmamen, Gheltypeneeman & Opekasset, Chiefs of the said Indians, do acknowledge, that we have seen & heard divers Deeds of Sale read unto us, under the hands & seals of the former Kings, & Chiefs of the Delaware Indians, our Ancestors & Predecessors, who were owners of Lands between Delaware & Sasquehannah Rivers, by which Deeds they have granted & convey'd unto William Penn, Proprietor & Governour in chief of the Province of Pennsilvania, & to his Heirs & Assigns, all & singular their Lands, Islands, Woods & Waters, situate between the said two Rivers of Delaware & Sasquehannah, & had received full Satisfaction for the same. And We do further acknowledge that we are fully content & satisfied with the said Grant. And Whereas, the Commissioners or Agents of the said William Penn have been pleased, upon our Visit to this Government to bestow on us, as a free Gift, in the name of the said William Penn, these following Goods, vizt: Two Guns, six Strowed water Coats, six Blankets, six Duffell match-coats & four Kettles. We therefore, in Gratitude for the said Presents,

as well in Consideration of the several Grants made by our Ancestors & Predecessors, as of the said several Goods herein before mentioned, the Receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge, Do by these Presents, for us, Our Heirs & Successors, Grant, Remise, Release & forever Quitt claim unto the said William Penn, his Heirs & Assigns, all the said Lands situate between the said two Rivers of Delaware & Sasquehannah, from Duck Creek to the Mountains on this side Lechay, and all our Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Property, Claim & Demand whatsoever in & to the same, or any part thereof, so that neither We, nor any of us, nor any Person or Persons in the Behalf of any of us, shall or may hereafter lay any Claim to any of the said Lands, or in any wise molest the said William Penn, his Heirs or Assigns, or any Person claiming by, from or under them, them or any of them, in the peaceable and quiet Enjoyment of the same. IN WITNESS whereof We have hereunto sett our Hands & Seals at Philadelphia, the Seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & eighteen.

Sassoonan ⋈ his mark. (S)
Pokehais ⋈ his mark. (S)
Metashichay ⋈ his mark. (S)
Aiyamackan ⋈ his mark. (S)
Gheltypeneeman ⋈ his mark. (S)
Opekasset ⋈ his mark. (S)
Pepawmamen ⋈ his mark. (S)

Sealed & Delivered (by all but Pokehais & Pepawmamen who were absent) in the Presence of

W. KEITH.

Jonathan Dickinson, Robert Assheton,
Samuel Preston, Anthony Palmer,
Indian ⋈ Sam, son of Essepenaike,
Indian ⋈ Peter, Pokehais's Nephew or Aweaykoman,
Kachguesconk ⋈ or Toby,
his
Tussoigh ⋈ eenan,
mark
his
Neesha ⋈ llapy or Andrew,
mark

Sealed and Delivered by Pokehais & Pepawmamen, in the Presence of

James Logan, Robert Assheton,
Neesha ⋈ llapy or Andrew, Clement Plumsted,
Nedawaway ⋈ or Oliver, David Evans.

This Deed being fully explained to the Indians in their own Language, Sassoonan & Opekasset, two of those who had executed it being present, viewed their Marks & acknowledged that it was all true, and that they had been paid for all the Lands therein mentioned; but Sassoonan said the Lands beyond these Bounds had never been

paid for, that these reached no further than a few miles beyond Oley, but that their Lands on Tulpyhocken were seated by the Christians.

Mr. Logan answered, that he understood at the Time that Deed was drawn, & ever since, that Lechay Hills or Mountains stretched away from a little below Lechay or the Forks of Delaware to those Hills on Sasquehannah that lie about ten Miles above Pextan. Mr. Farmer said, those Hills passed from Lechay a few Miles above Oley, & reached no further, & that Tulpyhocken Lands lay beyond them.

Mr. Logan proceeded to say, that whether those Lands of Tulpyhocken were within or without the Bounds mentioned in the Deed, he well knew that the Indians some few years since were seated on them & that he with the other Commissioners, of whom Richard Hill & Isaac Norris now present at the Board were two, would never consent that any settlement should be made on Lands where the Indians are seated, that these Lands were settled wholly against their minds & even without their Knowledge.

Sassoonan said, he could not himself believe the Christians had settled on them, till he came & with his own Eyes saw the Houses and Fields they had made there.

Mr. Logan proceeded & said, that he was sensible the Palatines were settled there, but as he had observed before, it was without the Consent or Knowledge of any of the Commissioners, And how they came hither he should now make this Audience sensible. He said, that when he left his house this morning he did not expect this Affair would be now mentioned, but hearing after he came abroad that it was intended, being unable himself to walk, he had sent for one Paper, which he could easily direct to, that if he could have gone himself amongst his Papers, he could have produced some Letters & Affidavits that would more fully explain the matter, but he hoped that what he had there would be sufficient to make it clearly understood. It was a Petition from those Palatines themselves, directed to the late Governour Sir William Keith & the Council, all wrote in the hand of Patrick Baird, who was then Secretary to the Governour & Clerk of the Council, & who it was that drew it would appear by its Stile. The Petition was read in these Words.

"To His Excellency William Keith, Baronet Governour of Pen-
"sylvania, &c., & the Honble Council.

"The Petition of us the Subscribers, being thirty three Families
"in Number, at present inhabiting Tulpahaca Creek.

"Humbly Sheweth:

"That your Petioners being Natives of Germany, about fifteen
"years agoe, were by the Great Goodness and Royal Bounty of her
"late Majesty Queen Anne, releived from the hardships which they
"then suffered in Europe, & were transported into the Colony of
"New York, where they settled. But their Families increasing, &
"being in that Government confined to the scanty allowance of ten
"Acres of Land to each family, whereon they could not well subsist,
"Your Petitioners being informed of the kind reception which their

"Countrymen usually mett within the Province of Pensylvania, & "hoping they might with what substance they had acquire larger "Settlements in that Province, did last year leave their Settlements "in New York Government & came with their families into this "Province, where upon their arrival they applied themselves to His "Excellency the Governour, who of his Great Goodness permitted "them to inhabit upon Tulpahaca Creek, (being the farthest inhabit-"ed part of the Province north west from Philadia.) on Condition "that they should make full satisfaction to the Proprietor or his "Agents for such Lands as should be allotted them, when they "were ready to receive the same. And now your Petitioners un-"derstanding that some Gentlemen, Agents of the Proprietor, have "ample powers to dispose of Lands in this Province. And we, your "Petitioners, being willing and ready to purchase, do humbly be-"seech your Excellency & Council to recommend us to the favour-"able usage of the Proprietors agent, that upon paying the usual "Prices for Lands at such distance from Philadelphia, we may have "sufficient Rights and titles made to us for such lands as we shall "have occasion to buy, that our Children may have some settle-"ment to depend on hereafter, and that by your authority we may "be freed from the demands of the Indians of that part of the Coun-"try who pretend a Right thereto. And we humbly beg Leave to "inform your Excellency and Council that there are fifty Families "more who if they may be admitted upon the same conditions are "desirous to come and settle with us. We hope for your favourable "Answer to this our humble Request, and as in duty bound shall "ever pray, &c.

N. B. The names being mostly in a deep German hand could not be read, but by one skill'd in their writing, they are given as here subjoyned.

Johannas Yans,
Peter Ritt,
Conrad Schitz,
Paltus Unsf,
Toritine Serbo,
Josap Sab,
Jorge Ritt,
Godfreyt Filler,
Joannes Claos Shaver,
Jo Hamoler Ritt,
Antonis Shart,
Johan Peter Pacht,
Jocham Michael Cricht,
Sebastian Pisas,
Andrew Falborn.

Mr. Logan observed upon this petition, that by the whole Tenour of it, as well as the Writing, 'twas very easy to judge from whom what hand it originally came. It is addressed to HIS EXCELLENCY the Governour Sir William Keith; who (as they are made to speak) OF HIS GREAT GOODNESS PERMITTED THEM to inhabit on Tulpahaca Creek. HIS EXCELLENCY is to recommend them to the Agents, that they may have sufficient Rights and Titles made to them for such Lands, as they should have occasion to buy; And to HIM they apply also, that by HIS AUTHORITY they might be freed from the demands of the Indians. It will therefore no longer remain a question, (he said) tho' nothing more than this Petition were produced, by whose authority these foreigners had

been encouraged to invade these lands to the manifest Injury of the Proprietor, and to the great abuse of the Indians, who at that very time was seated there, and had their Corn destroyed by those Peoples Creatures. And he now hoped that such of this Audience as had been so sollicitous to have the Indians complain of James Logan might go away satisfied. They had complained, and they were answered.

Then applying to the Indians, he desired, that tho' these People had seated themselves on Tulpahockin Lands, without the Commissioners Leave or Consent, yet that they would not offer them any violence, or injure them, but wait till such time as that matter could be adjusted.

Mr. Hamilton being at the Board, desired the Governours Leave to say a few words which he did to this effect.

It was not difficult, he said, to account for the Indians mentioning at this time the affair of their Lands, considering the pains some had taken to perswade them they were wrong'd. That having accompany'd the Governour in his late Journey to Mahanatawny, with divers Persons of as good note as any of this City, on the News sent down to us forreign Indians in that neighbourhood, he had heard some things very positively advanced amongst the Inhabitants concerning this Injustice to the Indians, which as he could not then believe to be true, he had wished to see them sett in a true Light, and as there were some now present, who had been very free in talking to that purpose he thought it would be most proper for these persons in this Audience to declare openly what they had to say, that if true it may be known who are to bear the blame, or if false that they may be convinced of their Error.

Thomas Rutter, Senr., who had been call'd on by Sassoonan, stood up & denied he had ever uttered any such thing, as that the Indians had not been satisfied for their Lands, &c.

Mr. Logan further desired the Governours Permission to speak to another Point, which tho' proper to be taken notice of at this Treaty. Yet he intended it, he said, for the sake of the Audience only.

It was with the utmost astonishment, he said, that he first heard the Story he was about to mention, for he could scarce believe it possible that any Man could be so lost to all Sense of Shame as to form it, but he had received such numerous Accounts, & from such credible Persons of its being said & spread by many, that he could no longer forbear believing what he had so repeatedly been assured of.

He was sensible, he said, of our present Unhappiness in having Divisions fomented amongst us. Great Pains were taken to infuse into the Minds of such as could be prevailed on, a Spirit of Contention & Faction, To divide & confuse, & by any means to perplex the Government has been the principal aim of some, the instances of it are obvious. But whatever they may do amongst ourselves, it is exceedingly wicked to carry their Endeavours amongst the poor in-

nocent Indians, & to spirit them up to uneasiness by perswading them they are wrong'd in their Lands.

Yet if any thing can be worse, it is that ridiculous, that shameless but malicious Story he rose up to speak concerning himself, vizt: That the Proprietor had sent him over a vast Quantity of Indian Goods, Strowds, & he knew not what, for a Present to the Indians, all which (they were pleased to say) he had converted to his own Use in Trade. This was a home Push against him; for perswade the Indians of this & nothing can incense them more, That this wild & wicked as it is, has been currently said, many of those who now heard him speak very well knew. It required indeed a vast Stock of Assurance to say it, but he was certain none would have so much as to own it to himself, they must deeply blush, if it were possible for such to blush to acknowledge it. It would have been a great Pleasure to him, he said, to have received any thing of that kind, & he would gladly have applied it as intended, but he had been so far from making Advantages that way that his own Generosity to the Indians had cost him more than he should name. Their malice who invented & spread this Story is to be pitied, but even the Indians themselves have more sense than to believe it.

Mr. Hill, first Commissioner of Property, delivered himself to this Purpose.

That it was stipulated at the first Settlement of this Province, between the Proprietor William Penn & the Indians, that they should sell no Lands to private Persons or to any besides himself, or his Commissioners. And afterwards a Law was Enacted to the same Purpose, that all the Purchases made of the Indians by any other than the Proprietor or his Agents should be entirely void, which Law is still in Force. The Proprietors Commissioners, in his Absence, have ever been strictly carefull to avoid granting any Lands that were not first duly purchased of the Indians, nor would they ever suffer them to be putt off from any Lands on which they were settled, even where they had fully sold all their Right till they would voluntarily remove. The Commissioners therefor would never have agreed to that Settlement of the Palatines on the Tulpyhockin Lands for the Indians were then seated on them, but we see by what Methods they were disturbed. The Gentleman then at Helm, not only took upon him to order the Settlements of the Proprietors Lands, but so far to direct even in these affairs that the application must be made to him also, to be freed by HIS AUTHORITY from the Indians Demands.

It fully appears therefore, where the sole Foundations of these Complaints lies, & how groundless all the Noise is, that has been made of the Commissioners patenting the Indians Lands. This can arise from no other than a mischievous Design to beget animosities, and raise a Disaffection in the Inhabitants, And 'tis probable, that it is with a view to possess the People with an opinion that all our Treaties with the Indians, with whom a Friendship has been so carefully cultivated from the beginning, & of which we have reaped the happy Fruits are only on Affairs of Property & the Purchase of

Lands, & therefore that the Publick should bear no part of the Charge. The contrary of this fully appears at this time, And when the Proprietor or his Commissioners have occasion to treat with the Indians about those Affairs, the Publick has never been troubled with the Expence of it.

The Governour then said.

"My Friends & Brethren:

"We have now brightned the Chain & strengthned our League, "& we are as one People. I have commanded all the English, by "a printed Proclamation published through all the Contrey, to be "kind to the Indians, which you shall hear read unto you & inter-"preted."

And the same was accordingly interpreted unto them, with which they appeared highly satisfied.

The Governour then enquired of them, if they had not heard that an Englishman was killed last Fall by some Indians, at John Burt's house, in Snake town, & whether those Indians belonged to them. To which they answered that they had heard of it, that it was not done by any of their People, it was done they say by some of the Menysinck Indians. The Governour said, he had received the like Answer at Conestogoe from the Indians who mett him there, but that He must have Justice done upon the guilty persons, & should demand it from that Nation to wch they belonged, that the Chain might be kept bright & clean, & every Spott be wiped away, And therefore desired to know where those of that Nation lived & under what Head or Chief.

To which they answered, that the Menysincks live at the Forks of Sasquehannah above Mechayomy, & that their Kings name is Kindassowa.

The Governour then said: What I have no further to desire of you is, that you would send some trusty People amongst the neighbouring Indians, & if you can to the Five Nations, to acquaint them with what has pass'd between us, And give these shoes and Stockings (presenting six pair of each) for the Use of those who are to travel, that they may the better bear their Journey. I shall also give you Bread, Pipes & Tobacco, with five Gallons of Rum to comfort and support You in your Return home.

This the Indians readily agreed to do, & thus the Treaty ended.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, August 6th, 1728.

PRESENT:

The Honble PATRICK GORDON, Esqr., Lieut. Governour.

James Logan, Samuel Preston, Richard Hill, Clement Plumsted, Isaac Norris, } Esq'rs.

Was read a Recommedation of the Justices of Oyer & Terminer & Goal Delivery for this Province, in favor of Morgan Herbert, now a Prisoner in Chester Goal, setting forth, that the said Morgan, at a Court of Oyer & Terminer & General Goal Delivery, held before

them at Chester, for the said County, on the 21st day of June last, was legally convicted of aiding & abetting Walter & John Winters in the Murther of certain native Indians, & tho' the said offence in strictness of Law may be adjudged Murther, yet that he was no further active therein than by being unhappily in the Company of those who committed it, & that therefore, & from the application of divers Inhabitants who gave a good account of the said Morgan's Behaviour, they were induced to recommend him as an object of the Govrnrs. Compassion & Mercy, that he may be repreived till the Kings Pleasure is known, & released from Prison, upon giving good Security for his future Behaviour. Upon which the Governour desired the Advice of the Board, who having considered the same are of opinion, that Mercy should be shown to the said Morgan Herbert, & that the said Justices be consulted as to the most proper manner of doing it.

At a Council held at Philadia., August 8th, 1728.

PRESENT:

The Honble PATRICK GORDON, Esqr., Lieut. Govr.
James Logan, Samuel Preston, Richard Hill, Clement Plumsted. } Esq'rs.
Isaac Norris,

The Provincial Treasurer exhibited to the Board the Accounts of the late Indian Treaties & Charges upon them, amounting in the whole to Two hundred ninety three pounds ten shillings three pence farthing, which Accounts with all ther Vouchers were carefully examined, & tho' the same amounts to a considerable Sum, yet all the articles therein contained appear to be just; And therefore it is the opinion of the Board, that said Account be recommended to the Assembly for Payment.

At a Council held at the Courtho. of Philadia., August 24th, 1728.

PRESENT:

The Honble PATRICK GORDON, Esqr., Lieut. Govr.
Richard Hill, Thomas Laurence. } Esq'rs.
Willm. Fishbourn,

A List was presented to the Board of the Names of Eighty Palatines, who with their Families making in all about Two hundred Persons, were imported in the Ship Mortonhouse, John Coultas, Master, from Rotterdam, but last from Deal, as by Clearance from the Officers of the Customs there, bearing Date the fifteenth day of June, 1728.

It appeared upon Enquiry that there was no Special License granted for their Transportation, they were then called in, & having declared that their Intentions were to settle & live peaceably in this Province; the several Persons, whose names are subjoyned, did repeat & sign the Declaration inserted in the Minute of the 21st of September last.

Hans Martin Miller, Uldrick Shurk,

Lands, & therefore that the Publick should bear no part of the Charge. The contrary of this fully appears at this time, And when the Proprietor or his Commissioners have occasion to treat with the Indians about those Affairs, the Publick has never been troubled with the Expence of it.

The Governour then said.

"My Friends & Brethren:

"We have now brightned the Chain & strengthned our League, "& we are as one People. I have commanded all the English, by "a printed Proclamation published through all the Contrey, to be "kind to the Indians, which you shall hear read unto you & inter-"preted."

And the same was accordingly interpreted unto them, with which they appeared highly satisfied.

The Governour then enquired of them, if they had not heard that an Englishman was killed last Fall by some Indians, at John Burt's house, in Snake town, & whether those Indians belonged to them. To which they answered that they had heard of it, that it was not done by any of their People, it was done they say by some of the Mēnysinck Indians. The Governour said, he had received the like Answer at Conestogoe from the Indians who mett him there, but that He must have Justice done upon the guilty persons, & should demand it from that Nation to wch they belonged, that the Chain might be kept bright & clean, & every Spott be wiped away, And therefore desired to know where those of that Nation lived & under what Head or Chief.

To which they answered, that the Menysincks live at the Forks of Sasquehannah above Mechayomy, & that their Kings name is Kindassowa.

The Governour then said: What I have no further to desire of you is, that you would send some trusty People amongst the neighbouring Indians, & if you can to the Five Nations, to acquaint them with what has pass'd between us, And give these shoes and Stockings (presenting six pair of each) for the Use of those who are to travel, that they may the better bear their Journey. I shall also give you Bread, Pipes & Tobacco, with five Gallons of Rum to comfort and support You in your Return home.

This the Indians readily agreed to do, & thus the Treaty ended.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, August 6th, 1728.

PRESENT:

The Honble PATRICK GORDON, Esqr., Lieut. Governour.

James Logan, Samuel Preston, Richard Hill, Clement Plumsted. Isaac Norris, } Esq'rs.

Was read a Recommedation of the Justices of Oyer & Terminer & Goal Delivery for this Province, in favor of Morgan Herbert, now a Prisoner in Chester Goal, setting forth, that the said Morgan, at a Court of Oyer & Terminer & General Goal Delivery, held before

them at Chester, for the said County, on the 21st day of June last, was legally convicted of aiding & abetting Walter & John Winters in the Murther of certain native Indians, & tho' the said offence in strictness of Law may be adjudged Murther, yet that he was no further active therein than by being unhappily in the Company of those who committed it, & that therefore, & from the application of divers Inhabitants who gave a good account of the said Morgan's Behaviour, they were induced to recommend him as an object of the Govrnrs. Compassion & Mercy, that he may be repreived till the Kings Pleasure is known, & released from Prison, upon giving good Security for his future Behaviour. Upon which the Governour desired the Advice of the Board, who having considered the same are of opinion, that Mercy should be shown to the said Morgan Herbert, & that the said Justices be consulted as to the most proper manner of doing it.

At a Council held at Philadia., August 8th, 1728.

PRESENT:

The Honble PATRICK GORDON, Esqr., Lieut. Govr.
James Logan, Samuel Preston, } Esq'rs.
Richard Hill, Clement Plumsted. }
Isaac Norris,

The Provincial Treasurer exhibited to the Board the Accounts of the late Indian Treaties & Charges upon them, amounting in the whole to Two hundred ninety three pounds ten shillings three pence farthing, which Accounts with all ther Vouchers were carefully examined, & tho' the same amounts to a considerable Sum, yet all the articles therein contained appear to be just; And therefore it is the opinion of the Board, that said Account be recommended to the Assembly for Payment.

At a Council held at the Courtho. of Philadia., August 24th, 1728.

PRESENT:

The Honble PATRICK GORDON, Esqr., Lieut. Govr.
Richard Hill, Thomas Laurence. } Esq'rs.
Willm. Fishbourn, }

A List was presented to the Board of the Names of Eighty Palatines, who with their Families making in all about Two hundred Persons, were imported in the Ship Mortonhouse, John Coultas, Master, from Rotterdam, but last from Deal, as by Clearance from the Officers of the Customs there, bearing Date the fifteenth day of June, 1728.

It appeared upon Enquiry that there was no Special License granted for their Transportation, they were then called in, & having declared that their Intentions were to settle & live peaceably in this Province; the several Persons, whose names are subjoyned, did repeat & sign the Declaration inserted in the Minute of the 21st of September last.

Hans Martin Miller, Uldrick Shurk,

Instructions for Lourence Claase

By the Com.rs Appointed for managing the Ind.n affairs at Albany

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Whereas we have Rec.d a lett.r from His Ex.cy Governour Montgomerie dated in New York y.e 14.th Aug.t 1720 desireing us therein to Send you to the six nations of Indians to Summon them to met him at Albany on the first day of October next precisely

You are therefore hereby required & Comanded forthwith to goe from Nation to Nation in the Manner usual and to them that his Ex.cy will be punctually here at the time Appointed you are not to fayle to make all possible Dispatch & Expedition Given in Albany this 2.d our hands this 20.th of August in the 7.th year of his Majesties Reign Anhogz Domini 1720

Signed

Henry Holland

Peter Van Brugh

Thomas Williams

Dirk Ten Broeck

Johannis Lansingh

Albany 20th Augustus 1726

Mr Lourans Clason

Whereas his Exy Governour Montgomrie has been Pleased to write a Letter to us the Comissioners Directing us to Acquaint the Six nations of Indians by you to meet him thes Governour here the first Day of October next this is therefore to order you forthwith to Summon the said Nations of Indians to be punitualy here on ye 1st Day of October

Albany 20th August 1726

May it Please yr Exy

We Received his Excelncy Letter of the 19th august yesterday and in obedience there to have this day Dispatched Lourens Clason to Summon the Six nations of indians tobe punctually here on the 1st of Obr next anording to the Exys Directed have ordered him to Come down 10th and we 10th Respects May it please your Excellency

Your Exys Most humbel Servants

A List was presented of the Names of Thirty Palatines, who, with their Families, consisting in all about one hundred Persons, were imported here in the Ship Mary Lauens Adam Master from Rotterdam, but last from Portsmouth, as by Clearance from the Officers of the Customs there bearing Date the 22d of June inst. It appeared, that the Masters had not Special Licence for their Transportations, they were then called in, & having declared that they were come hither with Intentions to settle & live peaceably in this Province, the several Persons whose Names are subjoyned did repeat & sign the Declaration inserted in the Minutes of the 21st of September last.

Georg Tedonick Berkdirf	Casper Stoll	Dranner Schenefelt
Hendrick Christ von Stoffel	Fred. Eyberger	Jerig Boogt
Mathias Kaphr	Conrad Tobey	Jerg Mots
Daniel Bebgel	Jacob Landeck	Jerg Gerhart
Simon Skaller	Jacob Weigle	Andrew Ablin
Philip Shoneman	Hans Jerg Bugel	Hans Miller
Philip Glaser	Michael Heim	John Bloeman
Hans Adam Mire	Casper Rubic	Hans Jerig Boger
Laurence Bebb	Alexander Zaartman	Martin Calb
Henry Melfelt	Jacob Weis	Joannes Earle Keil

NB The minute ought to have been entered after the following ——

At Council held at Philad.a September 1st 1728.

Present

The Hon.ble Patrick Gordon Esq.r Lieut Governour
James Logan
Isaac Norris
Clement Plumsted
Thomas Lawrence
} Esquires

The Governour informed the Board, that on Saturday the 24th inst. he was given to understand, that two Indian Traders from Durham, whose Names as he afterwards learnt, are Evans Jones & John Schonhoven were come to Town, & at a publick house had been giving an Account of some Disturbances amongst the Indians in those Parts, upon which he sent for them, but they appearing to be in Drink, were ordered to attend another time. And that accordingly on Monday last they presented a Paper, setting forth, that several Indians from Pechoquealin had collected Skins for a Present, in order to meet the Governour at Durham Ironworks in Bucks County on a Treaty, that they sent for Schonhoven, that he might be the Bearer of a Message, to desire the Governour would appoint a Time to meet them there & that while Schonhoven was amongst them, an Indian came from Sasquehannah with some Message, upon receiving which, they with their Wifes & Children went off from Pechoquealin, leaving their Corn standing, That

that the Hurry the Indians seemed to be in, gave these two Traders Cause to apprehend some Mischief was on foot, & that therefore they had taken so Journey hither to acquaint the Governour with it.

The Governour proceeded & said, he was not so much surprized at this, seeing the Message might be supposed to come from the Chiefs of the five Nations, who, as we are told, are now about Conestoga, & have agreed Peace over all our Indians; as he had since been upon seeing a Letter wrote by Anthony Sadowsky to John Cadwallader Indian Trader, which being but before the Board was read, & in substance, that an Indian came to Oley whose Name Gilbert & brought Account that all the Indians were removed from Shamokin, except all Shannapees & Opekasset, that at the Shawanese Town called Wallpack, the Shawanese had hanged one Timothy Higgins a Servant of Henry Smith an Indian Trader upon a Pole of their Cabin, that the Indians were to come down to Philadelphia about the first of this Moon, & that it was feared it might not be well with the rest of the Indian Traders in those parts, for that the Indians were dissatisfied. The Governour observed, it was not very likely the Indians would come here, if they had proceeded to such an outrage, as hanging any of our People, that there seemed to be an Inconsistency in the Relation of this Matter, & therefore he hoped it might not be true. And added, that as it highly concerned the Peace & Safety of this Province to use all necessary Precautions, & to enquire not only into the Truth of these foregoing Reports, but likewise to find out, from what Springs such Whisperings amongst the Indians have their Rise, he had therefore now called the Council together to consult with them on the most proper Methods to be taken.

The Board having entered seriously upon the Consideration of what the Governour had laid before them, observed, that all these Appearances of Disquiet amongst the Indians seemed more & more to confirm the foregoing Information, which Conrad Letort gave this Board in April last, & that it was not to be doubted, but they were in a great Measure owing to the Practices of Manawky Indian, who in Resentment for the Death of his Relation Wequealey hanged last year in Jersey, has been endeavouring not only to stir up the Twightwees or naked Indians, called by the French Miamies, against the Christians, but likewise if possible, to set the five Nations at Variance with the English, and that it is to be apprehended, his Practices have had some Influence, because several Chiefs of the five Nations, who were expected here long since, are not yet come, & our own Indians have likewise neglected to return according to their Appointment at the Lake Treaties. And altho' the Board do not give entire Credit to that part of Zadonshi's Letter relating to the hanging of Timothy Higgins, as not believing that the Shawanese durst proceed to such Insolence, Yet they are of Opinion, that an Enquiry should be made into the Affair, & that

that therefore a Message ought forthwith to be dispatched to Shamokin, to enquire of all manner of Persons & Opekasset, why they have failed in coming hither as they promised, & to know of Allabowinsky the Chief of the Lechoqueasine Indians why he left that Place, & his People afterwards removed so Suddenly from it, and to acquaint Shickellimy, that as he is appointed (as he stiles) by the five Nations to preside over the Shawanese it is expected he will give a good Account of them, that they came into this Government as Strangers, & had Leave to settle amongst us, therefore those Indians beginning their Security and that it to be hoped they have behaved themselves well: And to let them all know, that if any Mischief is done, we do expect & require they will seize the Persons who are guilty of it, that they may be punished, for we must have the same Justice from them that they expect of us, & will not be abused.

It was further considered by the Board, that as the five Nations have an absolute Authority over all our Indians, & may command them as they please, it is of great Importance to remove any Impressions that have been made upon them, to the Prejudice of the English, & that by all means it is necessary they should be spoke with. It is therefore the Opinion of the Board, that a Message be sent to Conestogoe to John Wright & Jasper Blunston Esquires, or some other of the Justices in those parts, that they may enquire for the Chiefs of the five Nations that lately past that way towards Maryland, & prevail upon them to come down here, & if they are gone off from Conestogoe, that Civility should be sent after them, with a Message from this Government to desire them to speak with us, before they return to their own Country, & accordingly Mr Logan was desired to send an Express to Conestogoe with a Letter to the said Justices, to be communicated to Civility, & that Harry Smith & John Petty should be forthwith sent up to Shamokin, with verbal Directions to apply to the Chiefs there to the Purpose herein before mentioned.

At a Council in the Court House of Philad.a Septem.r 11.th 1728

Present

The Hon.ble Patrick Gordon Esq.r Lieu.t Gov.r &

Thomas Lawrence Esquire

with others of his Maj.ty Council there

A List was presented of the Names of forty two Palatines, who with their Families making in all about Ninety Persons were imported here in the Ship James Goodwill David Crokat Master from Rotterdam, but last from Deal, as by Clearance from the Officers of the Customs there, bearing Date the fifteenth day of June 1728 It appeared, there was no Special Licence granted for their Transportation, they were then called in & having declared

that

Hans Jacob Miller,
Hans Lendert Miller,
Conrad Keer,
Dirik Oordt,
Jacob Hoogh,
Jacob Joost,
Clement Tonkleberg,
Pieter Tonkleberg,
Frederick Tonkleberg,
Joan Joost, Smit,
Joan Pieter Melch,
Venunt Stowfer,
Michael Honest,
Godfrey Kenk,
Joannes Coopman,
Bultes Gering,
Hendrick Raan,
Michael Seybel,
Joannes Trankhuy,
Hans Ulrick Dodder,
Hans Dirik Haak,
Hans Dirik Roodt,
Jonas Keeler,
Michael Detemer,
Martin Schoup,
Jacob Stown,
Jacob Brummer,
Joannes Crist,
Joan Elbret Keeler,
Martin Vogelhove,
Joan Mathias Pieter,
Joannes Roare,
Dirik Begtol,
Jacob Bruelasher,
Philip Snolt,
Christopher Benker,
Peter Middlecalf,
Christopher Meng,
Abraham Wolf.

Uldrick Shurk, Jun.
Joannes Shurk,
Dirik Smith,
Philip Engert,
Christopher Sullenger,
Walter Kenler,
Hans Meyer,
Wilhelm Dillinger,
Rodolph Heler,
Bernard Hensell,
Joannes Trinktingest,
Stephen Haltsbeilder,
Joannes Kits Miller,
Michael Rank,
Pieter Lorts,
John Lagerom,
Frederick Leder,
Casper Heydering,
Joannes Edesman,
Joannes Stock,
Hans Faks,
Joannes Boot,
Jacob Kegenhover,
Christian Newswang,
Joannes Kerer,
Velde Grae,
Michael Keiler,
Joannes Weyhelm,
Joannes Bare,
Frans Latshow,
Hans Benlie,
Jacob Witsel,
Jacob Haystoe,
Hans Wolf Dillinger,
Andreas Evie,
Hendrick Ishelman,
Joannes Morgestern,
Joannes Naycomal.

At a Council in the Courtho. of Philadia., Sept. 4th, 1728.

PRESENT:

The Honble PATRICK GORDON, Esqr. Lieut. Governour.

Richard Hill, Thomas Laurence, } Esq'rs.
Clement Plumsted,

with other Magistrates of the City.

A List was presented of the Names of Thirty Palatines, who with their Families, making in all about One hundred Persons, were im-

ported here in the Ship Albany, Lazarus Oxman Master, from Rotterdam, but last from Portsmouth, as by Clearance from the Officers of the Customs there, bearing Date the 22d of June, 1728. It appeared the Master had no Special Licence for their Transportation: they were then called in, & having declared that they were come hither with Intention to settle & live peaceably in this Province, the Several Persons whose Names are Subjoyned, did repeat & sign the Declaration inserted in the Minute of the 21st of September last.

Georg Frederick Berbesdorf,	Hans Jerig Beigel,
Frederick Christof von Strysflas,	Michael Keim,
Mathias Kaplin,	Casper Rishil,
Daniel Bengal,	Alexander Zaartman,
Simon Shaller,	Jacob Weis,
Philip Showman,	Joannes Schenefelt,
Philip Glaser,	Jerig Boog,
Hans Adam Mire,	Jerig Moots,
Laurence Belits,	Jerig Gertner,
Henry Stelfelt,	Andrew Ablin,
Casper Oort,	Hans Miller,
Fred. Egelberger,	John Bloeman,
Conrad Feboy,	Hans Jerig Riger,
Jacob Danbach,	Martin Calb,
Jacob Beigel,	Joannes Earle Keil.

N. B. This Minute ought to have been Enter'd after the following:

At a Council held at Philada., September 1st, 1728.

PRESENT:

The Honble PATRICK GORDON, Esqr., Lieut. Governour.

James Logan,	Clement Plumsted,	} Esq'rs.
Isaac Norris,	Thomas Laurence.	}

The Governour informed the Board that on Saturday the 24th ult°, he was given to understand that two Indian Traders from Durham, whose Names, as he afterwards learn't, are Coarse Froom, & John Schonhoven, were come to Town, & at a public house had been giving an Account of some Disturbances amongst the Indians in these Parts, upon which he Sent for them, but they appearing to be in Drink, were ordered to attend another time. And that accordingly on Monday last they presented a Paper setting forth that several Indians from Pehoquealin, had collected Skins for a Present, in order to meet the Governour at Durham Ironworks, in Bucks County, on a Treaty; that they sent for Schonhoven, that he might be the Bearer of a Message to desire the Governour would appoint a Time to meet them there, & that while Schonhoven was amongst them, an Indian came from Sasquehannah with some Message, upon receiving which they, with their Wives and Children, went off from Pechoquealin, leaving their Corn Standing; that the Hurry the Indians seemed to be in, gave these two Traders Cause to apprehend some Mischief was on Foot, & that therefore they had taken a Journey hither, to acquaint the Governour with it.

The Governour proceeded and said, he was not so much surpriz'd at this, seeing the message might be supposed to come from the Chiefs of the five Nations, who, as we are told, are now about Conestogoe, and have a great power over all our Indians, as he had since been, upon seeing a Letter wrote by Antony Sadowsky to John Petty, both Indian Traders, which being laid before the Board, was read, and is in Substance, that an Indian came to Oley, to one Peter Kirwin, and brought account that all the Indians were removed from Shamokin, except Allummapees and Opekasset; that at the Shawanese town called Malson, the Shawanese had hang'd one Timothy Higgins, a Servant of Henry Smith's, an Indian Trader, upon a Pole of their Cabin; that the Indians were to come down to Philadelphia about the full of this moon, & that it was feared it might not be well with the rest of the Indian Traders in those parts, for that the Indians were dissatisfied. The Governour observed, it was not very likely the Indians would come here, if they had proceeded to such an Outrage, as hanging any of our people; that there seemed to be an Inconsistency in the relation of this matter, and therefore he hoped it might not be true: And added, that as it highly concerns the peace and safety of this Province, to use all necessary precaution, and to enquire not only into the Truth of the foregoing Reports, but likewise to find out from what Springs these Uneasinesses amongst the Indians have their Rise; he had, therefore, now called the Council together to consult with them on the most proper methods to be taken.

The Board having entered seriously upon the consideration of what the Governour had said. Observed, that all those appearances of disquiet among the Indians seemed more & more to confirm the information which James Letort gave this Board in April last, & that it was not to be doubted but they were, in a great measure, owing to the practices of Manawkyhickon, who, in Resentment for the Death of his relation Wequeala, hang'd last year in Jersey, has been endeavouring, not only to stir up the Twechtwese or naked Indians, call'd by the French Miamies, against the Christians, but likewise if possible, to sett the five Nations at variance with the English, and that it is to be apprehended his practice had some Influence, because several Chiefs of the five Nations who were expected here long since, are not yet come, and our own Indians have likewise neglected to return according to their appointment at the late Treaties: And altho' the Board do not give Entire credit to that part of Zadouskis' Letter relating to the hanging of Timothy Higgins, as not believing that the Shawanese durst proceed to such Insolence, Yet they are of opinion that an Enquiry should be made into the affair, and that therefore a message ought forthwith to be dispatch'd to Shamokin, to enquire of Allummapees & Opekasset why they have failed in coming hither as they promised, & to know of Kakow-watchy, the Chief of the Pechoquealin Indians, why he left that Place & his people afterwards removed so suddenly from it, and to acquaint Shikellima, that as he is appointed (as 'tis said) by the five Nations to preside over the Shawanese, it's expected he will give a good account of them; that they came into

this Government as Strangers, & had Leave to settle amongst us, the Conestogoe Indians becoming their Security, and that 'tis to be hoped they have behaved themselves well: And to let them all know, that if any mischief is done we do expect and require they will seize the persons who are guilty of it, that they may be punished, for we must have the same Justice from them that they expect from us and will not be abused.

It was further considered by the Board, that as the five Nations have an absolute Authority over all our Indians, and may command them as they please, it is of great Importance to Remove any Impressions that have been made upon them to the prejudice of the English, and that by all means 'tis necessary they should be spoke with. It is therefore the opinion of the Board, that a message be sent to Conestogoe, to John Wright & Saml. Blunston, Esquires, or some other of the Justices in those parts, that they may enquire for the Chiefs of the five Nations that lately passed that way towards Maryland, and prevail upon them to come down to us, & if they are gone off from Conestogoe, that Civility should be sent after them with a message from this Government, to desire them to speak with us before they return to their own Country; & accordingly Mr. Logan was desired to send an express to Conestogoe, with a Letter to the said Justices to be communicated to Civility, & that Henry Smith & John Petty should be forthwith sent up to Shamokin with written directions to apply to the Chiefs there, to the purposes hereinbefore mentioned.

At a Council held in the Courtho. of Philadia., Septemr. 11th, 1728.

PRESENT:

The Honble PATRICK GORDON, Esq., Lieut. Govr.

Thomas Laurence, Esqr.,

with others of the City Magistrates.

A List was presented of the Names of Forty two Palatines, who with their families, making in all about Ninety persons, were Imported here in the ship James Goodwill, David Crockat, master, from Rotterdam, but last from Deal, as by Clearance from the officers of the Customs there, bearing Date the Fifteenth day of June, 1728. It appeared there was no special License granted for their Transportation: they were then called in, and having declared that they were come hither with Intention to settle & live peaceably in this Province, the several persons whose names are subjoyned, did repeat and sign the Declaration inserted in the Minute of the 21st of September last.

Johan Casper Steffer.
Johan Casper Steffer, Jun'r.
Uldrick Engelar,
Andreas Knaft,
George Graff,
Frederick Sholl,
Jacob Beyer,
Michael Korr,
Adam Engeler,
Loerenc Durr,

Davenport never complained of him, & therefore there was no Occasion for his Letter on that head.

If there be any Mischief done in those Parts, I expect they will seize the Persons who are Guilty of it, that they may be punished & Justice may be done on every side, for our People are very numerous & they will not be abused. I will not suffer any Injury to be done to the Indians without punishing the Offenders, and they must do the same Justice on their Parts, for then we shall truly be as one People.

These are my Words, which I send thus written, sealed with a Publick Seal, and Sign'd under my Hand, to which my Friends will give full Credit. Dated at Philadelphia, the first day of September, Anno Dom, 1728.

P. GORDON, [L. S.]

MEM.—To Enquire if a Message was sent to the five Nations acquainting them of our last Treaty.

Indorsed.—"Message per Henry Smith & John Petty."

GOV. TO CAPT. CIVILITY, 1728.

Sept. 2, 1728.

My very good friend Cap[t] Civility:

When I left Conestogoe I was in hopes of Seeing you before this time, But I Suppose you waited for the Chiefs of the five Nations.

I hear some of these have been at Conestogoe since I was there, and that they were gone down to Maryland.

If you can by any means meet with them, whether at Conestogoe or elsewhere, I desire you to present them with this Belt of Wampum from me, and tell them that I desire earnestly to Speak with them about some Business that may concern them.

Therefore, if they will come to me at Philadelphia, they shall be satisfied, and I hope will be well pleased with their Journey.

This being a matter of Importance at this time, I request your friendship herein, and desire that you would come also along with them, as you are our brother on whom we very much depend.

I am Sincerely Yours.

[See Colonial Records, vol. iii., p. 350.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO WRIGHT & BLUNSTONE, 1728.

Philad[a], 2[d] September, 1728.

John Wright
&
Samuel Blunston,
RESPECTED FRIENDS:

Much contrary to our Expectations, we find there are still some

Commotions amongst the Indians, that require to be look'd into, and we are now apprehensive that the Story we first had in the Spring of the Tweektwese or naked Indians or Miamis (for they goe by all these Names) who live to the Southwest of Lake Erie being invited to attack this Countrey, is not altogether without a Foundation, very few of our Indians have been privy to it, if there be any thing in it, one Manawkyhickon, a near Relation of Oqueala's, who was hanged last year in Jersey with one Collupny one of the five Nations, but French by Birth, who both live near Shamokin on Susquehannah, are the chief who have been laboring Mischief. Our Lenappys or Delaware Indians know nothing of it. The Shawanese we know are ready for any Mischief. How far the Five Nations are privy to it we cannot judge. But the Governour and Council, who mett yesterday upon it, are of opinion that it is of very great Importance to us to have an Opportunity of speaking with those Chiefs that were lately at Conestegoe, if they are not yet returned, for which Purpose this with the inclosed is now sent Express that if possible they may be prevalled on to step hither.

You are therefore requested (if I. Wright can travel so far) to give Civility the enclosed Letter to him, explaining it in the best manner it can be done, delivering him also the belt of Wampum for the Chiefs, tho' it's desired, when he speaks to them, if they are to be mett with that you or some of you could be present. It were to be wished he were more to be depended on, he cannot but think himself under some Obligations since the last Treaty, but these work not on some Dispositions. He is the best however that at present is to be mett with to undertake it, and we must endeavor to make the best of him.

If those Chiefs are not come back to Conestogoe, they should be carefully waited for and enquired after. Or if they are any where on the River, and not far above Pextan, they should be brought back if possible. And if they cannot be prevailed on to come to Philadelphia, they may 'tis probable be perswaded to stay at Conestogoe a few days, to wait for some who may come up to them from hence. If they should not even agree to this, as we know they acc^{t} themselves great men and are stiff, then 'tis desired they may be told as followes.

That from the first Settlement of this Countrey, and especially of late years, there has been always a firm Friendship between us and the five Nations. They may remember a firm League was made with their Chiefs at Conestogoe 18 years agoe, and again with Ghesaont 7 years agoe at the same place, and again at Albany the next year or in 1722, between all their Chiefs and our Governor with divers of our Council, who went thither to meet them, and that at all these times, especially the last, the Chain or League of Friendship that had formerly been made with them was brightened and made as strong as it was possible to be made by Man. The same also was done in some measure last year with some of the Cayoogoes, tho' that is not the Nation we have generally treated with. The

Onondagoes having commonly been the people that have been sent to us, and therefore we wondred that none but the Cayoogoes came at that time to visit us. That if they have any thing to say to us on any account whatsoever, we should be glad to hear it from some of their Chiefs, and they may be assured they shall meet with their true Friends and Brethren in us.

But here in mentioning the Cayoogoes, Caution should be used that these people who are come thither are not principally of that Nation, and therefore their Nation should be first enquired into, and no Distinctions be used that can give any offence. They account the Onondagoes their best Gentlemen, tho' not numerous.

Then if there be room for it, they might be asked, whether ever they heard that any of the French Indians were encouraged to attack this Countrey, Upon which they may be told, that this has ever been a peaceable Countrey, and that by being perfectly just to the Indians & all men, by making them as one People with us, and doing them all the Justice in every Case that we deal to one another, we laid a firm Foundation for Peace, that we would have Peace with all men, but if any shall be so unreasonable as without any Provocation to attack us, we are now a very great People and very numerous, and doe not want means to defend ourselves by Force, but like Good men we would chuse to be defended rather by our Justice & Upright Dealings than by Arms, for we believe Mankind was made to serve God, and for a much nobler End than to be knock'd on the Head.

They may be told also, that they know very well the French are always contriving Mischief against the English to trouble them, and spare no Lies, no false Stories nor Endeavors to seduce and deceive the Indians. But were it in the Power of the French and the Indians that joyn them, as it is not at all in their Power, to destroy the English, then the five Nations having none else to depend on but the French, would be intirely ruined, they cannot supply Goods as the English can, and when they gett the Upperhand and have nothing to fear, they are proud and Cruel Masters. The Indians would then be Slaves, they have therefore the Strongest Reasons in Policy and on their own Account, to be hearty Friends & adhere closely to the English Interest. It is their own Interest & that will not deceive them.

These things ought on all Occasions to be inculcated in the Way of Conversation, but with a seeming Carelessness, as it were ridiculing the Follies of those who have any favorable Opinion of the French as Friends to the Indians, and they must if possible be talked over with these Chiefs. Philadelphia would be the best Place, but if not here, then there, by such as may goe from hence, or by any others that can doe it.

If I. Wright's health will not suffer him to travel so far, for wch I should on other acc^{ts} be extremely troubled, it's hoped I. Blunston w^{h} Ad^{m} Cornish may manage this affair, And it might be advisable that Eliz^{r} Cornish, who speaks the language, should privately be-

tween themselves enter into as close a discourse as possible with Civility about what news he hears or what he knows.

This affair will give you some trouble, but it's equally every man's Concern in the Governm^{t} who has any thing in it that he values. If any Charge accrue it must be borne by the Publick. We hear by an Indian that at Shamokin they have hang'd one Timothy Higgins, a serv^{t} to Henry Smith, an Indian trader, but we hope it's not true. Said Smith & John Petty are gone up to day to know how matters are in those parts.

The substance of this you will easily see is to be managed with as little noise as possible, that no alarms may be given without a real occasion. We hope there will be none, for on Indian stories there is very little Dependence, but Prudence will advise to Precaution wherever it can be used.

Pray dispatch the Messenger as soon as possible w^{h} a Letter to ye Govern^{r}, from whom this should have come, but time would not so well allow it.

I am w^{h} kind Love & Respect,

If the business cannot be soon despatched, the Messenger (M. Jervaes) should not be detained, but if these Chiefs are there & will either come down or wait there for others coming up, some other should be sent down on purpose. If the Bell is not delivered care should be taken to have it returned.

Indorsed :

Copy Letter to Messrs Wright & Blunston, 2^{d} Sepr 1728.†

Smith ad Petty to Govr., 1728.

Sp^{t} ye 3th, 1728.

Be it pleas y^{r} Exelencie:

To make you knowne y^{t} we Have mett ye traders and my man y^{t} was thaught to be Hanght, and He espact His live very narrowly; and we goes on your jurney to Have further Intilygens in ye matter; as far wee can find, Hitherto the cause Stand very dubious, which we are resolv'd to Se unto it, and att our return wee shall give you a True acount of Thire mind. The man as espack His live wee dare not to take Him, but ye traders wee take them: who am your

Most Humble Servants to Command,*

HENRY SMITH,
JOHN PETTY.

To The right Honerable our present Governer of
Philadelphia, Esqr., or to James Logan, Esqr.,
Secretary of Estate of this Province.

* See Col. Rec. Vol. III. p. 352.

† Ibid, 300.

Davenport never complained of him, & therefore there was no Occasion for his Letter on that head.

If there be any Mischief done in those Parts, I expect they will seize the Persons who are Guilty of it, that they may be punished & Justice may be done on every side, for our People are very numerous & they will not be abused. I will not suffer any Injury to be done to the Indians without punishing the Offenders, and they must do the same Justice on their Parts, for then we shall truly be as one People.

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I am Sincerely Yours.

[See Colonial Records, vol. iii., p. 350.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO WRIGHT & BLUNSTONE, 1728.

Philad[a], 2[d] September, 1728.

John Wright
&
Samuel Blunston,
RESPECTED FRIENDS:

Much contrary to our Expectations, we find there are still some

Commissioners Minutes
Regist. 20. Aug.st 1728
Ch.s
to 21 October 1729

By His Excellency John Montgomerie
Esq: Captain Generall & Governour in
Chief of the Provinces New York New Jersey
and the Territories depending thereon &c.

A Proclamation

Whereas several Sachems of the Five Nations are Arrived here with many other Indians to Treat with me about some Publick Affairs, and Experience has shewn how Prejudicial to his Majestys Service and Dangerous to the Peace of the Inhabitants the giving or Selling of Rum or other Strong Liquors to those Indians has at all times been, These are therefore, by Vertue of the Powers granted to me by his Majesty Letters Patents under the Broad Seal of Great Britain strictly forbidding the Selling or giving to the Indians any such Liquors during my Residence in this Place, as they will Answer it at their Peril, and all Magistrates Justices of the Peace or other Civil Officers are hereby Required and Impowered to give all due Assistance and Countenance to such as shall Detect or Inform against any Person or Persons Acting contrary to the Tenor and Intent of this Proclamation to the End that such Delinquents may be Prosecuted and Punished with the Utmost Severity of the Law. Given under my Hand in Albany this Thirtieth day of September in the Second Year of his Majesties Reign Annoq Dom 1729

God Save the King

By His Excellency's Command

John Montgomerie

By His Excie John Montgomerie Captain Genl and
Governour in Chiefe of the Provincies New-York New Jersey and the
Territories depending thereon &c

762

A Proclomation

Whereas Severall Sachims of the Five
Nations are arrived here the 4th Many other Indians to Treat with me
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Liquors to those Indians has at all Times been, These are
therefore by vertue of the Powers granted to me by his Majesty
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Forbidding the Selling or giveing to the Indians any Such
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Impowerd to give all due Assistance and Countenance to Such
as Shall Dilate or Inform agt any Person or Persons acting
Contrary to the Tenor and Intents of this Proclamation to the
End that Such Delinquents may be Prosecuted and Punish'd
With the Utterm ost Severity of the Law, Given under My
Hand in Albany this 30th day of Septemb: in
In the Second year of his Majesties Reign Anoq Dom 1720

Copia Vera

Albany p.rmo Octob.r 1720

Present
His Ex.cy John
Montgomerie Esq.r
Joan.n Harrison } Esq.rs of the Councill
Ph: Livingston }
The Commr.s of Ind.n affairs

The Sachimes of the Six Nations being this day arrived desired to have a Conference With his Ex.cy Ind.n Montgomerie Esq.r &c. before His Ex.cy Made his Proposition to them who appeared at His Ex.cies Lodgings and Made the following speech

Brother Corlaer

Last fall you sent us a Message with a Token to Each Nation that his late Majesty King George the first was deceased, for which we was very Much concerned, and heartily Sorry because he was a King of Peace a Mighty Protector ~~and Defender~~ Protector of his Subjects and allies, but at the Same Time we rec.d the good news that his Son Prince George now King George the Second was already Crowned in his Place hopeing that he may follow his fathers Steps — Give a Two Skinns

Yo.r Acquainted us at the Same time that King George was a young man We hope he may follow his Fathers Steps that he may be as a Large Flourishing Tree that the branches thereof may reach up to Heaven that he may be Seen of all People and Nations in the World

We Ingraft Plants on the Same branches Which We hope may Thrive and that the Leaves Thereof May never Fade nor Fall off but that the Same May grow and Flourish that his Majesty's Subjects and his Allies May Live in Peace and

Quiet

MICROFILMED 1957

Quiet under the Shade of the Same; Gave a Few Skinns

Just so Soo We grafted on that Large fine flourishing Tree, Soo We Come and Lover the Roots thereof in Love there might be any Part of them bear that the Roots may be Sound and Spread themselves through the whole Earth that the Tree may Stand fast and Firm that no Storme nor Violents Tempests may be able to Move Shake or Endanger the Same, Gave a Few Skinns

We have now done wyce Intended to Say at Present

His Excell.y Answered Them

I am Thankfull for your kind Speech His Maj.tie has ordered me to Tell you that he Will be your kind Father and Protector, I Shall too Morrow Acquaint With the Message His Majesty has ordered me to Deliver to you — And gave them a barrell of Beer to drink his Majestys Health

any thing, nor is there at present any proposal ripe enough to be transmitted to Your Lordships. As soon as the Assembly is up, Your Lordships shall have a particular account of all their proceedings, and I shall always endevour to behave my self as becomes one who is with very great respect, My Lords,

Your Lordships most obedient
and most humble Servant
J. MONTGOMERIE.

Recéd. 9. Octr 1728
Read,

Conference between Governor Montgomerie and the Indians.

[New-York Council Minutes, XV., 282-308.]

By his Excellency John Montgomerie Esqr Captain General and Governour in Cheif of the provinces of New York New Jersey and the Territories

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS several Sachims of the five Nations are arrived here with many other Indians to treat with and about some publick affairs and Experience has shown how prejudicial to his Majestys Service and dangerous to the peace of the Inhabitants the Giving or selling of Rum or other Strong Liquors to those Indians has at all times been, These are therefore by virtue of the powers granted to Me by his Majestys Letters patents under the broad Seal of Great Brittain strictly forbidding the selling or giving to the Indians any such Liquors during my residence in this place as they will answer it at their peril And all Magistrates Justices of the peace or other Civil Officers are hereby required and impowered to give all due assistance and Countenanse to such as shall dilate or inform against any person or persons Acting contrary to the Tenor and intent of this proclamation to the ends that such Delinquents may be prosecuted And to the uttermost Severity of the Law Given under my hand at Albany this Thirtieth day of September in the Second Year of his Majestys reign Annoq Domini 1728

GOD SAVE THE KING

(Signed) JOHN MONTGOMERIE

Albany the first day of October 1728

The Sachims of the Six Nations being this day arrived desired to have a Conference with his Excellency John Montgomerie Esqr &c before his Excellency made his proposition to them.

PRESENT— His Excellency John Montgomerie Esqr &c:
George Clarke, Francis Harison, Phillip Livingston } Councellors
The Commissioners for Indian Affairs

They came to his Excellencys lodgings and one of the Sachims made the following speech.

Brother Corlaer

Last Fall a Message with a token was Sent to Each Nation Acquainting Us that his late Majesty King George the first was deceased for which we were very much concerned and

heartily Sorry because he was A King of peace And Almighty protector of his Subjects and Allies but at the Same time we received the good news that the prince his Son now King George the Second Crowned in his place hoping that he will follow his Fathers steps Gave some Skins

We were acquainted at the same time that King George is a Young man we hope he will follow his fathers steps that he may be as a Large flourishing Tree that the branches thereof may reach up to Heaven that they may be seen of all nations and people in the World We ingraft cions on the Same branches Which we hope will thrive and that the Leaves thereof will never fade nor fall off, but that the same may grow and flourish that his Majestys subjects and allies may live in peace and Quiet under the shade of the same Gave some Skins

We Have now done what we Intended to say at present

His Excellency Answered

Brethren

The concern you express for the loss of his late Majesty the King of Great Brittain will recommend you very much to the favour of his Son the present King who as he succeeds to his throne inherits all his virtues and I hope the kind Message I am to deliver to you from him to morrow will Comfort you for his fathers death,

Gave some Strouds blanketts and some Barrels of Beer to drink the Kings Health

PRESENT—His Excellency John Montgomerie Esqr &c^{a}
George Clarke
Francis Harison } Councellors
Phillip Livingston
The Commissioners for Indian Affairs
The Mayor Recorder and Aldermen of Albany
Mr James De Lancey
Capt Robert Long
And several other Gentlemen attending the Governour

His Excellency made the following propositions to the Sachims of the Six Nations vizt Maqua's Oneydes Cayouges Onnondages Sinnekes and Tuskaroris

Brethren

It is with great pleasure that I meet you here and I am very sorry that I could not do it sooner. but you will be convinced that it was not my fault when I tell you that in crossing the great Lake I mett with so violent storms that I was driven quite off this Coast and it being in the winter season was forced to go a great way Southward to refit the man of War in which I came. So it was five Months after I sailed from England before I arrived at New York The Buisness of that province which was absolutely necessary to be done at my first Arrival has detained me there ever since and retarded the delivering the Kind Message I bring You from my Master the King of Great Brittain

His Majesty has ordered me to tell you that he Loves You as a Father does his Children and that this Affection towards you is Occasioned by his being informed that you are a brave

and honest people the two Qualitys in the world that recommend most either a Nation or particular persons to him He has also been informed that you Love his Subjects the English and that you desire to Live with them as Brethren, Therefore he has Commanded me to renew the old Covenant Chain between You & all his Subjects in North America, And I expect You will give me sufficient Assurances to do the like on your part. Gave a large Belt of Wampum

Brethren

Besides the two Qualitys of Bravery & Honesty His Majesty is convinced that you are a Wise people Angood Judges of Your own Interest how happy then must you think your selves when the Greatest and powerfullest Monarch in Christendom sends me here to confirm the Ancient ffriendship betwixt You and his Subjects to Assure you of his fatherly care and to tell you that he thinks himself Obliged to Love and protect you as his own Children. You need fear no Enemies while you are true to your Alliance with him I promise You to take care that none of your Brethren here shall do You wrong and if any Neighbouring Nation be so bold to Attempt to Disturb you You need not fear they care or can do since You have the King of Great Brittain on Your side who is a prince Early initiated into war And formed by nature for the greatest military Atchievements will whenever there is of Occasion for it put himself at the head of the finest body of Troops in the world who are all his own natural born Subjects he has at present a Fleet of Ships in so good order And so well Commanded that they would be Master of the Great Lake thô the fleets of all the Kings in Europe were joined against them Gave a Belt of Wampum

Brethren

After what I have told you I am Convinced that so wise a people as you are will glory in behaving as becomes the faithfull Children of so great and powerfull a King who Loves you, & will resent any injury done to you as if it was done to his Children on the other side of the Great Lake Gave a String of Wampum

Brethren

I now Expect you are now Convinced that the Garison and House erected at Oswego is not only for the Conveniency of the far Indians to carry on their Trade with the Inhabitants of this province but also for Your Security and Conveniency to Trade there for such necessarys as you have Occasion for, and at as Easy, terms as if none of the Upper Nations came to trade thither therefore I make no doubt but that you will at all times defend this Garison against all Attempts which may be made against it According to Your former promises & Engagements I desire you to give And grant to your kind ffather His Most sacred Majesty a Convenient Tract of Land near Oswego to be so cleared & manured to raise provisions for his Men and pasturage for their Cattle Gave a Belt of Wampum

Brethren.

I hear that you have been often Apprehensive that a Trade with the Indians would be to Your prejudice And that it would make Goods you want dear but I can assure you that the woollen Manufactory in Great Brittain is able to Supply the whole world so the Greater Trade is Carried on the greater will the Supply be and Cheaper than formerly, I Do Entreat You to be kind to the traders and not molest them as they go up but Let them pass quietly Gave a String of Wampum

Brethren

I am informed that the Indians from Canada who are gone with the ffrench army against Aremote Indian Nation have been among you endeavouring to entice your Young men to go with them to war against a people who never Annoy nor molest you I am glad your Young men have refused to go with them whereby You show that you endeavour to Cultivate a Good understanding with those Indians to make them Your friends And encourage the good design of promoting a trade betwixt us & them. I expect you will persist in Your good behaviour towards these and all other remote Indian Nations it will be a means to Strengthen your Alliances and make you a Great people. Gave a Belt of Wampum

Brethren

His most Gracious Majesty the King of Great Brittain your Indulgent Father & my Master has Ordered me to make You in his name a handsom present of such Goods as are most suitable for You which you shall receive as soon as you Give me your Answer Gave a String of Wampum

Albany the fourth day of October 1728.

PRESENT— His Excellency John Montgomerie Esqr &^{c}
George Clarke
Francis Harison } Councellors
Phillip Livingston
The Commissioners ffor Indian Affairs

The Sachims of the Six Nations made the following Answer to his Excellency

Brother Corlaer

We are very glad you are Arrived here in good health You told that Your Master the King of Great Brittain had sent You It is a very dangerous Voyage in Coming over the great Lake the reason that we are glad you arrived in health is because of the good Message You bring to us from Your Great Master the King of Great Brittain we would have been very Sorry if any Accident had happened to Your Excellency in this dangerous Voyage.

You Acquainted us at our Coming hither that you had met with Great Storms had been driven from the Coast And had been five Months coming to Your Governm^{t} and that was the reason detained you at your first Arrival of meeting sooner.

You told us also that you were ordered by the Great [King] Your Master to renew in his Name the old Covenant Chain with us And not only to renew the same but to make it brighter & stronger than ever

You have renewed the old Covenant Chain with the six Nations in the Name of Your Master the King of Great Brittain we in like manner renew the Covenant Chain Gave a Belt of Wampum

Brother Corlaer

This Silver Covenant Chain wherein we are linked together we make Stronger & cleaner that it may be bright we shall give no occasion for the breach of our Covenant if we are like minded then we and our Childrens Children shall Leave in peace You Acquainted us also that the great King Your Master and ourFather bears Great kindness to us as a Father does to

his Children And if any harm or Attempt be made on us he will resent it as if it was done to his Children on the other side of the Great Lake, for which kind message we return our most hearty Thanks Gave a Belt of Wampum

Brother Corlaer

We shall not repeat all Your Excellencys propositions but only the principal Matter therein contained.

You told us what was the reason why his Majesty our Father so affectionatley Loved us for two Qualifications of being an honest and brave people It is true as You say that the Six Nations when they are Sober and not in Drink will not molest or Injure any body but there is one thing in the way that is Strong Liquors which your people bring up to our Country therefore Brother we desire you very Strongly to prohibit the sending or Carrying up Any Strong Liquors which your people bring up to Your Country [as they may beget] A Quarrel betwixt Your people and our Young Indians Our Ancestors have fetched Rum Out of this City when they wanted it Let them who want Rum be it Man or Woman fetch it from hence therefore we desire again that you do not refuse our request but grant it effectually. if you knew it we have Already lost many men through Liquor which has been brought up and Occasions our people killing one Another. Gave a String of Wampum

Brother Corlaer

This is now a Day of Joy and Gladness that we meet together in this place of Treaty that we may Smoak a pipe in Friendship, And it is very Acceptable to us to meet Your Excellency here in Good health

You have recommended to us the Traders who Go up to Let them pass & repass freely without any Molestation, We promise to do them all friendly Offices in our power Let them come with such Goods as Powder Lead Strowds and other dry Goods which will be Acceptable Except with Rum

Brother Corlaer

You desired a tract of Land near the House at Oswego for your Men to plant and to raise provisions for them and pasturage for their Cattle

It is with the full consent of the Six Nations allowed You to plant & sow at or near Oswego, and to have pasturage for Your Cattle according to your desire, and we shall mark out such a tract of Land as shall be necessary for Your men to raise provisions and pasturage but we will not be pleased if after it is marked out You do go beyond the Limitts that we fix Gave a Belt of Wampum

Brother Corlaer

You told us that if any Attempts be made Against the House at Oswego we should defend it We Acquaint you that last when Liberty was desired to build there it was told us the same was built on purpose to defend and protect the six Nations because it is the Frontier of our Nation therefore we rely on Your performing of these promises—

You told us also that you heard that We were Apprehensive that if the far Nations bought any Goods here they would become dear but that the more trade there is the more goods will be sent hither And that there is wool enough in England to Supply the world we are very Glad to hear this the house at Oswego is the most Convenient place that can be for Trade it is a place where all the far Indians must necessarily pass we desire that Goods may be Sold

somewhat Cheaper to us and that would be a motive to draw all the five Nations to us And Join with us for through Cheapness of Goods will become peace and Unity Gave a String of wampum

Brother Corlaer

You told us of your being informed that when the French Army went up last Spring against the far Nations some French Indians had been Amongst us to Entice some of our Young Men to go to war along with them Against a peaceable people that you was glad our Young men refused to go with them for by these means the far Indians will become friends to the Six Nations

Brother Corlaer

It is true that the French did desire us to go with them but we refused And rejected their proposalls because we are convinced that the French bears us No friendships And we have no very great dependance on them for if this Army could they would have subdued the Six Nations And instead of Going against the foxes would have mastered us when it was time of peace for they made us several threatnings. You have recommended to us to Cultivate a Good Understanding with the far Indians and draw them as much as we can to Join with us It is true we had War against this or that nation but never have been the first Agressors all who have made War with us have felt the weight of it, we promised You to draw as many far Indians to this Government as we can. Gave a Belt of Wampum

You Accquainted that you had brought a fine present for us from our Father the King of Great Brittain we thank you heartily but as it is Late we desire You delay delivering it till too Morrow

His Excellency Answered

Brethren

As to what you desire that no rum should be sent up in Your Countrey it is absolutely necessary to send rum to oswego for the refreshment of the men in Garrison there And those that carry up provisions to them, But I shall give strict order that none of my people do Send or Carry up Any Strong Liquors to yours, if any shall transgress I Expect you will inform ag^{t} them, for you know how difficult it is to restrain them from Selling and Your people from buying I thank you in my master the King of Great Brittains name for the Land You have granted for the use of his Garrison at Oswego I desire you will Express how many thousand fathom in Length and Breadth you will give him and will send up a fit person to mark out the bounds with you And I promise you not to go beyond the bounds you Appoint by this You may see that the English do not deal with you as the ffrench do who take your Lands without your Leave. The House at Oswego was built for Your protection So if it be attacked by any body whatsoever I expect you will Assist the English Garrison there in defending it for nothing can be more natural then for You to Assist in the defence of a place which is maintained for Your Security

I desire you to Send some of your people to Morrow morning to receive the presents.

Albany the fifth day of October 1728.

Two Sachims of each of the six Nations desired a private Conference with his Excellency the Governour who recèd them at his Lodgings where one of the Sachims spoke as follows

Brother Corlaer

We are very glad that you have renewed the Ancient Covenant & strengthned the same with us which we have on both sides kept inviolable We are also very Glad that you our Brother Corlaer who is Now come over to us is a wise and prudent Man We must Esteem you so because you have spoken very Sensibly Brother it seemed Yesterday as if you were displeased that we did not promise to defend the House at Oswego it has been of old concluded between Your Ancestors and ours that we should be one body and one Heart so what is done to one member the whole must be sensible of it and resent the Injury done to any part of it. We have Just now told you that we are one body and one heart, You desired that if any attempt be Made against the house at Oswego that we should defend it how do you think that we should not do so for we have no Affection to the ffrench who have been our Ancient Enemys whom we in the late war had almost Subdued and Conquered for we have run down & destroyed whole villages So that if the bones of the French and of us were Gathered together they would make heaps as High as Houses.

Brother Corlaer

Yesterday when we made our Answer We did not proceed in a regular Order We understood from You that when any of our Neighbours might be so bold as to disturb us we need not fear while our King & common Father will protect us who has a large ffleet of Ships ready to employ on any occasion. You told us that our Great King is very watchfull to have so great a fleet ready on all Occasions which is very prudent but that is a great distance from here We hope that you will be pleased to take the same care here to have every thing in readiness in case We or You should be molested by your Enemies for which end it would be very proper to have every thing in readiness of all things necessary for war on Occasion —

We Desire for the Last time that you may not be negligent to have a Magazine here of all things necessary to be ready on all Occasions but to grant it and get it done for we may be Attacked by our Enemies on a sudden and when a Magazine is furnished we can want for no thing We have never made any promises on our Side to former Governours but we performed them

Brother Corlaer

You may possibly know more then we do and know if there be any Likelyhood of War between the Kings of Great Brittain and France We Desire you to inform us what you know about that matter if there be any probability We beg that we may be informed and well Supplyed with Ammunition for we have never waged War with any Nation but we have Subdued and Conquered them this is the only method of Security for you and us to have Ammunition enough in Readiness in former times we were Sufficiently Supplyed with it by which we conquered our Enemies & for we were Obliged to our brethren who Supplyed us Cheap for we could Buy more for one Beaver skin then we can for four or five now

We Spoke Yesterday relating to the Rum that your people should not Carry it up to our Countrey for if we See it we cannot forbear to buy and drink it we desire that no rum may

be brought up but pray understand us right We do not mean that no Rum should be Carried up at all but none brought into our Castles Let it be brought to the trading house at Oswego And pray take Care that the Traders do not mix it with water let them Sell pure Rum and those who buy let them pay for it. This is what we should have said Yeterday. we beg again that you give Strict orders to your people not to Carry up Rum to our Castles, for when they come they entice us to buy and drink it, Let them bring it to Oswego at the Same time give particular Directions that they bring thither Guns and Ammunition and such things as we have Occasion for but not Rum only, We desire also if it be in your power to Let us have goods Cheaper than they are sold to us at present.

Brother Corlaer.

You desired to know Yesterday how many thousand fathoms the Lands we have granted to his Majesty at Oswego would Extend in Length and breadth which is a Thing we cannot very well tell now while severall Sachims are at home in our Castles whom we ought first to Consult as to the Quantity and who would otherways be displeased at it.

The Land which you desired is absolutely Granted to his Majesty our Common Father on which You may depend for it is agreed by us all that he shall have it but as to the Quantity we must Consult first with the rest of the Sachims And then shall mark it out when we come home and have consulted them pray Let a fit person go up with us to see the Land marked out we know none so proper as Laurense Clausen the Interpreter who is one of us And understands our Language.

We have done speaking and what we have Said we should have said Yesterday in publick but it was neglected

His Excellency Answered

Brethren

I allways had a great Esteem for the six Nations And now since I have had some Meetings with you my Esteem is Encreased because I am better Acquainted with You the kind Answer you have given will Confirm his Majesty the King of Great Brittain in the Good Opinion he has of you, the thing that seemed to displease me Yesterday was that I thought You made some difficulty in promising to Assist the English Garrison in the defence of Oswego in case it was Attacked, but You are now full satisfyed me as to your good and friendly Intentions and as we are Children of one Common Father I have orders from the King my Master to Assist the Six Nations if any of their Enemies Attack them and shall be ready myself to Come to their assistance if it be necessary.

As to your Trade of rum and other things I shall take care that you shall not be abused and what you demand shall be granted According to Your desire

As to what you desire to know of the King of Great Brittains alliance with the King of France they are at present in very good friendship together, but as there has been often War betwixt the two Nations the King of Great Brittain will allways ready to make warr in Case he or any under his protection be Attacked And I beleive he will have large Magazines here and in other Convenient places to supply all his Children in Case of war.

I Consent that Laurence Clausen the Interpreter go up with you as you desire to mark out the Land you are to give his Majesty at Oswego And as he is your kind father I Expect you will give him a Large tract

You may now whenever you are ready receive the presents I am to make to you, You shall have provisions provided for your Journey & Waggons to Carry you to Schenectady where some good Rum shall be delivered to you, for you know the Inconveniency of Your Young mens getting drunk with it here I Wish with all my heart a Good Journey home and all happiness

A Sinneche Sachim said

Brother Corlaer

It has been Customary when we came here towards the fall that a Smith and an Armourer to be sent to work for you but then to work in our Countrey we beg you to grant us now that Joseph Van Size and Hendrick Wemp may be Ordered to go up with us who are fit persons for our Occasion his Excellency answered I will order a Smith and an Armourer to be sent to work for you but then I Expect that you will not suffer the ffrench Smith who is now there nor any other from Canada to reside among you for the Future

Albany the 7th day of October 1728

PRESENT— His Excellency John Montgomerie Esqr &c^{a}
George Clarke, ffra: Harison, Phillip Livingston } Counsellors
The Commissioners for Indian Affairs

His Excellency not having been able to deliver in publick the presents to the Sachims of the Six Nations on Saturday last being prevented by the rain the said presents were this Day delivered to them by his Excellency in the Name of his Master the King of Great Brittain which presents consist of the ffollowing particulars.

66 Fuzees	30 Kettles	1500 flints
65 Scarlet Coats	59 Hatchets	1000 pound of powder
66 Laced hats	40 doz: Stockins	2000 pound of Lead
8 peices of Strouds	40 lb of Beads	1000 pound of Tobacco
6 peices of Duffles	48 tobacco Boxes	1 box of pipes
6 peices of Blanketting	54 Looking Glasses	1 Hogshead of rum
8 peices of half thicks	23 doz: Clasp knives	6 Barrels of pork
256 Shirts	8 doz: Single D^{o}	
57 finer Ditto	10 doz pair Scissars	

His Excellency then said

Brethren

I shall be Glad to meet you here again as soon as possible to Morrow You shall have a Bull to hunt and some Barrels of Beer to drink the King of Great Brittains health, I desire you will prevent your Young Men doing Mischeif to the Countrey peoples Cattle upon the Road as they Go home

A Sachim Answered

Brother Corlaer

You Acquainted us that your Master the King of Great Brittain our Father has sent us by you this present for which we are very thankfull, we are Glad and Joyfull that we see you have such a Great Affection for us, this is the place appointed of old to meet we are very much rejoyced our Brother Corlaer is safely Arrived here because the Sea is Tempestuous & dangerous to cross We have brought a small present to Your Excellency to Anoint your ffeet with after your Long Journey hither to meet us, We wish you a Good Voyage to New York and shall be glad to hear you are Safe arrived for Death follows every where

A Sinneke Sachim said

Brother Corlaer

We desired a Smith & an Armourer but we do not hear further of it, You spoke about a ffrench smith who is with us now, he can Make no work for he is an old man And can scarce see So we beg again that Joseph Van Size and Hendrick Wemp may go up with us we would fain have the smith and the Armourer go with us Now that we may be sure of them otherwise it may be neglected.

His Excellency answered

Brethren

I will Give Effectual orders to the Commissioners to send a Smith and an Armourer with you to work in your Country. I wish you Again a Good Journey and all Happiness

Albany the fifth day of October 1728.

PRESENT— His Excellency John Montgomerie Esqr &c
George Clarke, Francis Harison, Phillip Livingston } Councellors
The Commissioners for Indian Affairs
Mr James De Lancey
Capt Robert Long
And Several other Gentlemen Attending the Governour

The Schaahook and River Indians attending his Excellency the Governour he Spoke to them as follows.

Children

I sent for You to give You fresh Assurances of the protection of his Majesty the King of Great Brittain my Master our Father and Sovereign and to acknowledge in this publick manner the Just Sence I have of your former dutiful behaviour and Fidelity to his Royal predecessors and of Your Affection to your Brethren the rest of his Subjects in this Country, In his Majestys Name and by his Order I renew with you the Ancient Covenant Chain and

give you a present of such things as will be use to You I Expect you will Continue firm to your duty in time Coming as you have done hitherto if You do so You may rest Assured not only of protection but of all other Good Offices from those who are under Authority under the King of Great Brittain our Father and Sovereign Gave a Belt of Wampum

Children

It is with Concern I tell you that I am informed that many of your Nation have of late Misbehaved themselves and on ffrivolous pretences and wrong Notions have left their native Countrey Schaahook and gone to live in Canada A place not so good and Fertile as that they have deserted I desire You to use all proper means to perswade them to Return, Care shall be taken that You and they shall have sufficient Tracts of Land for You and Your Children to plant and Cultivate that You may all again shelter under the branches and Leaves of that tree of peace which has long since been planted at Schaahook I will take care that it flourish and grow if You hear any Rumours to disturb you be not too Credulous as many of you have been lately but inform me of what You hear if it be false I will undeceive You and I promise to tell you allways the truth Gave a Belt of Wampum

The Indians answered by their Sachim

Father Corlaer

We are very Glad that you are come to visit Your Children and rejoice to See that the tree which has been long since planted at Schaahook is come to Life again and gets Nourishment when we thought it was almost withered and decayed

We are extremely well pleased to perceive that the Fire which used to burn at Schaahook but was almost extinguished is kindled Again Gave two Beaver Skins

Father Corlaer

We are much Comforted to hear you renew the old Covenant Chain with us, We do now bring Furr to wrapp it up in that the same may not rust but keep bright & Clean. Gave two Beaver Skins

Father Corlaer

We are rejoyced that our Grand father has such a Great Value and Esteem for us as to send you one of his Sons to be our Father who does us the Honour to send for us Gave two Beaver Skins

Father Corlaer

You have recommended to us that we should use our Endeavours to fetch from Canada those who have deserted from Schaahook we promise to use all possible Means to perswade them to return to their Native Countrey Gave two Beaver Skins

Father Corlaer

It is somewhat difficult for us to Increase our Number at Schaahook it has been often recommended to us by those in Authority here to Settle there and bring those back who are gone to Canada we can scarcely expect the Land that is promised for we are Molested in that which is our own by people who live near us we Came home late last Spring from our Hunting and planted some land And now this Fall our Indian Corn has been carryed away

the Fences about our Land are old and rotten so that the Cattle destroy much of our Crop as we told you when we came home last Spring we found some of our Lands planted by Your people we would have paid them for their Trouble but they refused Yet we hoed the Indian Corn twice And now Your people have against our Will And by violence Carried it of from our Fields

His Excellency Answered

Children

I thank you for Your kind Speech And I shall take Care to let your Grand father the King of Great Brittain know how Good a people you are as to the Complaint you have made Against his [Subjects] your Neighbours if you will let me know the peoples Names who have Injured you, I willorder them to be punished and you Satisfyed Gave them his Majestys present

A True Copy Examined & Comp p^{r}

PHILLIP LIVINGSTON Secr^{y} for
the Indian Affairs

Lords of Trade to Governor Montgomerie.

[New-York Entries, L., 190.]

To Coll: Montgomerie Govr of New York and New Jersey.

Sir.

Since our letter to you of the 20th of June we have received your's of the 30th of May and 13th of August, as also one, which you inclosed to us from Mr Burnet, dated the 3rd of July last, with the several publick papers therein referred to.

We have sent the several New Jersey Acts to Mr Fane, one of His Maj^{tys} Council at Law, for his opinion thereupon, and so soon as we shall have received the same, we intend to take the said Acts into further consideration.

We have recommended M^{r} De Lancey to be of the Council of New York, in the room of Mr Barberie, deceased, according to your desire.

We have considered Mr Burnet's reasons for having given his assent to the *Act for appropriating a part of the Interest money, paid into the Treasury, by virtue of a Law of this Province, to the incidental charges of this Govern^{t} and for subjecting the residue to future appropriations*, and we have read the certificates which he enclosed to shew, that the paper Bills have risen in value, since the passing of this Act; but we can by no means agree with him, that the interest arising from thence, having been detained in order to answer any deficiency, which might have happened, has given no credit to these Bills, supposing even that this was a fact.

We can't imagine how Mr Burnet can justify his having given his assent to any Act for applying the said interest money, without a clause for preventing the said Acts taking place till his Maj$^{ty's}$ pleasure could be known thereupon or at least without having consulted us, after having received a letter, wherein, we so sufficiently explained our thoughts upon this subject.

Propositions Made by his Excy John Montgomerie Esq: Capitain Generall and Gover[illegible] in Chiefe of the Provinces New York New Jersey &c to the Sachims of the Six Nations viz: Maquase. Onyders. Cayouges. Onondages Sinnekes and Tuskaroes in Albany the 2d day of October in the Second year of his Majties Reign Anno Domni 1720

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Present

His Excy John Montgomerie Esq:
Geo: Clarke
Francis Harrison
Wm: Livingston
Capt. Long
W. Jamey
& Lanvee
} Esqrs of his Majties Councill

The Comm: of Indian Affairs
The Mayor
Aldermen

Brothers

The concern you Expresst yesterday for the Loss of his late Majesty The King of Great Brittain will Recommend you very much to the favour of his Son the Present King who as he Succeeds to his throne Inheritts all his Vertues and I hope the Kind Message I am to deliver to you from him Will Comfort you for his Fathers Death. Give three small blankets

Brethren

This is the great Pleasure that I meet you here and I am verry Sorry that I could not do it sooner, but you will be convinced that it was not my Fault when I tell you that in Crossing the great Lake I met with so Violent storms that I was driven Quite off their Coast and it being in the Winter Season was forced to go a great way South hard to get the Man of War in which I came so it was five Months after I came from England before I arrived in New Yorke. The Business of that Province which was Absolutely necessary to be done at my first arrival, has detained me there ever since and retarded my delivering the kind Message I am charged with from my Master the King of Great Brittain. His Majesty has ordered me to tell you that he Loves you as a Father does his Children, and that their affection towards you is occasioned by his being certainly Informed that you are a brave and Honest People the Two Qualitys in the World that Recommend most Either particular Persons or a People to him. He has also been Informed that you Love his Subjects the English, and that you desire to Live with them as Brethren. He has therefore Commanded me to Renew the old Covenant Chain between you and all his Subjects in North America, and to make it stronger if possible than ever it was before. I have Travelled as Speedily as possible than I ever Travelled before to make it bright and Clear and to Remove all Rubbish that lay in the way before and I Expect you will give me Audience under his Majesty's Protection, and to make it Fast, As Everyman ought to do the like on your Part.

Give a Large Belt of Wampum

Brethren

Besides the two Qualitys of Bravery and Honesty his Majesty is Convinced that you are a wise People and good Judges of your own Interest, How happy then must you think your Selves when the greatest and Powerfullest Monarch in Christendom Sends me here to Confirm the ancient Friendship betwixt you and his Subjects to Assure you of his Fatherly Care

And to tell you that he thinks himselfe obliged to Love and Protect you as his own Children you need fear no Enemies while you are true to your alliance wth him; I Promise you to take care that none of your Brethren here Shall do you Wrong and if any other Neighbouring Nation be so bold as to attempt to Disturb you, you need not fear what they Dare or can do, Since you have the King of Great Brittain on your Side, who is a Prince Early Initiated in the Arts of War, and formed by Nature for the greatest Military Atchievements; will when Ever there is Occasion for it Put himselfe at the head of the finest body of Troops in the World who are all his own Naturall born Subjects, has at Present a Fleet of Ships in so good Order and so well Commanded that they would be Masters of the great Lake altho' the Fleets of all the Kings in Europe Were Joyn'd against them. Gives a Belt

Brethren

After what I have Told you I am convinced That as wise a People as you are will glory in Behaving as becomes the Faithfull Children of so great and Powerfull a King who Loves you and will Prevent any Injury done you as if it was done to his Children on the other Side of the great Lake — Gives a Belt & String

Brethren

I Expect by you are now convinced that the Garrison and house Erected at Oswego is not only for the Conveniency of the far Indians to Carry on their Trade wth the Inhabitants of this Province but also for your Security and Conveniency to Trade there for Such Necessarys as you have Occasion for and at as Easy Terms as if none of the upper Nations came to Trade thither — I make no doubt but you will at all Times willingly defend this Garrison against all Attempts which may be Made against

It according to your Former Promises and Engagemt. I desire you to give and Grant unto your Kind Father His Most Sacred Majesty a Convenient Tract of Land to be Cleared and Manured for his Men to Raise Provisions for them and Pasturadge for their Cattle; I hear that you have been often apprehensive that a Trade wth. the far Nations Would be to your Prejudice, as that it would Make the Goods you Want dear But I can assure you That the Woolen Manufactory in England is able to Supply the whole ~~Christian~~ World, Therefore the greater Trade is Carried on the More and greater will be the Supply and Cheaper than formerly; and I do Intreat you to be Kind to the Traders and not Molest them as they go up but to let them pass Quietly Give a String of Wampum

I am Informed that the Indians from Canada who are gone up wth. the French Army agt. a Remote Nation of Indians have been Among you Endeavoured to Intice your Young men to go to Warr wth. them agt. a People who never do any nor Molest you am glad they have refused to Joyn wth. them, whereby you Show you Endeavour to Cultivate a good Understanding with those Indians Make them thereby your Friends and Encourage the good Design of Promoteing a Trade wth. us and you; I do Expect they will Persist in their good Deportment Towards those and all other Remote Nations which Will be a Means to Strenghten your Alliances and Make you a great People — Give a String of Wampum I do Inform you that His most Gracious Sovereign King George my Mast. your Indulgent Father has ordered me to make you in his name a Handsome Present in such Goods as are most Suitable for you wth. you shall Receive as Soon as you Shall have Given me your answer — Give a String —

Albany the Second Day of October 1728

Present

His Excellency John Montgomerie Esq. &c.

George Clark
Francis Harrison
Phillip Livingston
} Councellors

The Commissioners for Indian Affairs

The Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of Albany

Mr. James DeLancey

Capt. Robert Lang

And several other Gentlemen attending the Governour

His Excellency made the following Propositions to the Sachims of the Six Nations viz. Maquaes, Oneydes, Cayougos, Onondagos, Sinnekes and Tuskaroris.

Brethren

It is with great Pleasure that I meet you here, and I am very sorry that I could not do it sooner, but you will be convinced that it was not my fault, when I tell you that in crossing the Great Lake I met with so violent Storms, that I was driven quite off this Coast, and it being in the Winter Season was forced to go a great way Southward to refit the Man of War in which I came, so that it was five Months after I sailed from England before I Arrived at New-York. The Business of that Province which was absolutely necessary to be done at my first Arrival has detained me there ever since, and retarded my delivering the kind Message I bring You from my Master the King of Great Britain.

His Majesty has ordered me to tell You that he Loves You

as a Father over his Children, and that his Affection towards
You is occasioned by his being informed that you are a Brave
and Honest People, the two Qualitys in the World that recom-
:mend most either a Nation, or particular Persons to him.
He has also been informed that You Love his Subjects the
English, and that you desire to Live with them as Brethren
Therefore he has Commanded me to renew the Old Covenant
Chain between You and all his Subjects in North America
and to make it Brighter if Possible than ever it was before.
I expect you will give me sufficient Assurance to do the
like on your Part.

Gave a large Belt of Wampum

Brethren

Besides the two Qualitys of Bravery and Honesty, His Majesty
is convinced that you are a Wise People and good Judges of
your own Interest, how happy then must you think your
selves, when the greatest and Powerfulest Monarch in
Christendom sends me here to confirm the Ancient Friendship
betwixt you and his Subjects, to assure you of his Fatherly
care, and to tell you that he thinks himself obliged to Love
and Protect you as his own Children: You need fear no Enemy
while you are true to your Alliance with him, I promise
you to take care that none of your Brethren here shall do you
wrong, and if any Neighbouring Nation be so bold to Attempt
to disturb you, you need not Fear what they dare or can do
since you have the King of Great Britain on your side, who
is a Prince early Initiated in the Art of War, and formed by
Nature for the greatest Military Achievements, will when ever
there is occasion for it put himself at the Head of the finest
Body of Troops in the World who are all his own Natural

born Subjects, has at present a Fleet of Ships in so good Order and so well Commanded, that they would be Masters of the Great Lake tho' the Fleets of all the Kings in Europe were joined against them.

Gave a Belt of Wampum

Brethren

After what I have told you I am convinced that so wise a People as you are, will glory in behaving as becomes the faithful Children of so great and powerful a King, who Loves you and will resent any injury done to you, as if it was done to his Children on the other side of the Great Lake.

Gave a String of Wampum

Brethren

I expect you are now convinced that the Garrison and House at Oswego, is not only for the conveniency of the far Indians to carry on their Trade with the Inhabitants of this Province, but also for your Security and conveniency to Trade there for such necessarys as you have occasion for, and at as easie terms as if none of the upper Nations came to Trade thither: therefore I make no doubt but that you will at all times willingly defend this Garrison against all Attempts which may be made against it, according to your former Promise and Engagement. I desire you to give and grant to your kind Father his most Sacred Majesty the King of Great Britain a convenient Tract of Land near Oswego to be cleared and Manured to raise Provisions for his Men and Pasturage for their Cattle.

Gave a Belt of Wampum

Brethren

I hear that you have been often apprehensive that a Trade with the Far Nations would be to your Prejudice, and that

it would make the Goods you want dear, but I can assure you that the Woollen Manufactory in Great Britain is able to supply the whole World, so the greater Trade is carried on, the greater will be the supply and cheaper than formerly: I do entreat you to be kind to the Traders and not molest them as they go up but let them pass quietly.

Gave a String of Wampum

Brethren

I am informed that the Indians from Canada, who are gone up with the French Army against a remote Indian Nation, have been among you endeavouring to entice your Young Men to go with them to War against a People who never annoy nor Molest you: I am glad your Young Men have refused to join with them whereby you show that you endeavour to cultivate a good understanding with those Indians, to make them your Friends, and encourage the good Design of a promoting a Trade betwixt us and them. I expect you will persist in your good behaviour towards these and all other remote Indian Nations it will be a means to strengthen your Alliances and make you a Great People.

Gave a Belt of Wampum

Brethren

His Most Gracious Majesty the King of Great Britain your indulgent Father and my Master has ordered me to make you in his Name a handsome Present of such Goods as are most Suitable for You, which you shall receive as soon as you give me your Answer.

Gave a String of Wampum

An Answer made by the Sachims of the Six Nations 1720 — The Maquaes Oneydes Onondages Cayouges Sinnekes and Tuskaroras to His Excy John Montgomerie Esqr: The 1st day of October 1720

Present

His Excy John Montgomerie Esq: &c

Geo: Clarke
Ph: Livingston
} ... Esqrs of the Councill

The Commrs of Ind Affairs

Brother Corlaer

We are very glad that you are arrived here in good health you Told us that your Master the King of Great Brittain had Sent you It is a very Dangerous Voyage in Coming over the great Lake, The reason that wee are glad you are arrived in health is because of the good Message you bring us of your great Master the King of Great Brittain, Wee would have been very Sorry If any accident had happend to your Excie in this dangerous Voyage

Brother

You acquainted us wth your Coming Hither that you have Mett wth an accident and been Driven from the Coast & and been five Months in Coming to the Govern.t

Brother You Acquainted us that was the Reason that Detained you att your first Arrivall

Arrivalls from Meeting wr no Sooner

Yor Told us also you was ordered by the Great King your Master to Renew in his Name the Old Covenant Chain w.th us, not only to Renew the same but To make it Brighter and Stronger than Ever

Brother Corlaer Yor have renewed the old Covenant Chain w.th the five Nations in the name of your Master now the King of Great Brittain We Renew the old Covenant Chain in the like Manner Gave a Belt

Brother This silver Coven.t Chain wherein Wee are Linkd Layed together That wee Make stronger & Cleaner that the same be bright, Brother Wee shall not give you any occasion of the breach of our Covenant If you are Like Minded Then Wee and our Childrens Children Shall Live in Peace

Brother Corlaer Yor Acquainted us also that the Great King your Master and our Father, Bears great Kindness to us as a Father Doth to his Children; And If any Harm or Attempts shall be Made on us, That our Father would Revenge it as If it was done to his Children on the other side Of the great Lakes w.th his Kind Message Wee return you our most hearty Thanks Gave a Belt

Brother Corlaer Wee shall not repeat your Exact Propositi.on But Only the Principall Matters therein Contained

Brother Corlear

You Told us what was the reason why
His Majesty the King our Father So affectionately
Loved us for Two Qualifications of being an honest &
brave People

Brother Corlaer

It is True as you Say that the Six Nations
When they are Sober and not in Drunk, They will not
Molest or Injure any body, but there is one thing in
the Way that is strong Liquors Which your Subjects
brings up to our Country - Therefore brother We desire
you very Strongly to Prohibitt the Sending or Carrying up
any strong Liquors for that will by one thing or
Other Create a Quarrell between your People and our young
Indians, our Ancestors have Fetched the Rum out of
this City when they wanted it. Let them who want Rum
be it Man or Woman Fetch it from hence - Therefore We
Desire again that you do not Refuse our Request but to
Grant it Effectually; If you knew it We have already
Lost Many Men thro' Liquor which has been brought
us; that our People one Killed another, Give a String of Wampum
This is now a day of Joy & gladness that we meet together in this place
of Safety that we May smoke a Pipe in friendship, and it is very
acceptable to us to meet you here in good health -

Brother Corlaer

You have recomended us relateing the Traders
Who goe up to Sell them Rum and Dispass freely without any
Molestation; We Promise to do them all Friendly Offices
in our Power. Let them come wth Such Goods as Powder
Lead Strouds and other dry Goods &c. They will be welcome
Except wth Rum

Brother Corlaer

You desired us for a Tract of Land near
The House at Oswego for the men to Plant for our
Provisions for them and Pasturadge for their Cattle

MICROFILMED 1957

Brother Corlaer

It is with full Consent of the Six Nations that is allowed you to Plant and Sow at or near Oswego and to have Pasturadge for your Cattle according to your Desire and We shall make out such a Tract of Land as shall be necessary to Raise Provisions for the men and Pasturadge for their Cattle but We should not be Pleased that after it be Markd out, you do go beyond the Limitts which We do Fix Gave a String Gave a Belt

Brother Corlaer

You Told us also that you Expected If any Attempts be Made Against the House at Oswego We should Defend it; We Acquaint you that last year when Liberty was Desired to build there it was Told us that the same was built there on Purpose to Defend and Protect the Six Nations because It is a Frontier of our Nations Therefore We Rely on your Promises to Perform them

Brother Corlaer

You Told us also that the Six Nations Imagined that If the farr Indians bought Goods there it would be Dear, but that the more Trade there is the more Goods will be sent hither and that there is Wool Enough in England to Supply the whole World with Goods

Brother Corlaer

You Acquainted us that you have Goods Enough for the whole world with us: We are very glad to Hear the House at Oswego is such a Convenient Place for Trade as Can be any where It is a place where all the farr Indians must necessarily pass We desire also that goods May be Sold Some what Cheaper to us and that would be a Motive to Draw all the farr Nations to us and Joyn with us for thro Cheapness

Of goods will become peace & make unity Give a belt of wampum

Brother Corlaer

You Soldiers you had been Informed That when the french Army Last Spring who went up against the farr Nations that some French Indians had been amongst us to Intice some of our young men to go to Warr with them, That they are a Peaceable People against whom the French now make Warr. That you Were glad were refused to go with them, That those Indians by there Meanes would become Friends to the 6 Nations

Brother Corlaer

It is True that the French have desired It from us, but wee refused and Rejected their Proposal because wee are Convinced that the French bear us no Friendship, and wee have no very great Dependance On them, for this Army Could have Subdued the Six Nations, and Instead of going to the Ohio Could Have masterd us While it has been Peace he has made us Several Threatenings

Brother Corlaer

You have recommended unto us That wee Should Cultivate a Good Understanding With the farr Indians and Draw them as Much as We Can It is True We have had Warr ag[t] this or that Nations, but never been the first Aggressors, But Those who made Warr with us have felt the Weight of it. Wee Promise you to Draw as Many farr Indians to this Government as We Can - Give a Belt

Brother Corlaer

You desired us also that you had a fine present for us Wherefore We thank you heartily you told us that as soon as We had given our answer you would Deliver it — But as it was Late We Desire you may give the same too Morrow

His Ex.ys Answer

In Answer

As to what you desire in Relation that no Rum should be Sent up to your Country It is absolutely Necessary to Send Rum to Oswego for the refreshm.t of the Men there and those who Do Carry up Provisions I shall give strict Orders that none of my People do send or Carry up any strong Liquors to your People If any shall Transgresse I Expect you will Inform against them; for you know how Difficult it is to Restrain them from Selling as well as Difficult for your People from bringing it

I thank you in my Master the King of Great Brittains name for the Land you have Granted for the use of his Garrison at Oswego, I desire you will Express how Many 1000 Acres Dom in length and breadth you Will grant him, and I will Send up a fitt Person to Marke out the bounds w.th you and I promise you not to go beyonds there bounds, by this you Will See that the English do not Deal w.th you as the French Do Who Take your Land without your Leave

The house at Oswego Was built for your Protection So I Expect you will assist me If it be attacked by any body whatsoever that you will assist the English

Garrison there in Defending it. for Nothing Can be more Natural than for you to Assist in the Defence of a Place which is Maintained for your Security

I desire you to Send Some of your People too Morrow Morning to Receive the Presents

Albany the 5th of October 1720

A Privat Conference Held wth His Excelly John Montgomerie Esqr Gr and Two Sachims of Each of the Six Nations

Brother Colaer

We are Very glad that you have Renewed the Ancient Covenant and Strengthned the Same wth us and wth our wee have on both Sides hitherto Kept Inviolable

We are also very glad that you our brother Colaer Who is now Come over to us is a wise & Prudent man, We must Esteem you So because you have Spoken very Sensibly — Brother — It Seemed yesterday as If you were Dissatisfied that Wee did not Promise to Defend the house at Oswego It has been of old Concluded between your and our Ancestors that wee should be one Body and one heart, So what is to be Done to one Member the whole must be Sensible of it and

Defend

Albany the Fourth Day of October 1720

Present

His Excellency John Montgomerie Esq.r &c
George Clark
Francis Harrison } Councellors
Phillip Livingston }
The Commissioners for Indian Affairs

The Sachims of the Six Nations made the following Answer to his Excellency

Brother Corlaer

We are very glad you are Arrived here in good health, You told us that your Master the King of Great Britain had sent you. It is a very dangerous Voyage in coming over the Great Lake, the reason that we are glad you Arrived in health is because of the good Message you Bring to us from your great Master the King of Great Britain. we would have been very sorry if any Accident had happened to your Excellency in this dangerous Voyage.

You acquainted us at your coming hither that you had met with great Storms, had been driven from the Coast, and had been five Months coming to your Government and that was the reason detained you at your first Arrival of inviting us sooner.

You told us also that you was ordered by the Great King your Master to renew in his Name the Old Covenant Chain with us, and not only to renew the same but to make it brighter and Stronger than ever.

You have renewed the Old Covenant Chain with the Six Nations in the Name of your Master the King of Great Britain we in like manner renew the Old Covenant Chain.

Gave a Belt of Wampum

Brother Corlaer

This Silver Covenant Chain wherein we are linked together we, uncles Hanger and Cleanor that it may be Bright, we shall give no occasion for the Breach of our Covenant, if we are like minded than we and our Childrens Children shall Live in Peace Acquainted us also that the Great King your Master and our Father bears great kindness to us as a Father does to his Children and if any Harm or Attempt be made on us he will resent it as if it was done to his Children on the other Side of the Great Lakes, for which kind Message we return you our most Hearty Thanks.

Gave a Belt of Wampum

Brother Corlaer

We shall not repeat all your Excellency's Propositions but only the principal matters therein contained.

You told us what was the reason why His Majesty the King our Father so affectionately Loved us, for two Qualifications of being an Honest and Brave People. It is true as you say that the Six Nations when they are Sober and not in Drink will not molest or injure any Body, but there is one thing in the way that is Strong Liquor which your People bring up to our Town Therefore Brother we desire you very strongly to prohibit the sending or carrying up any Strong Liquor, for that will one way or other create a Quarrel betwixt your People and our young Indians: Our Ancestors have fetched Rum out of this City when they wanted it, let them who want Rum go it Man or Woman fetch it from hence, therefore we desire & again that you do not refuse our Request but grant it effectually. If you knew it we have already lost many Men & through Liquor which has been brought up and Occasions our Peoples killing one another.

Gave a String of Wampum

Brother Corlaer

This is now a Day of Joy and Gladness that we meet brother on this Place of Treaty What we may smoak a Pipe in Friendship and it is very acceptable to us to meet your Excellency here in good Health.

You have recommended to us the Traders who go up to let them pass and repass freely without any Molestation, we promise to do them all friendly Offices in our Power, let them come with such Goods as Powder, Lead, Stroud and other Dry Goods, they will be acceptable except with Rum.

Brother Corlaer

You desired a Tract of Land near the House at Oswego for your Men to Plant and to raise Provisions for them, and also Pasturage for their Cattle.

It is with full consent of the Six Nations allowed you to plant and Sow at or near Oswego, and to have Pasturage for your Cattle according to your desire, and we shall mark out such a Tract of Land as shall be necessary for your Men to raise Provisions and Pasturage, but we will not be pleased if after it is marked out you do go beyond the Limits that we fix.

Gave a Belt of Wampum

Brother Corlaer

You told us that if any Attempt be made against the House at Oswego we should defend it, we acquaint you that last Year when Liberty was desired to Build there, it was told us that the same was built on purpose to defend and protect the Six Nations, because it is the Frontier of our Nations, therefore we rely on your performing of their Promises.

You told us also that you heard that we were apprehensive that if the Far Indians brought any goods here they would become dear, but that the more Trade there is the more Goods

will be sent hither and that there is Work enough in England to Supply the whole World, we are very glad to hear this, The House at Oswego is the most convenient place that can be for Trade, it is a Place where all the Far Indians must necessarily pass, we desire that Goods may be sold some what cheaper to us, and that would be a Motive to draw all the Far Nations to us and join with us, for through cheapness of Goods will become Peace and Unity.

Gave a String of Wampum

Brother Corlaer

You told us Lyour being informed that when the French Army went up Last Spring against the Far Nations, some French Indians had been amongst us to entice some of our Young Men to go to War along with them against a Peaceable people, that you was glad our Young Men refused to go with them for by those means those Far Indians will become friends to the Six Nations.

Brother Corlaer

It is true that the French did desire us to go with them, but we refused and rejected their Proposals, because we are convinced that the French bears us no Friendship and we have no very great dependance on them for if this Army could they would have subdued the Six Nations, and instead of going against the Foes would have Mastered us when it was time of Peace, for they have made us several Threatnings. You have recommended to us to cultivate a good understanding with the Far Indians and draw them as much as we can to join with us, it is true we had War against this or that Nation, but never have been the first Aggressors, all who have made War with us

have felt the Weight of it, we promise you to draw as many Far Indians to this Government as we can.

Gave a Belt of Wampum

You acquainted us that you had brought a fine Present for us from our Father the King of Great Britain, we thank You heartily but as it is late we desire you delay delivering it till to Morrow.

His Excellency Answered

Brethren

As to what you desire that no Rum should be sent up to your Country, it is absolutly necessary to send Rum to Oswego for the refreshment of the Men in Garison there and those who carry up Provisions to them: but I shall give strict Orders that none of my People do send or carry up any Strong Liquors to yours, if any shall have gone I expect you will inform against them, for you know how difficult it is to restrain them from selling and your People from buying it.

I thank you in my Master the King of Great Britains Name for the Land you have granted for the use of his Garison at Oswego, I desire you will express how many thousand Fathom in Length and Breadth you will give him, and I will send with a fit Person to mark out the Bounds, you and I promise you not to go beyond the Bounds you appoint, by this you will see that the English do not deal with you as the French do who take your Land without your Leave. The House at Oswego was Built for your Protection so if it be Attacked by any Body whatsoever I expect that you will assist the English Garison there in defending it, for nothing can be more natural than for you to assist in the defence of a Place which is maintained for your Security. I desire you to send some of your people to Morrow Morning to receive the Presents.

Garrison there in Defending it. for Nothing Can be more Natural than for you to Assist in the Defence of Place which is Maintained for your Security

I desire you to Send Some of your People too Morrow Morning to Relieve the Present

Albany the 5th of October 1720

A Private Conference Held w.th His Excell.y John Montgomerie Esq.r Gov.r and Two Sachems of Each of the Six Nations

Brother Colaer

We are Very glad that you have Renewed the Ancient Covenant and Strengthned the Same w.th us and w.th our we have on both Sides hitherto Kept Inviolable

We are also very glad that you our brother Colaer Who is now come over to us is a wise Prudent man, We must Esteem you So because you have Spoken very Sensibly — Brother — It Seemed yesterday as If you were Displeased that We did not Promise to Defend the house at Oswego It has been of old Concluded between your and our Ancestors that we Should be one Body and one heart, So what is to be Done to one Member the whole must be Sensible of it and

Defend

Defend the Injury Done to any Part of it

Brother Corlaer

We have just now Told you that wee are one body and one Heart you Desired us that when any attempt to be Made ag.t the House at Oswego that Wee should Defend it, how can you Imagine that Wee should not do so, for Wee have no Affection for the French Who have been our ancient Enemies Who Wee in the Late Warr had almost Subdued & Conquerd for Wee have Run Down and Destroyed whole Villages so that If the bones of the French and of us Were gathered together It would make Heaps as high as houses

Brother Corlaer

Yesterday when wee made our answer Wee did not Proceed in Regular order, Wee Understood from you that when any of our Neighbours might be so bold as to Disturb us Wee need not fear while our King our Common Father will Protect us who has a Large Fleet of Shipps Ready to Employ on any Occasion

You Told us that our great King is very Watchfull to have so great a fleet ready on all Occasions Which is very Prudent, but that is a great Distance from hence, and Cant Defend us here, Wee hope that you Will be Pleased to take the same Care here to have every thing in readiness in Case wee or you should be molest.d by our Enemies for th.t End it would be very Proper to have a Magazine at that Place of all things necessary for Warr on Occasion

Brother Corlaer

Wee Desire for the last Time that you may not be Negligent to have a Magazine here of all things Necessary

Necessary, to be ready on all occasions, but to grant it and gett it Done, for wee may be attacked by our Enemies on a Sudden, and when a Magazine is Furnished, Wee may want for nothing, for Wee have never made any Promises on our side to former Governours but wee Performd them

Brother Corlaer You may Possibly know more than wee Do, and know If there be any Likelihood of War, between the Kings of Great Brittain and France Wee Desire you to Informe us th: what you know about that Matter. If there be any Probability of It Wee begg that Wee may be Supplied and well supplyed th: Amunition, for Wee have never Waged War th: any Nation but Wee have Subdued & Conquerd them.

Brother Corlaer This is the only Method of Security for you and us to have Amunition Enough in Readiness, In former Times Wee were sufficiently Supplied th: it by which Wee Conquerd our Enemies, and for ch: Wee were obliged to our Brethren who supplied us Cheap: for then Wee could buy more for one Bear Skin, than Wee can for four or five Now

Brother Corlaer We have spoake yesterday relateing the Rum That your People should not Carry it up to our Country for If Wee See it wee Cannot forbear to buy and Drink it Wee Devired that no Rum may be brought up, but Pray understand us right, Wee Do not Mean that no Rum should be Carryed up at all, but none brought in our Castles, Let it be brought to the Trading house

At

to Oswego, but Pray Take care that the Traders Do not
mix it th w. Water. Let them Sell Pure Rum, and those
who buy let them Pay for it

Brother Collaer

This is what wee should have said yesterday
Wee begg again that you give strict orders to your
People not to Carry up Rum to Our Castles, where they
Come and Intice us to buy it and Drink it Let them
bring it to Oswego but at the Same Time give Particular
Directions that they bring thither Guns and Amunition
and Such things as Wee have occasion for. but not
Rum only

Brothe Wee Desire also If it be in your Power to Let us have
goods Cheaper than they are Sold to us at Present

Brother You Desired us yesterday how many 1000
Fadom th of Land Wee have granted to his Majtie
at Oswego, should Extend in Length and breadth, which
is a thing wee Can't very well Tell now. while Several
Sachims are at home in our Castles th w. whom Wee
Ought first to Consult as to the Quantity, Who would
Otherwise be Displeased at it

Brother The Land th w. you Desired is absolutely granted to
His Majesty our Common Father, on th w. you may
Depend for it is agreed by us all, that he shall have it
but as to the Quantity Wee must Consult first th w. the
rest of the Sachims, and then shall Marke it out
Wee have Said that wee should marke out y d Land for
you when Wee Come home & have Consulted y rest of y Sachims
Pray Let a fit Person go up th w. us and named Laurence
Claa the Interpreter, who (as they Said) is one of us and understands
Our Language, Wee have Done Speaking now and what
Wee should have Said yesterday in Publick, (as) has been
neglected

Answer of His Excellcy John Montgomerie Esq: Q
Captain Generall & Gov: in Chiefe of the
Provinces New: yorke New Jersey &c ~~His~~
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~~Answer~~

Brethren

Now Since I have had Two or three meeting
th: you, I Like you better than before, because I am better
acquainted th: you the kind Answer you have given
will Confirm his Majtie in the good Opinion he has of you
that the thing it seemed to Displeas me yesterday when
you made Some Difficulty to assist the English to Defend
Oswego was this, that I have orders from the King of Great
Brittain our Father to assist the Six Nations in Case
any of their Enemies should attack them, but that you
have now Satisfied me, and as wee are Children of one
Common Father, If any Enemies Attack you I will Send
you assistance, and Come my selfe to Defend you If it be
Necessary; as to your Trade of Rum and other things
I Shall Take Care, that you Shall not be Abused and
what you Demand be Granted according to your Desire
As to what you Desire to know of the King of Great
Brittains Alliance th: the King of France they are at
Present in very good Friendship together but as there
has been often War between them, The King of Great
Brittain will Always be ready to go to War in Case
the French Attack you or us, I believe he will have
Large Magazines here and in other Places to supply all
his Children in Case of War

I Consent that Lawrence Clare the Interpreter go
up th: you as you Desire to Marke out the Land, and
I Expect that you will give your kind Father a Large
Shack

You may now when ever you are ready receive
the Present I am to make you in name of my Master

The

the King of Great Britain, your Father, You shall have Provisions for your Journey, and Waggons to bring you to Onachnataly, the Rum shall be Delivered you above Onachnataly, for you have shown the Inconveniency of your young men Getting Drunk wth it; I wish you wth all my Hearts a good Journey home and all Happiness

A Sinneke Sachim stood up & Said

Brother Corlaer

It has been customary when We Come here Towards the fall that a Smith Van Armourer has been ordered to go wth us to Worke in our Country. We beyg you to Grant us now that Joseph Van Sice and Henderick Wemp may be ordered to go up wth us who are fitt Persons for our Occasion

His Excellcy Answered them

That he would order a Smith and an Armourer to be Sents to Worke for them but then he Expected that they would not Suffer the French Smith who is now there nor any other from Canada to Reside among them for the future

A Speech made by His Excelly John Montgomerie Esq: Captain Gen.ll and Governour in Chief of the Provinces of New York, New Jersey &c To the Schaahook & River Indians in Albany the 5.th of Octob: 1720

Present

His Excelly Jn.o Montgomerie Esq:
George Clarke } Esq.rs of His Majties Coun.ll
Th: Livingston }
Captain Long }
Wm. Sam.l De Lanvey }
Nynd.t Schuyler }
Evert Bancker } Esq.rs Comiss.rs
Rutger Bleecker }
Jeremy Chewlair }

Children

I Sent for you my Children to give you fresh assurances of the Protection of the Great King of Great Brittain My Master, Our Common Father and Sovereign and to acknowledge in this Publick manner, the Just Sense I have for your former dutifull behaviour, and Fidelity to his Royall Predecessor and your affection to your Brethren the rest of His Subjects in these Parts & in his name & by his order I renew.th you, the Ancient Coven.t Chain & give you a Present of Such things as are of use to you, and I expect you'l continue firm to your Duty at all Times to come as you have Done in Time Past, and in Doing So you may rest assured not only of Protection, but of all other good Offices in the Power of those that are in Authority under the King our Common Father & Protector

Gives a Belt

I am Concern'd I must Tell you that I am Inform'd that many of your Nation have of late Misbehaved themselves who on Frivolous Pretences and Wrong Notions have Left their Native Country

Schaahook's

Schaahook and gone to Live in Canada a place not so good and Fertile as they Deverted from, Wherfore you to use all proper Means to perwade them to Return back, & Proper Care Shall be Taken that they and you Shall have sufficient Lands and more than you and your Children can cultivate and plant on, That you & they may again Shelter under the branches & Leaves of that Tree of Peace which has long since been planted at Schaahook, Ile Take Care that the same shall flourish and grow, and when you hear any Rumours be not Too Credulous as many of you have been Lately, but Inform me of it & I will undeceive you, and Tell you the Truth — Gives a Belt

The Indians made Answer

Father Corlaer — We are very glad that you are Come to Visit your Children & Rejoyced to See that the Tree &c. has been long since Planted at Schaahook, which we thought was almost Withered & Decayed is Come to Life again and gells Nourishm.t and We are Extreamly well pleased to Perceive that the Fire &c. used to burn, and was almost Extinguished is Kindled again Gave Two Bever Skinns

Father — We are much Comforted to hear that you have Renewed the Ancient Covenant Chain &c. with us, Wee Do now do bring Ever to wrap it up in that [illegible] may not rust, but keep bright and Clean — Give Two Beav.r Skinns

Father, We are Rejoyced that your Grandfather hath Such a great value and Esteem for us in Sending you (one of his Sons) hither to be our Father, who Do's us the Honour to Send for us — Give Two Beaver Skinns

Father

You have recommended unto us that wee should use our Endeavours to Fetch back from Canada those who deverted from Schaahhook, & Wee Promise to use all Posible means to Perswade them to Return to their Native Country, Give Two Beaver Skinns

It is somewhat Difficult for us to Increase our Number at Schaahhook. It is often Recomended to us by those in Authority here to Settle there & bring those back who are gone to Canada, for wee Can Scarcely have the Land wch is Promised us, and are Molested on that wch is our own by Peoples who Live near us — Wee Came home Late Last Spring from our Hunting and Planted Some Land, and now this Fall our Indian Corn has been Carried away

The Fences about our Lands are old and rotten So that the Cattle Distroy much of our Croppes. Wee Came home Late Last Spring and found Some of our Land Planted on by Christians, whom Wee would have paid for their Trouble but they refused, yet wee hoved in Indian Corn Twice, and now your People have agt Wills and by Violence Carried off the Corn from our Fields

His Excelly: answered them

Children

I thank you for your kind Speech I shall Acquaint your Grandfather wch good Peoples you are

As to the Complaint you have made agt the Christians If you will Let me Know the Peoples names who have Injured you, I shall order them to be Punished and you Satisfied

His Excellency Answered

Brethren

I will give effectuall Orders to the Commissioners to send a Smith and Armourer with you to work in your Country. I wish you again a good [illegible] and all hoppiness.

Albany the Fifth Day of October 1720

Present

His Excellency John Montgomerie Esq.r &c.

George Clarke
Francis Harrison
Philip Livingston
The Commissioners for Indian Affairs
Mr. James DeLancey
Capt. Robert Lor.g

And several other Gentlemen attending the Governour

The Schaahook and River Indians attending His Excellency the Governour he spoke to them as follows.

Children

I sent for you to give you fresh Assurances of the Protection

of His Majesty the King of Great Britain my Master our Father and Sovereign: and to acknowledge in this publick manner the just sense I have of your former dutiful behaviour and fidelity to his Royal Predecessors, and of your affection to your Brethren the rest of his Subjects in this Country. In his Majesty's name and by his Order I renew with you the Ancient Covenant Chain, and give you a present of such things as will be of use to you: I expect you will continue firm to your Duty in time coming as you have done hitherto: if you do so you may rest assured not only of Protection, but of all other good Offices from those who are in Authority under the King of Great Britain our Father and Sovereign.

Gave a Belt of Wampum

Children

It is with concern I tell you that I am informed that many of your Nation have of late misbehaved themselves, and on frivolous pretences and wrong notions have left their Native Country Schachook and gone to Live in Canada, a Place not so good and fertile as that they have deserted: I desire you'd use all proper means to persuade them to return, and care shall be taken that you and they shall have sufficient Tracts of Land for you and your Children to plant and Cultivate: that you may all again shelter under the branches and leaves of that Tree of Peace which has long since been planted at Schachook: I will take care that it flourish and Grow; if you hear any rumours to disturb you do not too credulous as many of you have been lately; but inform me of what you hear if it be false I will undeceive you and I promise to tell you always the Truth.

Gave a Belt of Wampum

The Indians Answered by their Sachim

Father Corlaer

We are very glad that you are come to visit your Children and rejoyce to see that the Tree which long since planted at Schachook is come to Life again and gets nourishment when we thought it was almost withered and decayed. We are extreamly well pleased to perceive that the Fire which used to burn at Schachook but was almost extinguished is kindled again.

Gave Two Beaver Skins

Father Corlaer

We are much comforted to hear you renew the Old Covenant Chain with us, we do now bring Furr to wrap it up in that the same may not rust but keep bright and cleane.

Gave Two Beaver Skins

Father Corlaer

We are rejoyced that our Grandfather has such a great value and esteem for us as to send you one of his Sons to be our Father who does us the honour to send for us:

Gave Two Beaver Skins

Father Corlaer

You have recommended to us that we should use our endeavours to fetch back from Canada those who have deserted from Schachook, we promise to use all possible means to perswade them to return to their Native Country.

Gave Two Beaver Skins

Father Corlaer

It is somewhat difficult for us to encrease our Number at Schachook: it has been often recommended to us by those in

Authority here to settle there, and bring those back who are gone to Canada: we can scarcely expect the Land that is promised, for we are molested in that which is our own by people who live near us: we come home late last Spring from our hunting and planted some Land, and now this fall our Indian Corn has been carried away. The Fences about our Land are old and rotten so that the Cattle destroy much of our Crop, as we told you when we come home late last Spring we found some of our Lands planted by your People, we would have paid them for their trouble but they refused, yet we hoed the Indian Corn twice, and now your People have against our will and by violence carried it off from our Fields.

His Excellency Answered

Children

I thank you for your kind Speech and I shall take care to let your Grandfather the King of Great Britain know how good a People you are. As to the complaint you have made against his Subjects your Neighbours, if you will let me know the bodies names who have injured you, I will order them to be punished and you satisfied.

Gave them His Majesty's Present

Albany the Fifth Day of October 1728

Two Sachims of each of the Six Nations desired a private Conference with his Excellency the Governour who appointed them at his Lodgings where one of the Sachims spoke as follows.

Brother Corlaer

We are very glad that you have renewed the Ancient Covenant and strengthend the same with us, which we have on both sides ever kept inviolable. We are also very glad that you our Brother Corlaer who is now come over to us is a wise and prudent Man, We must observe you so because you have spoken very sensibly. Brother it seemed Yesterday as if you were displeased that we did not promise to defend the House at Oswego, it has been of old concluded between your Ancestors and ours that we should be one Body and one Heart, so what is done to one Member the whole must be sensible of it and resent the injury done to any part of it. We have just now told you that we are one Body and one Heart, you desired that if any Attempt be made against the House at Oswego that we should defend it: how do you think that we should not do so, for we have no affection to the French who have been our Ancient Enemies, whom we in the late War had almost subdued and Conquered, for we have run down and Destroyed whole Villages, so that if the Bones of the French and ours were gathered together they would make heaps as high as Houses.

Brother Corlaer

Yesterday when we made our Answer we did not proceed in a regular Order, we understood from you that when any of our Neighbours might be so bold as to disturb us, we need not fear while our King and Common Father will protect us, who has a large Fleet of Ships ready to employ on any Occasion:

You told us that our Great King is very watchfull to have so great a Fleet ready on all Occasions, which is very prudent, but that is a great distance from hence and cannot defend us here; we hope that you will be pleased to take the same care here to have every thing in readiness, in case we or you should be molested by our Enemies: for which end it would be very proper to have a Magazin at this place of all things necessary for War on Occasion. We desire for the last time that you may not be negligent to have a Magazin here of all things necessary to be ready on all Occasions, but to grant it and get it done, for we may be attacked by our Enemies on a sudden, and when a Magazin is furnished we can want for nothing: we have never made any promises on our side to former Governours but we performed them.

Brother Coriaer

You may possibly know more than we do, and know if there be any likelyhood of War between the Kings of Great Britain and France, we desire you to inform us what you know about that matter, if there be any probability we beg that we may be informed and well supplyd with Ammunition, for we have never waged War with any Nation but we have subdued & conquered them. This is the only method of Security for you and us to have Ammunition enough in readiness, in former times we were sufficiently supplyed with it, by which we conquered our Enemies, and for which we were obliged to our Brethren who supplyed us Cheap, for then we could buy more for one Beaver Skin then we can for four or five now.

We spoke yesterday relating to the Rum, that your People should not carry it up to our Country, for if we so it we cannot forbear but buy and drink it, we desire that no Rum may be brought up, but pray understand us right we do not mean that no Rum should be carried up at all, but none brought

onto our Castles, Let it be brought to the Trading House at Oswego, and pray take care that the Traders do not mix it with water, Let them Sell pure Rum and those who buy Let them pay for it. This is what we should have said Yesterday, we beg again that you give strict Orders to your people not to carry up Rum to our Castles for when they come they intice us to buy and drink it, Let them bring it to Oswego; at the same time give particular directions that they bring thither Guns and Amunition and such things as we have occasion for but not Rum only. We desire also if it be in your power to Let us have Goods cheaper than they are Sold to us at present.

Brother Corlaer

You desired to know yesterday howmany thousand Fathoms the Land we have granted to his Majesty at Oswego would extend in length and breadth, which is a thing we cannot very well tell how while several Sachems are at home in our Castles whom we ought first to consult as to the quantity and who would otherways be displeased at it. The Land which you desired is absolutly granted to his Majesty our Common Father on which you may depend, for it is agreed by us all that he shall have it, but as to the quantity we must consult first with the rest of the Sachems and then shall mark it out when we come home and have consulted them: pray Let a fit person go up with us to see the Land marked out, we know none so proper as Mr Lawrence Clawson the Interpreter who is one of us and understands our Language. We have done speaking and what we have said now we should have said Yesterday in publick but it was neglected.

His Excellency Answered

Brethren

I always had a great Esteem for the Six Nations and now since I have had some meetings with you my esteem is encreased because I am better acquainted with you, the kind Answer you have given will confirm his Majesty the King of Great Britain in the good opinion he has of you. The thing that seemed to displease me yesterday was that I thought you made some difficulty in promising to assist the English Garison in the Defence of Oswego in case it was Attacked, but you have now fully satisfied me as to your good and Friendly intentions, and as we are Children of one Common Father, I have Orders from the King my Master to assist the Six Nations if any of their Enemies attack them and shall be ready to come my self to their Assistance if it be necessary.

As to your Trade & Commerce and other things I shall take care that you shall not be abused, and what you demand shall be granted according to your desire.

As to what you desire to know of the King of Great Britain's Alliance with the King of France, they are at present in very good Friendship together, but as there has been often War betwixt the two Nations the King of Great Britain will be always ready to make War in case he or any under his protection be attacked and I believe he will have large Magazins here and in other convenient places to supply all his Children in case of War.

I consent that Lawrence Clawson the Interpreter go up with you as you desire to mark out the Land you are to give his Majesty at Oswego and as he is your kind Father I expect you will give him a large Tract.

You may now when you are ready receive the Presents I am to make you. You shall have provisions provided for your Journey and Waggons to carry you to Schonectady where Sir

good Rum shall be delivered to you for you know the inconvenience of your Young Men getting Drunk with it here. I wish you with all my Heart a good Journey home and all happiness.

A Onneko Sachem said

Brother Corlaer

It has been customary when we came here towards the Falls that a Smith and an Armourer has been ordered to go with us to work in our Country, we beg you to grant us now that Joseph Van Slyk and Hend: Wemp may be ordered to go up with us who are fit persons for our occasion.

His Excellency Answered

I will order a Smith and an Armourer to go out to work for you, but then I expect that you will not suffer the French Smith who is now here nor any other from Canada to reside among you for the future.

Albany the Seventh day of October 1728

Present

His Excellency John Montgomerie Esq.r &c.

George Clarke
Francis Harrison
Phillip Livingston
} Councellors

The Commissioners for Indian Affairs

His Excellency not having been able to deliver in publick the Presents to the Sachems of the Six Nations on Saturday last being prevented by the Rain, the said presents were this Day delivered to them by His Excellency in the Name of his Master the King of Great Britain, which Presents consist of the following Particulars.

16 Duffels	30 Kettles	1500 Flints
25 Scarlet Cotts	69 Hatchets	1000 pound of Powder
16 Laced Hatts	14 Doz: Stockons	2000 pound of Lead
8 pieces of Shoods	40 pound Beads	1000 pound of Brass
6 pieces of Duffels	40 Brass boxes	1 Box of Pipes
5 pieces of Blanketing	54 Looking glasses	1 Hogshead of Rum
8 pieces of Half thicks	23 Doz: Knives	6 Barrels of Pork
6 Shirts	8 Doz: Single Do	
7 Junor Ditto	10 Doz: Scissars	

His Excellency then said

Brethren

I shall be glad to meet you here again as soon as possible. to morrow you shall have a Bull to hunt, and some Barrels of Beer to Drink the King of Great Britains health. Before you will prevent your young Men doing mischief to the Country Peoples Cattle upon the Road as they go home.

Aschim Answerd

Brother Corlaer

You acquainted us that your Master the King of Great Brit your Father has sent us by you this Present, for which we are very thankfull; we are glad and joyfull that we see you have such a great Affection for us, this is the place appointed of old to meet, we are very much rejoyced our Brother Corlaer is safely arrived here, because the Sea is Tempestous and Dangerous to cross: We have brought a small Present to your Excellency to annoint your foot with after your long Journey hither to meet us. We wish you a happy Voyage to New York, and shall be glad to hear you are safe Arrived for Death follows every where.

Sinnekes Jachim Said

Brother Corlaer

We desired a Smith and an Armourer but we do not hear further of it; you spoke about a French Smith who is with us now, he can make no work for he is an old Man and can scarce see, so we beg again that Joseph Van Slye and Hend: Wemp may go up with us, we would gain have the Smith and the Armourer go with us now that we may be sure of them otherways it may be neglected.

His Excellency Answered

Brethren

I will give effectual Orders to the Commissioners to send a Smith and Armourer with you to work in your Country. I wish you again a good Journey, and all hoppiness.

Albany the Fifth Day of October 1720

Present

His Excellency John Montgomerie Esq.r &c.

George Clarke
Francis Harrison
Philip Livingston
} Councellours

The Commissioners for Indian Affairs

Mr. James De Lancey
Capt. Robert Lor.g

And several other Gentlemen attending the Governour

The Schaahook and River Indians attending His Excellency The Governour he spoke to them as follows.

Children

I sent for you to give you best Assurances of the Protection

Albany 7th October 1720

Pruents
His Excy John Montgomerie Esqr:

Ph. Livingston
Mynd. Schuyler
Evert Bancker
Rutger Bleecker
Henry Holland
Peter van Brugh
J. Cuyler
Steph. Groesbeck
Evert Windell
Joh. Roseboom
Har. Windell
Meyer Garrison
Abraham Cuyler
Ph. Schuyler
Nicolas Bleeker
Joh. Janeigh

} Esqrs Commrs

His Excy not having been able to deliver the Pruents to the Sachems of the 6 Nations in Publick on Saturday last as he Intended, being Pruented by the Rain, the said Pruents were this day Delivered them by his said Excy. in Name of His Majtie King George the Second. The Pruents Consist of the following Particulars viz.

60 Juzees
65 Coats
66 Hatts
8 Peices Stroud
6 Do Duffells
6 Do Blanketting
8 Do Half Thicks
256 Course Shirts
57 Fine Do
30 Kettles
59 Hatchetts
40 lb Beads
40 Tobacco boxes
54 Looking Glasses
23 doz: Clasp knives
8 Do Single
1500 Flints
1000 lb Powder
12 Carrs Tobacco
1 box Pipes
1 Ahd Rum
6 barrells Porke
1½ Doz: Stockings

The Rum shall be Delivered you above
Snachnaldy as Jalready have Told you, I wish you
a good Journey to your Habitations and hope to mee
again as soon as may be you shall have Provisions for
too Day and for your Journey and too Morrow a Bull
to Hunt, I Desire you to Recommend and Prevent
your young men not to Do mischiefs to the Peoples
Cattle as they go up, I have ordered Two barrells of
Beer to Drink his Majties Health

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1750

The Sachims Answerd

Brother Corlaer

You acquainted us that your Master the King of Great Britain our Common Father has sent th. us for us This Present you could not Deliver it last Saturday by reason of the Rain, and that the Powder shall be Delivered us which you say is very Strong and good, for all which We are very thankfull

Brother Corlaer

We are very glad & Joyfull that we See you have such a great Affection for us this is the Place appointed of old to meet, We are very much Rejoyced our Brother Corlaer is Safely Arrived here because the Sea is so Dangerous and Tempestious to Cross. We have brought a small Present to your Ex.y for your long Journey hither to meet us to Anoint your Feet with

Brother

We wish you a happy Voyage, and shall be glad to Hear that you are Safe Arrived for Death follows us Every where we have now Done to Speak

The Sachim in behalfe of the Sinnekes Said

Brother Corlaer

We desired you for a Smith and an Armourr. but we Do not hear further of it. you Spoke ab.t a French Smith who is there now, he can make no Worke, if any our Brethren be there from hence for he is an old man and can scarcely See and Desire that Jon. van Eize and Hendrick Kemp do now go up along with us. We Gave a Present Heere

We would Fain now have the Smith and armourer

Go

Goe along upon wch that wee may be sure of them
if ~~they~~ it may be Neglected ——— 276

Sir Ecy Replied ———

That he would give Effectuall orders to ye Comm^rs to go
the said Smith and Armourer to go as they Desire that
after they have Divided the Prizes they shall have a
Barrell of Beer to Drink the Kings Health ———

27 bis

Present

Ph. Livingston
Rudger Bleecker
Henry Holland
Haz. Wendell
John Cuyler
Evert Wendell
Cheyer Gerritse
Abraham Cuyler

At a Meeting of the Comm.rs of the Indian Affairs in Albany the 8th day of Octob.r 1720.

Whereas His Excy. Jn.o Montgomerie Esq.r Captain Gen.ll and Govern.r in Chiefe of the Provinces of New yorke New Jersey &c. Hath on Request of the Sachims of the Six Nations Convented that Lourence Claese the Interpreter do go w.th them to Marke out the Land w.ch they have in their publicke Propositions given and granted to his Majesty King George the Second, the said Interpreter appearing before this Board Desires to have Instructions how to behave himselfe in this Affair which is ordered accordingly

By the Comm.rs for the Indian affairs at Albany

Instructions for M.r Laurence Claese the Interpreter

Whereas His Excie Jn.o Montgomery Esq.r Captain G.ll and Govern.r in Chiefe of the Provinces New Yorke New Jersey &c. Hath Consented to the Requeste of the Sachims of the Six Nations that you do go up in Company w.th them to Marke out w.th them the Land at Oswego w.ch they have in their Publick Propositions given and Granted

granted to his Majesty King George the Second
for the use of his Majesty's Garrison posted at
Oswego, You are therefore hereby required & Comman
forthwith to go up in Company wth the Sachims
accompanyed wth one able man, and use Your utmost
Endeavour wth y Sachims to get Marked out by them
as Large a Tract of Land at Oswego as possible you can
and be Present at the said Marking or Laying out of
the said Land, taking Speciall Notice at what place
the said Land begins, what Course it runs into the
Woods and how farr from a Creek or River naming them
and as near as you can how many yards or what Dis-
tance it runs from the place they Stop, Noteing the
same down in Writeing, and Describing the said Tract
of Land as well as you are able, and Deliver it on
your Return unto us under your hands that We
may Transmitt the same unto his said Excy our Gov:
Given under our hands this 8. day of October in the
Second year of His Majesties Reign anoq Dom 1728

Present
Ph: Livingston
Mynd: Schuyler
Evert Bancker
Rutger Bleecker
Henry Holland
Joseph. Glocesbeck
Harm. Mindill
Johs Cuyler
Ab. Cuyler
Jeremy van Rensselaer
Peyer Gerritse
John Lansingh

At a Meeting of the Commrs of the Indian
affairs in Albany the 9th of October 1728

Come Sachims of the Oneyders
appearing before this Board, Acquainted
the Gentlemen that they had Appointed and
Deputed a fit Person in the room of
Ondaghwighta deced, who was one of their
Chiefs and as a Tree of Peace, they do now
Present this new Sachim before this meeting
who is now also named Ondaghwighta

Whom

Law directs

The Day following a Council.

Returns being likewise made from the Counties of Kent & Sussex &c

For Kent County William Rodney & Moses Freeman being returned for Sheriff, & John Jennings & Samuel Berry for Coroners: Moses Freeman is appointed Sheriff & Samuel Berry Coroner

For Sussex County Rives Hodg & Robert Smith being returned for Sheriff, & John Sacket & Samuel Davis for Coroners: Rives Hodg is appointed Sheriff & John Sacket Coroner

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At a Council held at Philadelphia October 5th 1728

Present

The Honble Patrick Gordon Esqr Lt Governor

James Logan
Samuel Preston
William Trent
Clement Plumsted
Thomas Lawrence
} Esqrs

The Minutes of the 1st of Septr & 3d of Octobr being read & approved

The Governor laid before the Board a Letter he had received from Capt Civility acquainting him that several of the Delaware Shawanese & Ganawese Indians were come to Conestoge, & had brought many Skins with them for a Present to the Governor that they purposed to fulfill their Promise of coming to Philadelphia this Fall, but that the Death of his, Civility's, Child had so much affected him that he could not come with them, and therefore they had all resolved to defer their Visit till next Spring, at which time they would surely come to the Governor at Philadelphia.

A Letter from Henry Smith and John Petty from Shamokin being likewise received was communicated to the Board, giving an Account that Sasoman Opeksett & Shelilloma were sett out from thence for Philada in that they had met Higgins who was said to have been hanged from whom they had understood that some little Differences had accidentally arisen between the Indian Traders & some of the Shawanese, & that they were pursuing their Journey to get a fuller Information of the whole.

The Governor then observing to the Board, that upon several Occasions there is no small Difficulty in getting a sufficient Number of Members together to make up a Council proposed an Addition to the present Number, which being thought necessary and His Honour having named Mr Ralph Asheton & Mr Samuel Hasell as proper Persons to be called to this Board, the said Nomination was unanimously approved & 'Tis Ordered that that Messrs Plumsted & Lawrence acquaint them therewith

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Item

whom they have Recommended to be firm to the English Interest, and Take Care of the Publick Affairs wch he has Promised, and Desires that he may be Accepted by this Board, as a Sachim of their Nation, This they ought to have done before but has hitherto been Neglected. Give a String of Wampum

The Comrs Told them that they are very much pleased that they have appointed a fitt Person in the room of the deced Sachim Ondagwighta and hope that this new Sachim may be faithfull and True to his Majties Interest & Take Care of the Publick Affairs of this Province in Expectation thereof do accept him as one of the Chiefs of their Nation — In Token whereof Gave him a Shirt —

In Pursuance of an Order from his Excie Govern. Montgomerie of the 7th Instant the Comrs have Sent for Jor. Van Size and Hendrick Wemp Smith & Armourer in order to Agree wth them to go to Worke for the Sinnekes in their Country who now appear for this Meeting, and being proposed to said Van Size & Wemp to go thither to Worke for said Indians for the Space of Six Months, and being Askd for what Sum they would Serve, Who Demands forty Pounds for that Service, to be paid by the Gentlemen of this Board, On wch the Comrs offerd them thirty for wch they Decline to go, and Whereas there is no Provision Made by the

Assembly for the Payment of Smiths in the Indian Country, and it being very necessary that the Indians should be so much gratified in their request on the Promise his Exy Made unto them in Publick that the said Smith and Armourer should forthwith goup to the Shinnekes wch if Neglected would make all his Excys Promise to be of no Effect and May happen Prove of Dangerous Consequence to his Majties Interest and the welfare of this Province Wherefore It was Proposed and Agreed wth Hendrick Wemp alone (for hilst said Son Canilize refused to go) to the Shinnekes wth another fitt Person to Worke for the Shinneke Indians for the Space of Six months to Expire the 1mo May next, for the Sum of Twenty five Pounds to be Paid him within Six Monthes after his Return home by the Gentlemen now Present in Case no Provision be made by the Publick for the Payment of said money not Doubting but Effectuall Care will be Taken for the Payment thereof

For the Commrs of the Indian Affairs at Albany

Instructions for Hend Wemp & Smith

Whereas the Sachems of the Shinnekes have Desired of his Exy John Montgomerie Esqr Captain Genll and Govr in Chiefe of the Provinces of New Yorke New Jersey &c to Grant them a Smith & an Armourer to Worke for them for the Space of Six Monthes

for Sherifs, & John Jacobs & Samuel Davis for Coroners. Rives Holt is appointed Sherif, John Jacobs Coroner.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, October 9th, 1728.

PRESENT:

The Honble PATRICK GORDON, Esqr., Lt. Governor.

James Logan, Clement Plumsted, Samuel Preston, Thomas Laurence, William Fishbourn, } Esq'rs.

The Minutes of the 1st of Sept'r. & 3d of Octobr., being read & approved, The Governor laid before the Board a Letter he had received from Capt. Civility, acquainting him that several of the Delaware, Shawanese & Ganawese Indians, were come to Conestogoe, & had brought many Skins with them for a Present to the Governor; that they purposed to fulfill their Promise of Coming to Philadelphia this Fall, but that the Death of his, Civility's, Child had so much afflicted him that he could not come with them, and therefore, they had all resolved to defer their Visit till next Spring, at wch time they would surely come to the Governor at Philadelphia.

A Letter from Henry Smith and John Petty, from Shamokin, being likewise received, was Communicated to the Board; giving an Account that Sassoonan, Opekasset & Shekillima were sett out from thence for Philada., that they had met Higgins, who was said to have been hanged, from whom they had understood that some little Differences had accidently arisen between the Indian Traders & some of the Shawanese, & that they were pursuing their Journey to get a fuller Information of the whole.

The Governor then observing to the Board, that upon several Occasions there is no small Difficulty in getting a Sufficient Number of Members together to make up a Council, proposed an Addition to the present Number; which being thought necessary, and His Honour having named Mr. Ralph Assheton & Mr. Samuel Hassell as proper Persons to be called to this Board, the said Nomination was unanimously approved, & 'TIS ORDERED, that Messrs. Plumsted & Laurence acquaint them herewith.

MEMORANDUM. Sassoonan & Opekasset, with several Delaware Indians, being come to town, waited on the Governour, & desired he would appoint a Time to hear them, & accordingly, a Council was called.

At the Courtho. of Philadia., October 10th 1728.

PRESENT:

The Honble PATRICK GORDON, Esqr., Lieut. Govr.

Richard Hill, Willm. Fishbourn, Isaac Norris, Clement Plumsted. Samuel Preston, } Esquires.

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Pensylvania 1728

Memorandums. Sasoonan & Opekahet with several other Indians being come to town, waited on the Governour, & desired he would appoint a Time to hear them, Accordingly a Council was called

At the Court of Dalet the October 1728

Present

The Honble Patrick Gordon Esqr Lieu^t Governo^r
Richard Hill } Wm Trotter } Esquires
Isaac Norris } Clement Plumsted }
Samuel Preston

Present also

Sasoonan } Chiefs of the Delaware Indians
Opekahet }
Shikellimy } of the five Nations
Canedowanah alias Robert Hunter
Tholy Hoo } Chief of the Brandywine Indians
with several others

This Council being met & the Indians seated, The Governour by John Scull Interpreter told them, that he was glad to see them all well & that now he was ready to hear what they had to say

Upon this Sasoonan by the said Interpreter spoke as follows

He would not, he says, have the Governour take it ill that they did not exactly come at the time they appointed, for he was taken very ill, that however he is now come to see the Governour

Then producing a Letter which had been sent him by the Governour, he says, He was exceedingly pleased when he received it, & that he is so well satisfied with what it contains, that ever since he has kept it carefully in his Bosom, & he now returns it to the Governour

That he is now come from Home to see his Brethren, & that some time since there was a small Misunderstanding between them & us, but that it is now all past & gone, for they remember it no more, & he is now come hither to make every thing smooth & easy between us

That when their Father William Penn was in this Country, it was agreed that both Christians & Indians should join in removing all Brambles, & if any Stone or Stump should lye in the Way, that both should join their Hands together & help to remove it, that Old men & Children might walk safely

That the Governour now sees but a very small Number of their People, there are only present some of the Delawares & Brandywine Indians, & none of the Shawanese, but the Governour must not think strange of it, because at this time of the year they cannot conveniently come, that nevertheless he now speaks in the Name & Behalf of them all

He

He says, When he was here in the Spring, he was very well pleased with all that the Governour then said, & swallowed it all down, & lost not the least part of it, & he now hopes that every thing between us is quiet & easy.

He wishes that our present Friendship may last as long as the Heavens & the Stars therein, & that no ill grounded Jealousies may ever interrupt it, but that we may ever joyn hands together as Friends & Brethren.

He says the five Nations have often told them, that they were as Women only, & desired them to plant Corn & mind their own privates Business, for that they would take Care of what related to Peace & War, & that therefore they have ever had good & peaceable Thoughts towards us

That the Mingoes, or five Nations, have frequently told them it was likewise their Desire, that Peace & Friendship should be still kept & preserved between us, as long as the Sun should rise & set.

He says that the Indians have had good Times ever since the Christians settled here, & he hopes they will still continue so, as long as the Sun & the Light shall endure, & desires there may be no Coldness between us, so as to hurt them, or any of their or our Children

That what he now says comes from his heart, & he speaks honestly & sincerely, for they are not his Words that come from the Mouth, & are no more thought of, they proceed from his very heart, & hopes that what has past between the Governour & him has not been any wise misunderstood, & wishes a good Agreement may still subsist between us

He adds further, That last Spring there was a Difference that happen'd between them & us, but he does not now lay it to our Charge, he believes it was the hand of the Supreme Spirit or God Almighty, & therefore all the Indians think no more of that matter, & they desire, what past on that Occasion may be now and more remembered

He tells the Governour, that he hopes all the Differences between them & us will be buried deep & covered up from the Sight, that when our & their Children in after times observe the great Friendship that has been between us, it may rejoice & gladden their Hearts: And he now hopes that all Differences are buried, & that the Earth round about is made so smooth & even, that their Children may afterwards say, This is the Place where our Fathers & our Brethren (meaning the Christians) ended & composed all their Differences & that none there remain the Footsteps of them

What he has now said, he hopes all present, both Indians & Christians have heard, & he will take Care that it shall be made known & published amongst their People, as far as it is in his Power to do, And that he will make it known to the Mingoes, Mahickons, & Shawanese & no part thereof shall be concealed

That he is greatly rejoyced to see the present good Understanding & has no more to add at this time

And

Pensylvania 1723

And then presents Eight Bundles of Skins as a Confirmation of
the Words he has now spoken, & delivers them in the Name of the Mingoes
Delawares Shawanas & Conestogoes Indians

Then the Governour ordered Skins, & other things to be
dispenced to the five Nations to the Value they had Gifted at the Lake
Ontario: To which Scarrooyady replied, Brother we accept of what you
have now delivered us from the Great King

The Governour then told them Brethren you have heard what
I have formerly said to you, & I hope you will remember it, I
expect you will give an Answer to it, & provide Provisions for them &
their Journey homewards

Then the Council adjourned till nine a Clock to morrow Morning

Octobr 11th 1728

Present The Honble Patrick Gordon Esqr Governour
Samuel Preston Esqr
William Trent
Edward Shippen
Clement Plumsted
Isaac Norris
James Logan
Esqrs

The Governour spoke to them by the Interpreter in these Words

Brethren I am glad to see you here, & have
heard what you have said, & am
glad to find you
Brethren I am very glad to hear
you have
Brethren I am glad to hear
you have
Brethren I am glad to hear
you have
Brethren I am

for Sherifs, & John Jacobs & Samuel Davis for Coroners. Rives Holt is appointed Sherif, John Jacobs Coroner.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, October 9th, 1728.

PRESENT:

The Honble PATRICK GORDON, Esqr., Lt. Governor.

James Logan, Clement Plumsted, Samuel Preston, Thomas Laurence, William Fishbourn, } Esq'rs.

The Minutes of the 1st of Sept'r. & 3d of Octobr., being read & approved, The Governor laid before the Board a Letter he had received from Capt. Civility, acquainting him that several of the Delaware, Shawanese & Ganawese Indians, were come to Conestogoe, & had brought many Skins with them for a Present to the Governor; that they purposed to fulfill their Promise of Coming to Philadelphia this Fall, but that the Death of his, Civility's, Child had so much afflicted him that he could not come with them, and therefore, they had all resolved to defer their Visit till next Spring, at wch time they would surely come to the Governor at Philadelphia.

A Letter from Henry Smith and John Petty, from Shamokin, being likewise received, was Communicated to the Board; giving an Account that Sassoonan, Opekasset & Shelillima were sett out from thence for Philada., that they had met Higgins, who was said to have been hanged, from whom they had understood that some little Differences had accidently arisen between the Indian Traders & some of the Shawanese, & that they were pursuing their Journey to get a fuller Information of the whole.

The Governor then observing to the Board, that upon several Occasions there is no small Difficulty in getting a Sufficient Number of Members together to make up a Council, proposed an Addition to the present Number; which being thought necessary, and His Honour having named Mr. Ralph Assheton & Mr. Samuel Hassell as proper Persons to be called to this Board, the said Nomination was unanimously approved, & 'TIS ORDERED, that Messrs. Plumsted & Laurence acquaint them herewith.

MEMORANDUM. Sassoonan & Opekasset, with several Delaware Indians, being come to town, waited on the Governour, & desired he would appoint a Time to hear them, & accordingly, a Council was called.

At the Courtho. of Philadia., October 10th 1728.

PRESENT:

The Honble PATRICK GORDON, Esqr., Lieut. Govr.

Richard Hill, Willm. Fishbourn, Isaac Norris, Clement Plumsted. Samuel Preston, } Esquires.

PRESENT, ALSO:

Sassoonan & Opekasset. } Chiefs of the Delaware Indians.
Shikellima, - - of the five Nations.
Carandowana, alias Robert Hunter.
Oholykon, a Chief of the Brandywine Indians.
with several others.

The Council being mett & the Indians Seated, The Governour, by John Scull, Interpreter, told them that he was glad to see them all well, & that now he was ready to hear what they had to say.

And then Sassoonan, by the said Interpreter, spoke as follows:

He would not, he says, have the Governour take it amiss, that they did not exactly come at the time they appointed, for he was taken very ill; that, however, he is now come to see the Governour.

Then producing a Letter which had been sent him by the Governour, he says: He was exceedingly pleased when he received it, & that he is so well satisfied with what it contains, that ever since he has kept it carefully in his Bosom, & he now returns it to the Governour.

That he is now come from home to see his Brethren, & that some time since, there was a small Misunderstanding between them & us, but that it is now all past & gone, for they remembered it no more, & that he is now come hither to make Every thing smooth & easy between us.

That when their Father, William Penn, was in this country, it was agreed that both Christians & Indians should joyn in removing all Difficulties, & if any Stone or Stump should ly in the Way, that both should joyn their Hands together & help to remove it, that old men & Children might walk safely.

That the Governour now sees but a very small Number of their People: there are only present some of the Delaware & Brandywine Indians, & none of the Shawanese, but the Govr. must not think strange of it, because at this time of the year they connot conveniently come; that nevertheless, he now speaks in the Name & Behalf of them all.

He Says: When he was here in the Spring, he was very well pleased with all the Governour then said; he swallowed it all down, & lost not the least part of it, & he now hopes that Every thing between us is quiet & easy.

He wishes that our present Friendship may last as long as the Heavens & the Stars therein, & that no ill grounded Jealousies may ever interrupt it, but that we may ever joyn hands together as Friends & Brethren.

He says the five Nations have often told them that they were as Women only, & desired them to plant Corn & mind their own private Business, for that they would take Care of what related to Peace & War, & that therefore they have ever had good & peaceable Thoughts towards us.

That the Mingoes, or Five Nations, have frequently told them, that

it was likewise their Desire that Peace & Friendship should be still kept and preserved between us, as long as the Sun should rise & sett.

He says that the Indians have had good Times ever since the Christians settled here, & he hopes they will still continue so as long as the Sun & the Light shall Endure, & desires there may be no Coldness between us, so as to hurt them, or any of their or our Children. That what he now says comes from his heart, & he speaks honestly & sincerely, for they are not as Words that come from the Mouth & are no more thought of; they proceed from his very heart, & hopes that what has pass'd between the Governour & him has not been anywise misunderstood, & wishes a good Agreement may still subsist between us.

He adds further, That last Spring there was a Difference that happen'd between them & us, but he does not now lay it to our charge; he believes it was the hand of the Supreme Spirit, or God Almighty, & therefore all the Indians think no more of that matter, & they desire what pass'd on that Occasion may be now no more remembered.

He tells the Governour that he hopes all the Differences between them & us will be buried deep & covered up from the Sight, that when our & their Children, in after times, observe the great Friendship that has been between us, it may rejoice & gladden their Hearts. And he now hopes that all Differences are buried, & that the Earth round about is made so smooth & Even that their Children may afterwards say; This is the Place where Our Fathers & our Brethren (meaning the Christians) Ended & composed all their Differences, so that now there remain no ffootsteps of them.

What he has now said he hopes all present, both Indians & Christians, have heard, & he will take Care that it shall be made Known & published amongst their People, as far as it is in his Power to do: And that he Will make it Known to the Mingoes, Mahickons, & Shawanese, & no part thereof shall be concealed.

That he is greatly rejoyced to see the present good Understanding, & has no more to add at this time.

And then presents Eight Bundles of Skins, as a Confirmation of all the Words he has now Spoken, & delivers them in the Name of the Mingoes, Delaware, Brandywine & Shawanese Indians.

Then the Governour Enquired of them whether they had sent Messages to the five Nations, to lett them know what had pass'd at the last Treaty. To which Sassoonan reply'd that he was very careful of that matter, & had sent notice of it in a few days after he gott home.

The Governour then told them that he was pleased with their Discourse, & received kindly what they had now offered, & that to morrow he would answer what they had said, & provide Provisions for them in their Journey homewards.

The Council adjourned till nine o'clock to morrow Morning.

October 11th, 1728.

Ralph Asheton & Samuel Hazle, Esquires, named in the Minute

At a Council held in the Courthouse of Philadelphia the 12th of October 1728

Present

The Hon[ble] Patrick Gordon Esq[r] Lieu[t] Gov[r] &
Richard Hill } William Trent }
Isaac Norris } Clement Plumsted } Esq[rs]
Samuel Preston }

Present also

Sassoonan & Allummapees } Chiefs of the
Opekasit ..... } Delaware & Indians
Sheckallimmy of the Five Nations
Canadian Indians Allias Peter Kunkle
Shickellamy a Chief of the Shawanese Indians
with several others

The Council being met, and the Indians seated the Governour by their Interpreter told them, that he was glad to see them all well, and that now he was ready to hear what they had to say

And then Sassoonan by the said Interpreter spoke as followeth

He would not (he says) have the Governour take it amiss, that they did not exactly come at the time they appointed, for he was taken very ill, that however he is now come to wait on the Governour

Then producing a little white Belt of Wampum sent him by the Governour, he says, he was exceedingly pleased when he received it, and that he is so well satisfied with what it contains, that ever since he

was

has kept it carefully in his Bosom, and he now returns it to the Governour

That he is now come from Home to see us his Brethren and that some time since there was a small Misunderstanding between them Two, but that it is now all past and gone for they remember it no more, and he is now come hither to make every thing smooth & easy between us

That when their Father William Penn was in this Country, it was agreed that both Christians and Indians should joyn in scouring out Difficulties, and if any Man or Vermin should by in the Way, that both should joyn their hands together and help to remove it, that Men and Children might walk safely

That the Governour observes but a very small Number of their People, there are only present Some of the Delaware and Brandywine Indians, and some of the Shawanese but the Governour must not think strange of it, because at this time of the year they cannot conveniently come, that nevertheless he will Speak in the Name & Behalf of them all

He says when he was here in the Spring, he was very well pleased with all that the Governour then said, he remembered it all down, and kept not the least Part of it and he now hopes that every thing between us is quite easy

He wishes that our present Friendship may last as long as the Heavens, and that no ill grounded Jealousies may ever interrupt it, and that we may ever join hands together as Friends & Brethren

He says the Five Indians have often told them, that they are as Women only, and desired them to plant Corn and

and

and mind their own private Business, for that they
wish'd to take Care of what related to Peace and War, and
that therefore they cou'd had good and peaceable thoughts
towards us

That the Mingoes, or Five Nations, have frequently
told them, it was likewise their Desire that Peace and
Friendship shou'd be still kept and preserv'd between us
as long as the Sun should rise and set

He says, that the Indians have had good Times
ever since the Christians settled here, and he hopes they
will still continue so, as long as the Sun & the Light
shall endure, and desires there may be no Cloud or
between us, for us to find either them or any of their or
our Children

That what he now says comes from his Heart, and
he speaks honestly and sincerely, for they are not
Words that come from the Mouth, and are no more Thoughts
of, they proceed from his very heart, and hopes that what
has passed between the Governour and him has not been
any ways misunderstood, and wishes a good Agreement
may still subsist between us

He adds further that last Spring there was a
Difference that happened between them and us, but he
does not now beg it to be our Cheap, he knows it was the
hand of the Almighty God or good Almighty, and
therefore all the Indians think no more of that Matter,
and they desire what passed on that Occasion may be
now no more remembred

He tells the Governour, that he hopes all the
Differences between them, as well as Cloud dispersed
and carried up from the Light, that when our and their
Children in after Times observe the good Understanding
that

that has been between us, it may rejoice and gladden
their hearts, and he now hopes that all Differences are
buried, and that the Earth round about is made so
smooth and even, that their Children may afterwards say
This is the Place where our Fathers and our Brethren
[meaning the Christians] ended & composed all their
Differences so that now there remain no Footsteps of
them.

What he has now said, he hopes all present both
Indians & Christians have heard, and he will take Care
that it shall be made known and published amongst
their People as far as it is in his Power to do; and that
he will make it known to the Mingoes Mushekens &
Shawanese that no Blood shall be concealed.

That he is greatly rejoyced to see the present
good Understanding & has no more to add at this
time.

Then presents Eight Bundles of Skins
as a Confirmation of all the Words he has now spoke
and delivers them in Name of the Mingoes, Delawares
Wyandotts & Shawanese Indians.

Then the Governor enquired of them whether
they had any Messages to the Six Nations to tell
them since what had passed at the last Treaty. To
which Answer replyed that he was very thankfull
of that Relief, and had no Business of it in a few
days after to go home.

The Governor then told them he was pleased
with their Observance, and desired kindly that they
will have regard to what he would desire
that they had said, and grant their Requests for
them.

them in their Journey homewards

At a Council held in the Court House of Philadelphia the 11th of October 1728

Present

The Hon[ble] Patrick Gordon Esq[r] Lieu[t] Gov[r]
Samuel Preston Ralph Assheton
Wm Shippen Thom[s] Hazle } Esq[rs]
Clem[t] Plumsted

The Governour spoke to them by the Interpreter in these Words

I was troubled to hear Allummapees was sick, but am glad to see him well recovered, tho' he came later than was expected; Sickness and Health are not in our Power. God ordereth all things

I am very well pleased with all that was said yesterday, it was spoke from the Heart of a Friend & Brother in true Love. Words are of no Value in themselves, only as the Heart attends the same. I take them as the Words of my Brethren sent of Love and Mind, in behalf of all his Brethren and as such they shall be kept by me in Writing that they may be remembered for ever

As you are now come, tho' but few in Number, yet in the name of all the Delawares I am to receive & Kingsess amongst us, to declare your Friendship, and true Disposition, to live in Love with the Christians for ever & shall again get over the Lake

of

of the Chain made between William Penn and
you, which I repeated to my Brethren at Conestogoe
in the Summer, that they may be the more fresh
in your Minds, because you have not Writing amongst
you, and I desire that you may repeat them over
and over again to your Children, and to all your
People, and to all the Indians that live or come
amongst you, that you may have them at all
times stamp'd on your hearts and fast in your
Head

[Here the Nine Articles or Links of the Chain
as inserted in the printed Treaty held at
Conestogoe are briefly repeated]

Then the Governour proceeded and said
2 My Brethren

By these you see, that we and you are as one
People, we look upon you exactly as we do our own
People, we punish those that hurt an Indian,
as if they had hurt ourselves, You know those
two who killed the Indians this last year & were
put to Death, as if they had killed Christians,
therefore the Indians must make no Difference,
they must treat the Christians that come amongst
them as their Brethren, & as themselves with Love
and without Quarrelling, and if any Indian
should be angry, and have any Ill in his heart
towards a Christian, You must reason him and
hinder it, but if any Mischief be done, you must

take

take Care that the Indian be punished for it, that we may have the same Justice, as if a Christian had done the Wrong; therefore you must use your Endeavours that the Indians who killed the white Man last year at Peckang, tho' they are of another Nation, may be apprehended if they come amongst you

If any Christian doe any Injury to you, you must not Retaliate but come and complain of it, but if he remain in the Woods, you must apprehend the Man that did the Wrong and deliver him to me that the Offender may be punished for it according to our Laws, which will suffer no Man to hurt another

I accept kindly of your Present and in Return give you these following Goods for your Winter Cloathing to keep you warme, with some Powder and Lead to hunt with and Provisions to support you in your Way home wishing you heartily a good Journey

When the following Goods which by Order of the Board were got ready were delivered to the Indians viz.

6 Shirts Matchcoats
6 Shirts
12 Blankets
12 Duffels
12 Barrell Powder
100 Lead

with Bread Rum Pipes and Tobacco

After which Sassoonan said that he is rejoiced to hear what the governour has now spoke and

and will not only remember it carefully, but likewise publish it amongst all his Friends and Brethren, that returns thanks to the Governour for what he has been pleased to give them And they all expressed their satisfaction by a harmonious Sound peculiar to them; in which they all joyned

It was afterwards considered by the Board, what Present might be proper to be made to Mr Mesp Montour & her husband & Countenance, and likewise to the Chiefs of the five Nations, appointed to reside amongst the Senekas) whose Services have been and may yet further be of great Advantage to this Government & that it is their Opinion that Two Pounds in Bills of Credit should be given to Mr Montour & her husband; and two Pounds to the Blanket one Shirt & a Gun to the Chiefs & his Wife & Daughter & then the Council adjourned

And then presents Eight Bundles of Skins as a Confirmation of all the Words he has now spoken, & delivers them in the Name of the Mingoes Delawares Shawanese & Ohio Indians

Then the Governour enquired of them, whether they had sent Messengers to the five Nations to let them know what had past at the last Treaty: To which Sejoyman replyd, that he was very exact in that matter & had sent notice of it a few days after he got home

The Governour then told them that he was pleased with their Behaviour & receive kindly what they had now spoke, & that to morrow he would answer what they had said, & give them Instructions for them in their Journey homeward

Then the Council adjourned till nine a clock to morrow Morning

October 11th 1728

Ralph Assheton & Samuel Hasleg Esquires, named in the Minute of this Day as Persons proper to be added to this Board being introduced to the Governour, did severally take & subscribe the Oaths & Declarations by Law directed & likewise an Oath for the faithfull Discharge of their Duty as Members of Council

At a Council held in the Council Chamber in Philadelphia October 11th 1728

Present

The Honourable Patrick Gordon Esqr Lieut Governour
Samuel Preston, Ralph Assheton
William Trent, Samuel Hasleg
Clement Plumsted,
} Esquires

And the same Indians as before

The Governour spoke to them by the Interpreter in these Words

"I was troubled to hear Allummapees was sick, but am glad to see him well recovered, tho' he comes later than was expected, for Sickness & Health are not in our Power; God over-rules all things

"I am very well pleased with all that was said yesterday, it was spoke from the Heart of a Friend & Brother in true Love. Words are of no Value in themselves, but as the Heart affords them. The Governour takes them as the Words of his Brethren Soul or inward Mind in behalf of all his Brethren, & as such they shall be kept by us in Writing that they may be remembred forever

"As you are now come, tho' but few in Number, yet in the Name of all the Delawares Shawanese & Mingoes amongst us to declare your Friendship & their Resolution to live in Peace with the Christians for ever, I will again give over the Links of the Chain made between William Penn & you, which I repeated to my Brethren at Conestogoe in the Summer

that

"that they may be the more fresh in your Mind, because you have no Writing
"amongst you, & I desire that you may repeat them over & over again to your
"Children & to all your People, & to all the Indians that live or come amongst
"you, that you may have them at all times Ready on your Hearts, and
"fast in your View

Here the Nine Articles or Links of the Chain & the
Treaty held at Coaetsgoe were briefly repeated

Then the Governour proceeded & said

"My Brethren

"By these you see, that we & you are as one People, we treat you
"exactly as we do our own People, we punish those that hurt an Indian as
"if they had hurt ourselves: You know those two who killed the Indians this
"last year were putt to Death, as if they had killed Christians, therefore the
"Indians must make no Disputes, they must treat the Christians that come
"amongst them as their Brethren, or as themselves, with Love and without
"Quarrelling; And if any Indian should be angry, & have any Ill in his
"heart towards a Christian, you must tell him & Chiefs it, but if any
"Mischief be done, you must take Care that the Indian be punished for it,
"that we may have the same Justice, as if a Christian had done the Wrong;
"Therefore you must use your Endeavours, that the Indians, who killed the
"white man last year at Peckeng, tho' they were of another Nation, may
"be apprehended, if they come amongst you

"And if any Christian do Injury to an Indian, you must as Brethren
"come & complain of it, but if it be remote in the Woods you must apprehend
"the Man that did the Wrong, & deliver him to me that the Offender may
"be punished for it according to our Laws, which will suffer no Man to hurt
"another

"I accept kindly of your Present, & in Return give you the following
"Goods for your Winter Clothing to keep you warm, with some Powder &
"Lead to hunt with, & Provisions to support you in your Way home, wishing
"you heartily a good Journey

Then the following Goods, which by Order of the Board were got
ready, were delivered to the Indians Viz.

6 Strouds	12 Duffells
6 Shirts	1/2 Barrell Powder
12 Blanketts	1/2 Bag Lead

with Bread, Rum, Pipes & Tobacco

After which Sahosman saith, That he is rejoyced to hear what
the Governour has now spoke, & will not only remember it carefully but
likewise publish it amongst all his Friends & Brethren, & returns thanks
to the Governour for what he has been pleased to give them

And they all expressed their Satisfaction by a harmonious Sound
of Gutturals

peculiar to themselves, in which they all joyned

It was afterwards considered by the Board what Present might be proper to be made to Mistress Montour & her husband for their services & likewise to Shikellimo of the five Nations appointed to reside amongst the Shawanese, whose Services have been & may yet further be of great Advantage to this Government. And it was agreed, that Five Pounds in Bills of Credit should be given to Mistress Montour Walker, husband, & two Strouds, one Blanket, one Shirt, & a Gun to Shikellimo his Wife & Daughter, & then the Council adjourned

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At a Council held at Philadelphia Octob.r 15.th 1728.

Present

The Hon.ble Patrick Gordon Esq.r Lieut Governour
Richard Hill Ralph Assheton
Samuel Preston Samuel Carpenter } Esquires
Thomas Lawrence

The Representatives of the Freemen of this Province, elected the 4.th instant, having met yesterday in Assembly, in pursuance of their Charter, & the Law in that Case made & provided, waited this day of the Governour to present to him their Speaker

And David Lloyd Esq.r addressing himself to His Hon.r requainted him, that the house had been pleased to chuse him to be their Speaker, that he knew it was usual on the like occasions to decline that Charge, & to request the Governour, that the House might be desired to proceed to another Choice, which, he said, was generally look'd upon as a Form only; But that he now entreated the Governour would look upon that Request from him as his hearty Desire, & he made no doubt but the House would find a Person better qualified for that Office: To which the Governour answered, that he did not approve of the Houses imprudent Choice of him to be their Speaker, that his known dislikes & long Experience every way qualify him for the Discharge of that Trust & that therefore he could not excuse him

The Speaker then desired, That the Governour would protect them in their Rights & Priviledges as a House, That they might have free Access to his Presence, & have a favourable Construction put on their Proceedings. Which the Governour readily promised. And then the House withdrew & the Council adjourned

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At

of the 9th instant as Persons proper to be added to the Board, being introduced to the Governour, did severally take & subscribe the Oaths & Declarations by Law directed, & likewise an Oath for the faithful Discharge of their Duty as Members of Council.

At a Council held in the Courtho. of Philadia., October 11th, 1728.

PRESENT:

The Honourable PATRICK GORDON, Esqr., Lieut. Governour.

Samuel Preston, Ralph Asheton,
William Fishbourn, Samuel Hazle, } Esq'rs.
Clement Plumsted,

And the same Indians as before.

The Governour spoke to them by the Interpreter, in these Words:

"I was troubled to hear Allummapees was sick, but am glad to "see him well recovered, tho' he comes latter than was expected; but "Sickness & Health are not in our Power. God over rules all "things.

"I am very well pleased with all that was said yesterday; it was "spoke from the Heart of a Friend & Brother, in true Love. Words "are of no Value in themselves, but as the Heart uttereth them. "The Governour takes them as the Words of his Brother's Soul "or inward Mind, in behalf of all his Brethren, & as such they "shall be kept by us in Writing, that they may be remembered "forever.

"As you are now come, tho' few in Number, yet in the Name of "all the Delawares, Shawanese & Mingoes amongst us, to declare "your Friendship, & their resolution to live in Peace unto the Chris- "tians forever, I will again goe over the Links of the Chain made "between William Penn & you, which I repeated to my Brethren at "Conestogoe in the Summer, that they may be the more fresh in "your Minds, because you have no Writing amongst you, & I desire "that you may repeat them over & over again to your Children, & "to all your People, & to all the Indians that live amongst you, that "you may have them at all times stamp'd on your Hearts and fixed "in your View."

Here the nine Articles or Links of the Chain, as in the Treaty held at Conestogoe, were briefly repeated.

Then the Governour proceeded & said.

"My Brethren:

"By those you see that we & you are as one People; we treat "you exactly as we do our own People; we punish those that hurt "an Indian, as if they had hurt ourselves. You know those two "who killed the Indians this last year, were put to Death as if they "had killed Christians; therefore the Indians must make no Dif- "ference, they must treat the Christians that come amongst them as "their Brethren, or as themselves, with Love and without Quar- "relling. And if any Indian should be angry, & have any Ill in his "heart towards a Christian, you must seize him & hinder it; but if

"any Mischief be done, you must take Care that the Indian be "punish'd for it, that we may have the same Justice as if a Chris- "tian had done the wrong. Therefore you must use your Endeavors "that the Indians who killed the white man last year at Pextang, "tho' they were of another Nation, may be apprehended if they come "amongst you.

"And if any Christian do Injury to an Indian, you must, as "Brethren, come & complain of it; but if it be remote in the Woods, "you must apprehend the Man that did the Wrong, & deliver him "to me, that the Offender may be punished for it according to our "Laws, which will suffer no man to hurt another.

"I accept kindly of your Present, & in Return give you the fol- "lowing Goods for your Winter Clothing, to keep you warm, with "some Powder & Lead to hunt with, & Provisions to support you in "your way home, wishing you heartily a good Journey."

Then the following Goods, which by Order of the Board were gott ready, were delivered to the Indians, vizt:

6 Strowds,	12 Duffells,
6 Shirts,	1½ Barrel Powder,
12 Blanketts,	1 Cwt. Lead.

with Bread, Rum, Pipes, & Tobacco.

After which Sassoonan said: That he is rejoyced to hear what the Governour has now spoke, & will not only remember it carefully, but likewise publish it among all his Friends & Brethren, & returns thanks to the Governour for what he has been pleased to give them.

And they all express'd their Satisfaction by a harmonious Sound peculiar to them, in which they all joyned.

It was afterwards considered by the Board what Present might be proper to be made to Mistress Montour & her husband, Carandowana, & likewise to Shikellima, of the five Nations, appointed to reside among the Shawanese, whose Services had been & may yet further be of great advantage to this Government; And it was agreed that Five Pounds in Bills of Credit, should be given to Mistress Montour & her husband, & two Strouds, one Blankett, one Shirt & Gun to Shikellima, his Wife & Daughther; & then the Council adjourned.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, October 15th, 1728.

PRESENT:

The Honble PATRICK GORDON, Esqr. Lieut. Governour.

Richard Hill, Ralph Assheton, Samuel Preston, Samuel Hazle. Thomas Laurence, } Esquires.

The Representatives of the Freemen of this Province, Elected the first instant, having mett yesterday in Assembly, in pursuance of their Charter & the Law in that Case made & provided, waited this day on the Governour to present to him their Speaker.

And David Lloyd, Esq'r., addressing himself to His Hon'r., ac-

October the 14th

Present

Excr: Johnston Montgomerie Esqr Capt

Mr Alexander
Mr Abrah Lansing
Mr Kennedy

Robert Livingston Esqr Mayor of the City of
York and Henry Beekman Esqr Sheriff of the
County of the said York took the usuall oaths and
an oath for the due Execution of their respective
Offices and Likewise the Aldermen and Justices of
peace for the said City and County

His Excellency laid before the Counsell
with the Six Nations of Indians at Albany
which being read and approved

Whereas His Excellency John Montgomerie Esqr
Generall and Governour in Chief of the Provinces
of Newyork New Jersey and the Territories

A Proclamation

Whereas Several Incursions of the Five Nations
and Seneca Indians with many of the Indians to the Eastward
in publick Alliance and Friendship have shown how prone
they are to Violate Treaties and Engagements to the

granted to Us by his Majesty
the broad Seal of Great Britain
the Setting or giving to the Juriesdy
during my pleasure in this place and Thereof
at Albick pond and all Magistrates Justices
Sheriffs and other Civil Officers and hereby re
impowered to give all due assistance and Cau
to Suppress all Disorderly Riots against any
or persons acting contrary to the Tenor and
this proclamation to the end that such Of
may be proceeded against with the utmost rig
severity of the Law Given under my hand a
this Thirtieth day of September in the Second
of his Majestys reign Annoq Domini 1728

God save the King

Signed John Montgomerie

Albany the first day of October 1728

The Sachims of the Six Nations being this day a
Desired to have a Conference with his Excellency John
Montgomerie Esqr. & before his Excellency made this propo
=sition to them.

They came to his Excellency & Sagima
one of the Sachims made the following Speech.

Harison
Philip Livingston
} Commissioners

The Commissioners for Indian Affairs

Brother Corlaer

Last Fall A Messenger with a token
Sent to each Nation Acquainting Us that his
Majesty King George the first was deceased for
we were very much concerned and tenderly Sen
sible of the King of Spain and Amighty Brother
Subjects and Allies but at the Same time we
Rejoyced to hear that the Prince his Son now Ki
George the Second Crowned in his place Stepping
into the Throne of his Father Steps

Gave Some Skins

Or

We Were Acquainted at the Same time that
George is a Young man and hopeful in Following his
Steps that he may be as a Large Flourishing Tree
that the branches thereof Wayredach up to Heaven
that may be Seen of all Nations and Prosper in the
Ingraftions on the Same branches Which we
will Strive that the Leaves thereof will never
Fall off but that the Same may grow and flouri
his Majesties Subjects and others may live in
the Same under the Shade of the Same

Gave Some Skins

[illegible]

[illegible]

The Concern Upon occasion for the
Majesty the King of Great Britain wh
Upon very much to the Favour of his Son
King who as he succeeded to his Throne in
his virtues and hoped the kind Message
addressed to you from him to improve
Comfort & Joy for his Fathers Death,

Gave Some Shouts
and Some Barrels of Bo
Drink the Kings Health

Present. The Lieutenant John Montgomerie Esqr
George Clarke
Francis Harison
Philip Livingston } Council

The Commissioners for Indian Affairs
The Mayor Recorder and Aldermen of Albany
Mr. James DeLancey
Capt Robert Long
and several other Gentlemen attending the Governor

His Excellency made the following Speech
=sitions to the Sachims of the Six Nations viz.
Brethren & Friends of the Cayonges Onondagoes
Senecas and Tuscaroras.

Brethren

[illegible] my that I was

[illegible] commanded that it was m[illegible]
[illegible] upon that in crossing the great
[illegible] without Storms that I was driven
[illegible] and it being in the winter Season was
to go Northward to refit the
Mar in which Second Winter Five Months a
Sailed from England before I arrived at the
The Bounds of that Province which was ab
[illegible] sary to be done during my first Arrival
detained and where I was Received
declaring the Kind Message I bring you from
Master the King of Great Britain

His Majesty has ordered me to tell you
he Loves You as a Father does his Children a
that his Affection towards you is Strengthened by
being informed that you are Brave and hous
the two Qualitys in the world that Recommend most
Nation. Or particular persons to him. He has
been informed that you Love his Subjects the Eng
that you desire to Live in the Nearest Bre thren
he has Commanded me to renew the Old Covenant
between You & all his Subjects in North America
You will give Me sufficient Assurances to do the like
part.

Gave a Large Belt of Wamp
Beads

Besides the two Qualitys of Bravery

[illegible] you
[illegible] and Power Just Lord [illegible]
Lords and Here to confirm the [illegible]
betwixt You and his Subjects to [illegible]
Fatherly Hart and to tell you that he [illegible]
Obliged to Love and protect you as his own [illegible]
Nobly Fear no Enemies while you are true to y[illegible]
with him & promise You to take care that no[illegible]
Bad Neighbour here shall do You wrong and if [illegible]
Neighbouring Nation bee so bold to attempt [illegible]
Disturb you You need not Fear Whyle care [illegible]
since You have the King of Great Britain
Your Friend who is ready to give early Assistance
And Joined by Nature for the great Ends [illegible]
Establishment with Honour here in this [illegible]
for the present himself at the Head of the Indian Nat[illegible]
of Scotts in this Island who are all his own natural
born Subjects stood at Gardens A Boat of Fifty
in so Good Order that he will Command the
Lord Sound be Master of the Great Lake this Year
of all the Kings in Europe should Joined Against them

Grace Robert of Montgomery

Brethren

After what Character you Can convince that
wise People as you are will glory in behaving as becomes
the Faithfull Children of so great and powerfull a King
who Loves you, will Defend and Imploy and Reward you as

Gave them

I expect you are now convinced
ion and Disposed at this Juncture
the Consistency of the Six Nations to
their Trade with the Inhabitants of this Pro
but also for Your Security and Convenience
Trade there for such Necessarys as you
Occasion for, and at as Easy Rates as if
the Upper Nations came to Trade with
I make no doubt but that you will at all time
this Garison against all Attempts which may
against it According to your former Promise
Engagements I desire You to give Due Grant
Him Father His Most Sacred Majesty A Conve
Tract of Land that I now Give to be Laid out
to raise Provisions for his Men Thus passing
their Cattle

Gave a Belt of Wampum

Brethren.

I hear that you have been Informed
that the Trade with the Indians would be to Your
Prejudice Thus that if would make Goods your
dear but I can assure you that the woollen Manu
factury in Great Britain is able to Supply the
more So the Greater Trade is Carried on

I am informed that the Indians
goe up with the French Army against Ardn
have Combin among you endeavouring to induce you
with them to war against ye people who indeed [illegible]
you I am glad your young men have refused to
them wherby you shew that you endeavour
to Good understanding with those Indians to main
your friendship and encourage the good disp
sposition that I find in them. I expect
perseverance in your good behaviour towards those and
other remote Indian Nations it will be necessary
strengthen your Alliance and make you a
great people.

Given at Belt of Wampu

Sr Hiren.

CC His most Gracious Majesty the King
of Great Britain your Indulgent Father & my Mas
has ordered me to make you a present of such goods as are most suitable for you
present of such goods as are most suitable for you
which you shall receive as soon as you give me
your answer

Given at Belt of Wampum

Mr Secy Johnston

Geo. Clarke
Francis Harrison
Philip Livingston
} Councellors

The Commissioners for Indian Affairs

The Sachems of the Six Nations and
following Lords to his Excellency —

Aner Corlaer

We are very glad you are arrived
in good health at York to hear that your Lordship
& your Brittains had Safe Passage over the great Lake
for as we had Notice Arivad in health & obtained
the Message you bring to us from your great Master
& great Brittain we could have Order very sorry
that Accident had happened to your Excellency in this
dangerous Voyage.

You Complained us at your coming hither
had not with Speed Storms had been driven from
Coast that had been two Months coming to Town
said that was the Reason detained us at your first Arrival
meeting sooner.

You told us also that you ordered by the
your Master to endevour his Right and Lands
us and not only to endeavour but to
stronger Assurance

Sir Edward

Sir Edward Conway & Sir Edward Cleere
are linked together to make strong ye
may be bright as Starr ye Noble Son of
of our Covenant if we are like minded the
our Children Children shall leave in peace
Negroes & also that the great King of our
And our Father bears great Kindness to our
Father does to his Children And if anybody
attempt to make us Vassalls to Spain
Land to his Children on the other side of the Sea
Lake for which kind message we return our
most hearty

gave Abell of Nam

Brother Carter

He shall not spread all upon
Carteret proposition but only the principle
Matter therein contained

Sir Edward indicates that the Season
his Majesty and Brothers affectionately loved us
two Qualities above all things that we are
sworn: Sir Edward Conway that he is

[illegible] Liquors which you
[illegible] Country therefore I Brother we
[illegible] strongly to prohibit the sending or
[illegible] any strong Liquors which your people
[illegible] bring up to your Country & Quarrel
[illegible] your people and our Young Indians that
[illegible] have selected from Out of this City whom they
[illegible] it & let them who would Drink it like Men
[illegible] Women & Children drink Water therefore
[illegible] desire again that you do not send our Beg
[illegible] but grant it effectually. if you knew what
[illegible] already lost many men through Liquor who
[illegible] been brought up and Educated by our people
[illegible] killing one another.

I gave the King & Queen

Brother Onlaw

This is now a Day of Joy and Gladness
we met together in this place of Amity that we
smoak the pipe of Friendship and it is my Desire
that we may meet & your Excellency here in good Health

You have recommended to us the Traders
to go up to let them purchase Goods for their
Winter Station, We promise to do them all Friendly
Offices in our power let them come with such
Cloths Powder Lead Strouds and other Dry Goods
which will be Acceptable & we will be Kind

[illegible] Oswego for [illegible]
provisions for their subsistance
by
Mr Smith the Factor
Nations allowed Leave to send to
Oswego, that the said passage for them
to & from, such as shall want such
Cloaths as shall be necessary for their use to
from and passage out & will not be
as strict in marked out & go beyond the
that was fixed

Dave at Fort of Niagara

Gasher Esqr

You to bind that if any Letter
be made against the House at Oswego but shou
it Allegation upon that Last whether it be
desired to which there it was told the Indian
Fort on your part to defend and protect the
Nations betaught it in the Power of our Na
the Governor by on your Coming of the
promises

You will also hear by that
Traders complain themselves that of the
bought any Goods since they were beyond
out that the more had there in the
will be sent this Indians that this

place that can be for
the Six Indians must use for
that Goods may be sold somewhat
cheap and that would be Motive to draw
the five Nations to our Trade and Join with us for
Encrease of Goods will be a Great peace and

Gave a String of Wampum

Brother Corlaer

You to Us of your being informed
the French Army put out last Spring Against
the Six Nations Some French Indians had
Amongst us to Incite some of our Young men
to go to war along with them against the
Loups that you were glad our Young men
refused to join them for by these means the
Six Indians will Become friends to the English

Brother Corlaer

It is true that the Nations did desire us to
with them but we refused and Rejected their proper
because we are convinced that the French bear
No friendship to us and have no other design
in them for if this Army could have found the
Subdued the Six Nations but instead of going
against the Loups would have Master'd us
it was Kind of us and for their safety for
the future.

You have Recommended

[illegible] Pitchinwood [illegible]
[illegible] did never have been the
have made Warrikins have [illegible]
to promise You to draw as many [illegible]
Gods mundi as we can.

Gave Albethoy

You be enquainted that you have bro
fine Sword from our Father
of Great Britain at Hands your dearship
i have desire You delay delivering it till
Morrow

His Excellency Arnold

Benedict

Arnold If you desire that no mun shou
stay in Your Country it is absolutely necessary
You Sumbo or woo go for his safe Custody of the
Garrison Morelland there that carrying provisio
them, But shall give Christian Indians
Provisions or Carry the Baggage Liqu
Horses, if any shall transgress this Regulation I
inform ag: them, for You know how efficient it is
to train them from Selling and Your people
buying Cheap, You in my name to the King of Gre
Britain and for the Land You have granted
the use of this Garrison as long as You
Possess Hope many thousands of them do long

[illegible] you not to go beyond
[illegible] that you may See that the
[illegible] deal with you as the French do in the
[illegible] Country without your Leave. The Fort at Oswe
[illegible] built for your protection, so if it be attack
[illegible] any body that shall Dare to Insult that you will A
[illegible] English Garrison there in defending it for both
[illegible] can be more Natural than for you to Ex
[illegible] the Force of the place which is main
[illegible] for your Security.

I do pray you to Send Some of your
[illegible] to Morrow Morning to receive this Present

Albany the fifth day of October 1728.

Two Sachims of Each of the five Nations
[illegible] by private Conference with his Excy
the Governour who Ordered them at his Lodg
where one of the Sachims Spoke as follows

Brother Corlaer

We are very glad that you have now
the Ancient Covenant Chain of Friendship
in the which we have one to the five Nations
We are also very glad that you our Brother
Corlaer like wise now Come hither to us in this

Sir Thos Grantham

Sir Thos Clarke

necessary for us

We Desire for the said Kind
Londoghyd to have A Magazine for
used Stores to be ready upon all Occasions
grand Tibaud for us may be attac
our Enemies or Sudden Rudwide A Magaz
furnished we can want for Nothing We hav
made any Provision on our side to found
more but rud performed them

Postscr Order

You may possibly know more than
know if there be any Ships of War bel
Kings of Spain Great Britain and France We D
inform us what you know about that matter if the
probability We beg that we may be informed that
supplyed with Ammunition for we have in our
Warehouse many Nation but rud have Invaded th
Conquered them this is the only method of Defen
for you send us to have Ammunition enough
Readiest in former Kind for we are sufficiently sup
with that by which we conquered our Enemies for
Kingdoms to our Brethren who supplyed us Ships for
Buy more for our Defence this time we have
or five more

We spoke Yesterday relating to
That your people should not Carry Ships to

[illegible] right [illegible]

Carried up at all but no[illegible]
it it be brought to the Landing [illegible]
take Care that the Traders do not [illegible]
let them sell Spirituous Liquors to those who [illegible]
pay for it. This is what we should have [illegible]
=dey. we beg again that you give Strict [illegible]
People not to Carry up Rum to our Castles, [illegible]
they come they invite us to buy and drink it. [illegible]
bring it to Oswego at the same time give parti[illegible]
Directions that they bring thither Cloths Linens [illegible]
=nitions and such things as we have occasion [illegible]
but not Rum only, We desire also if it be in your [illegible]
to let us have goods Cheap as when they are to be [illegible]
sent out.

Brother Corlaer.

You desired to know Yesterday how many [illegible]
Fathoms the Land we have granted to his Majesty [illegible]
Oswego would Extend in Length and Breadth which is [illegible]
Thing we cannot very well tell now to the Exact [illegible]
Fathom, and at home in our Country whom we are [illegible]
first to Consult as to the Quantity and who we think [illegible]
otherways be displeased at it.

The Land which you desired absolutely [illegible]
granted to his Majesty our Common Father and [illegible]
You may depend further agreed by us all that [illegible]
shall

[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] perſon gou pretends to [illegible]

[illegible] doubt we ſhow how ſo proper an [illegible]

[illegible] the Interpreter to diſcourſe with [illegible]

[illegible] ſtands our Language.

We have done ſpeaking anewhat we

ſaid now we ſhould have ſaid Yeſterday juſt

but it was neglected.

Mr Lacellenes anſwered

Bedbech

Gallways Head, a great Town in the Pro-

vince of Connaught ſituate upon the Bay

of Galway. Encreaſed greatly in Trade

Riches & Buildings ſince the Iriſh Rebellion

in 1641. Conſiſting of about 4000 Souls

Chiefly Engliſh & Papiſts. Governed by a

Mayor, 2 Sheriffs, 12 Aldermen, 24 Common

Councellors, a Recorder, Town Clerk, Sword

bearer, Mace bearer, 4 Serjeants at Mace,

& other Officers. Sends 2 Members to the

Parliament of Ireland. Has a Caſtle, a

Key, a Bridge, a Church, a Market Croſs,

a Tholſel, a Cuſtom Houſe, a Quay, a Mint,

a Court of Admiralty, a Court of Record,

a Court of Conſcience, a Court of Aſſize,

a Court of Gaol Delivery, a Court of Seſſions

of the Peace, a Court of Piepowders, a Court

of Common Pleas, a Court of Exchequer, a

Court of Chancery, a Court of Error, a

Court of Appeals, a Court of Parliament,

a Court of Convocation, a Court of Star

Chamber, a Court of Requeſts, a Court of

Wards, a Court of Liveries, a Court of

Marches, a Court of Policies, a Court of

Claims, a Court of Grievances, a Court of

Petitions, a Court of Inquiry, a Court of

Review, a Court of Appeals, a Court of

Parliament, a Court of Convocation, a Court

of Star Chamber, a Court of Requeſts, a

Court of Wards, a Court of Liveries, a

Court of Marches, a Court of Policies, a

Court of Claims, a Court of Grievances, a

Court of Petitions, a Court of Inquiry, a

Court of Review, a Court of Appeals, a

Court of Parliament, a Court of Convocation,

a Court of Star Chamber, a Court of Requeſts,

a

[illegible] to what [illegible]
[illegible] Britain is allied with
and at present in very good friend
ship we have been of late War between the
the King of Great Britain we shall
to make War Castle or any under
be attacked but I believe he will have large
hire but in other condition I pleased to keep
him Children in case of war.

I Confess that I am to blame for
- staying up with you as long since to many
the Lord Forward to give this May you by the
Time as did your Kind Father Egypt Joseph
Give him the large boat

If I may now whenever you are
here I'm respectfull I am to make to you. You shall
provision provided for the Journey Waggon
Carry You to Schenectady where shall good Bu
shall be ordered to You for You know the Incon
=niency of Your Young men getting drunk with
I Wish with all my heart the good Journey Hom
and all happiness

[illegible] Simeche Sachim Sou
Brother Esqr
What been Custo

Thursday 2nd Decr

Captain Fitzgerald & Holdich

to go upon Business who are Dispatch

Occasion his Excellency answered. Capt

Smith and Mr Thomas to be sent to

for you but how I hope that you will

suffer the Storm Smith whom now

Mr Levy & other from Canada to reside amo

for Mr Rutherfurd

Monday the 7th Day of October

Present

His Excellency Lt Col Montgomerie Lieut Gov &c

George Clarke
Alexr Mc Aulay
Wm Smith
Frad: Harrison
Phillip Livingston
Councellors

The Commissioners for Indian Affairs

His Excellency not having been able to deliver
which the Presents to the Sachems of the Six Nation
Saturday last being prevented by the rain the Ja
Presents were this Day delivered to them by
Excellency in the Name of his Master the Kin
Great Britain which Presents consist of the
following Particulars.

[illegible] pieces of Duffields 48 [illegible]
[illegible] pieces of Blanketting 54 [illegible]
8 pieces of half Ditto 23 doz: [illegible]
8 doz: Single
256 Shirts 16 doz pair Scis[illegible]
57 finer Ditto

His Excellency Then Said

Shall be glad to meet you here as
as possible to Morrow You shall have
hot Roast Beef to drink the Kings
Brittains health, I doubt you will spend upon
Mon doing Mischief to the Country people ca
upon the Road as they go home

Sachim Answered

Our Father

You acquainted us that your Master the King of
Brittain our Father has sent us by you this present
which we are very thankfull, we are glad to hear
that we and you have such a great affection
us, this is the place appointed for us to meet
are very much rejoyced to our Brother that is arri
arrived here because the sea is long & troubl
to us We have brought a small present to you & de
to anoint your foot with after your long Journey b
to Visit us, We wish you a good voyage to Virginia

[illegible] Sachem

[illegible] Smith [illegible] Armourer

[illegible] of it, I spoke to him about it, I spoke about it to him

[illegible] now he can I Make no more of it for he [illegible]

[illegible] can scarce see & we beg again that if

[illegible] Hendrick Womp may go up with us to

[illegible] again have the Smith and the Armourer go

[illegible] Now that we may be sure of them & that

[illegible] may be wayted on.

All Said Money Enquired

Brethren

I will give Effectual Orders to the Commissio

to send a Smith and Armourer with you to wo

Your Country. Wish you Again Good Journey the

Happiness

Albany the 25th day of October 17

Present His Excellency John Montgomerie Esqr

George Clarke
Francis Harrison
Philip Livingston
} Commissioners

The Commissioners for Indian Affairs

Mr Secretary Docminty

Capt Robert Long

Mr Conrad Lottridge Jonathan Hett Esqr

Sent for you to give
of his protection of his Majesty the
Brittain May Mass your Father and so
to acknowledge in his Publick manner the
have of your foundefull behaviour and
his Royal Predecessors and of your affection
Between the rest of his Subjects in this Country
Majesty stand and by his Order promised un
the Ancient Covenant Chain And give you
of such things as will bound to you I hope that you
continue firm to your Duty in time Coming as you
done hitherto if you do so you may rest assured
only of protection but of all other good offices of
Persons who are under Authority under the King
great Brittain our Father and Soveraign

Gave Albert of Maumpum

Elder

Brethren I am to tell you that I am informed that
of your Nation have of late Mischeived themselves and
offered to do so and wrong Nations have left the
Native Country that hook and go to live in Canada
A place not so good and Profitable as that they have left
Desire you to use all proper means to persuade them to
return, care shall be taken that you and they shall
sufficient Tract of Land for you and your Children
to plant and cultivate, that you may

Signed

[illegible] God not [illegible]
[illegible] God truely but unfeynedly
[illegible] shall Suffer unto [illegible]
[illegible] all way[illegible] Abide with [illegible]

Gave a Belt of Wa[illegible]

The Indians answered by their Sach[illegible]

Father Elder

We are very glad that you are come
from the Bridge to see that the bodies
has been long since planted at Schaahticoke
& again Mind of his Nourishment when we [illegible]
it was almost nine hundred miles off

We are glad to hear to see
that the Firewhich lyes so burnt at Schaahticoke
is not quite out & shall endeavour
gave two Beaver Skins.

Father & Elder

We are much comforted to hear you
can mend Chain with us & to Mend it
that the same may not rust but keep bright & Clean.

gave two Beaver Skins

Father & Elder

We are Rejoyced that our Grandfather

Mr Cartier

[illegible] recommend
[illegible] to settle from Canada
desired from Schaahook to promise to
[illegible] to persuade them to return to
Country

Gaetano Beau

Father Cuoq

[illegible] difficult for us to
our Journey at Schaahook Gibbay desire those
recommended to us by those in Authority Since to settle
Tumbrings those back who are gone to Canada we
[illegible] at the Land that is promised for
Indians in that which they were by pro
who live here and we cannot help but
from our Hunting the Ground [illegible] and
Fish [illegible] our Indian Corn but very [illegible] away
[illegible] Potatoes Carry and Cattle to
[illegible] Stock enough for our Cows we sold our
[illegible] Cannot help but Grieve we [illegible] our
Blankets or Gun [illegible] we have paid the
[illegible] Cannot but Pity those who do not
Indian Country Now Pray for People here against
Will and by Persuasion Carry Gibbs from our Parts

Amen

[illegible] and Satisfy the King of
[illegible] Good & proper Guard a
[illegible] made Complaint for your Neighbo
[illegible] Let me know the proper Name
Injured you Will order them to be punish
your Satisfyed

Gave Him his Majesty's Or

A true Copy Examined p
Philip Livingston Sec
Ind Indian Affairs —

At Council held at Fo
in New York Nov. 7th 1728.

Present

His Excellency John Montgome

Mr Van Dam | Mr Van Horn
Mr Harison | Mr Townsend
Mr Alexander | Mr Livingston

The Attorney Generals answer to the Pet
of Francis Salisbury and other Justices of the
for the County of Albany was Read.

Whereupon it is the Opinion of this
That a Rule Prosequi be granted to the
on payment of the Attorney Generals And

The Gov[r] Answers that if they will let him know the Peoples Names who have injured them, he will order Satisfaction to be given & the Aggressors punished.

Albany 22[d] Feb[ry] 1728/9. I find a [Proclamation] Notification from the Commiss[rs] published against selling or carrying Rum into any of the Indian Castles.

14 April 1729. The Commiss[rs] receive Intelligence that the French were preparing to Attack the Buildings at Oswego, upon w[ch] they dispatch Laur. Claasse to the 6 Nations with Instructions that its expected they will post proper Deputies at Oswego to accquaint the French in case they come there, that the House was built by their Order & upon their Land & any Attempt to destroy it they will deem the same as an Attempt upon their own Castles.

7 May. Two Deputies arrive from the 6 Nations to accquaint the Gov[r] & the Commiss[rs] that they expect every day at Onondaga 300 Indians of the Nations called Makindus & Shawanoes who have sent word they will settle themselves among the 6 Nations & that a general Council is to be held at Onondaga in 7 or 8 days & they desire that one or two proper Persons may be sent there to represent this Gov[t] That they are informed the Gov[r] of Canada has raised an Army of 2000 Men w[ch] he is to head himself but whither destined they have not learnt. —

Laur. Claasse the Interpreter is sent to Onondaga. —

(P. 158.) Albany 23 May 1729. Laur. Claasse returns from Onondaga & says that the News about the Two Nations who are said to be coming there, appears to be no more than the Sachems of those Nations are expected in July to renew their Cov[t] with the 6 Nations

3[d] June the Commiss[rs] receive further information of the Grand Armament in Canada & that it is supposed to be intended against Osswego. They dispatch Spies into Canada to learn News

to the 6 Nations? And seeing the Consequence of our sole Dominion do they not court the French?

4 June. The Commiss^{rs} inform the Govr that they have recd intelligence that the Garrison at Osswego grow Mutinous at not being relieved as they say in due time & threaten to desert from the said Garrison & that Three Men have deserted & gone to the French Fort at Cadaraqui.

28 June Several Sachems of Two Nations of far Indians come to fix a Trade at Albany to make a Treaty of Peace & Friendship with this Gov^{t} And say they were discouraged by the French, & several forbidding stories told them wch they find hitherto false.

The Commiss^{rs} receive them very friendly & give them Assurances of Protection & good usage in Trade & tell them that they will find they can buy at Albany more for One Bever than for 3 with the French —

Albany 21 July 1729. A Deputation from the Oneidas accquaint the Commiss^{rs} that their Nation is in the utmost Sorrow & Distress upon account of the Loss they have sustained by the Virginia Indians with whom they have had a Battle wch lasted Two days that the Virginia Indians were Two hundred Men to their hundred that on the Seccond Day their Enemies proposed to come to a Peace with them & they recollecting the Gov^{rs} Admonition to them to make Peace with all their Enemies agreed to their Enemies Proposals wch they no sooner did, than the Virginia Indians fell upon & Massacred several of their People. by this they have sustained a Loss of 55 Men killed & wounded. They insist that our Govr shall write to the Govr of Virginia to get the releasement of the Prisoners wch his Indians have taken —

The Commiss^{rs} condole with them on this Misfortune & promise them to write the Govr their Request. The Commiss^{rs} resolved also to send two of their Board up to Oneida to perform the usual Ceremony of Condolance with that Nation on this occasion —

(P. 159.) Albany 14 Feb^{ry} 1729/30 Govr Montgomerie having received a Letter from Mr Gooch Govr of Virginia upon the Subject of the Oneidas Complaint on the other side the

Albany the 22d Febly 172 9/10

Advertisement

Present
Philip Livingston
Harry Hollande
Hr Cuyler
Peter Van Brugh
Evert Banchez
Roger Bleecker
Jacob Wendell
Nicolas Bleecker
Abraham Cuyler
Hr Roseboom
Barent Sanders

Whereas It has been represented in publick Proposition to his Excy John Montgomerie Esqr Governour of New York &c by the Sachims of the 6 Nations how Dangerous the selling of Rum & other Strong Liquor is in their Castles; and that great mischiefs may Ensue from it, they have Strainedly desired that it may be Prohibited, that no Christians may bring or Carry any Rum among them in their Country. For that will one way or other Create a Quarrell between them and our people; which request has being granted them by his said Excy. And wch the S.d Indians have now lately repeated to the Commrs of the Indian affairs at Albany. Wherefore the said Commrs have thought fit for his Majesties Service to Notifie to all Traders and others, not to Convey Transport or Carry any Rum or other Strong Liquor at or near the upper Castles of the Five Nations of Oswego only Excepted, on Penalty as they Shall Answer the Contrary on their peril for such Contempt in disturbing the publick peace of this Province

Albany the 10th March 172 9/10

At a Meeting of the Commrs of Indian Affairs at Albany the 10th March 172 9/10

Present
Ph. Livingston
Harry Hollande
Peter Van Brugh
Jo. Groesbeck
Jacob Wendell
Evert Wendell
Wch. Bleecker
Bart Sanders
Br. Cuyler
Hr Roseboom
Hr Lansingh

Hendrick & Marie Indians Present

That three Indians of those who now live at Shohere with some other of Sundry Nations being Sent for by Lawrence Claese; who being come Told them

Brethren

We have now Sent for you on Sundry Complaints which we have from Time to Time heard of you; Of your ill behaviour towards your brethren the Christians at Shohere, And alb wherever you have Lived you have done mischiefs; Who are apprehensive that Some great Misfortune Shall Ensue from it and Create a

Misunderstanding

Albany the 22d Febly 172 9/10 —

Present
Coll Livingston
Mr Holland
Mr Cuyler
Mr Van Brugh
Mr Bancker
Mr Roger Bleecker
Mr Wendell
Mr Nicolas Bleecker
Mr Graham
Mr Cuyler
Mr Roseboom
Mr Veeder

Advertisement

Whereas Mr Have been represented to publick Proposition to his Excy John Montgomerie Esqr Governour of New York &c by the Sachims of the 5 Nations how Dangerous the selling of Rum & other Strong Liquor is in their Castles, and the great mischiefs may Ensue from it, they have Sharnestly desired that it may be Prohibited, that no Christians may bring or Carry any Rum among them in their Countrey for that will one way or other Create a Quarrell between them and our people; which request has been granted them by his said Excy. And wh. the S.d Indians have now lately repeated to the Comm.rs of the Indian Affairs at Albany. Wherefore the said Comm.rs have thought fit for his Majesties Service to Notifie to all Traders and others, not to Convey Transport or Carry any Rum or Other Strong Liquor at or near the upper Castle of the Five Nations of Oswego only Excepted on Penalty as they Shall Answer the Contrary on their perill for such Contempt in disturbing the Publick peace of this Province

Present
Mr Livingston
Mr Harry Holland
Mr Peter Van Brugh
Mr Groesbeeck
Mr Wendell
Mr Evert Wendell
Mr Ch: Bleecker
Mr Sanders
Mr Cuyler
Mr Roseboom
Mr Lansingh

At a meeting of the Comm.rs of Indian Affairs at Albany the 10th March 172 9/10
Hendrick & Marie Indians Present.

That three Indians of those who now live at Shohere with Some other of Sundry Nations being Sent for by Lawrence Claese; who being Come Told them

Brethren

We have now Sent for you on Sundry Complaints which wee have from Time to Time heard of you; Of your ill behaviour towards your brethren the Christians at Shohere, And all whereever you have Lived you have done mischiefs; Who are apprehensive that Some great Misfortune Shall Ensue from it and Create a Misunderstanding

Misunderstanding between you & them; which Ought to be Prevented in time, We have w.th our Brethren the Mohoggs who are our nearest neighbours lived in peace & quietness together Time out of mind (two of the Sachims are here present to be witnesses to what we say) It Seems as if you have a mind to be the Promoters of mischiefs, and are bent to brake the Firm Ty and Friendship w.ch is between us & the 6 Nations which has so often been renewed between us. Last year you Murthered one of your brethren at Shohere, which has been kept Secret and is not come to Our Govern.rs Ears, in Expectation that for the future you would behave your Selves better, and for that reason is past by, but this blood lies yet on Earth and will Cry for Revenge, Wherefore we desire you to remove your Settlements in the woods beyond any Christian Plantation, that no mischiefs may follow from your Insolent behaviour towards your brethren of the Six Nations - So that what mischiefs be done for the future shall be demanded off your hands -

Answer of the S.d Indians

We acknowledge that some mischiefs has been done by those who live amongst us at Shohere but all that is done is generally Imputed to us, tho' wee be Innocent; And since you are desirous that wee should Remove, Wee Promise to go to our native Country Cayouge and Oneyda and not to Settle Alone on the Christian Settlements as you Propose, for then Some of our People might Take revenge for their banishment - The Murther Committed at Shohere has been Done in drink, and which we ought to have reconciled before now; Which shall be done by the Sachims in due time The Misdemeanours that particular Indians Commit, We think ought not to break the Covenant Chain, but ought by the Sachims to be made up -

By the Commissioners of Indian affairs at
Albany the 14th April 1729.

Instructions for Lawrence Claese the Interp:

Whereas we have received advice that the French at Canada make preparations to attack the building at Oswego this Spring w.th their Indians; which we think is an affair of such Moment to this Province, If the French do Succeed in their design, That it ought to be prevented in the best manner possible: We therefore thought fitt to Send you to acquaint the Sachims of the Six Nations w.th this undertakeing of the French, and that the demolishing of the said building will be very detrementall to them as well as to us, and Surround them on all Sides, while they have already had sufficient proofs of the French fortifying near them, and that they have on Severall Places made fortifications without their Consent. But this building has been Erected by their Consent and is a Defence & Security to them, They have Sufficient Instances of the kind Treatment and kind behaviour of this Govern.m.t towards them for their Security and wellfare for many years past, Wherefore We cann.ot doubt but the Sachims will performe their repeated Promises, in assisting and Defending the said building In case it Should be attacked, Wherefore you are in the name of his Excy. Governour Montgomerie to desire the Sachims of the Six Nations to Send up two Sachims of Each Nation to go up to Oswego forthwith, and Lye there untill Such Time as they receive further order from his Excellency. and if in case The French Should attack the howse at Oswego, That they will Tell the French that the English have built that howse by their orders and upon their grounds, and that whomsoever Should make an attack to demolish that howse that they Would Deem it an attempt on their own Castles

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Indian Affairs in Albany the 7th day of May 1729

Present
Pr. Schuyler
n. Wendell
c. Cuyler
yer Gerritse
ert Wendell
arent Vanders
t. Lansingh

Two Mohawks Indians were sent down by the Six Nations as Messengers and Laid down seven hands of Wamp as a Token that they were Sents from the Sachims to acquaint the Govern. of New York, and the Commissioners. That they Expect Every day to the Onondago Castle, three hundred Indians With their Family's Removed by the Two Nations of Makindu and Shahoroniw, who Sents them word that they will Settle themselves among the Six Nations. And therefore Acquaint the Go that there will be a generall Meeting of the Six Nations at the Onondago Castle, within Seven or Eight days. And that they Expect that the Gov. will also Send thither one or Two Persons to be at that Meeting

And further Say that they do also Acquaint the Govern. of New York that Some French Indians Arriveds at Onondago Castle from Sachnawagah, and Informd the Onondago Indians that the Gov. of Canada has raised an Army of Two thousand men, which Army he goes himselfe to Comand And by this Time are Sett out upon Some Expedition but what Or what Place they design to attack they as yet keep a Secret to them

Albany the 7th May 1729

May It Please your Excellency

Since our Last of the 5th Inst Wee have receed the Inclosed Express of which we Send the Copy in ord. that your Excy. May Peruse the Same

Wee have thereupon this day dispatch Lawrence Clausen the Interpreter to an Assistant to go to the Onondago Castle and be at that Meeting as the Indians requests of your Excy in order that he may there Act in your Excys name We have also Sent a Letter by him to Capt Price at Oswego Informing him thereon of the Substance of this Intelligence that he may be the better Enabled to be upon his Guard — Wee further refer your Excy to Col. Flyndert Schuyler by whom this goes and remain with great Submission

Albany the 8th May 1729

Instructions for Lawrence Claesen the Interpreter

Whereas we have recd an Information from Two Mohawks Indians that they Expect three hundred Indians w.th their Familys (known by the Two Nations viz.t Wahikundue and Shouhaonun) at the Onondago Castle to Treat w.th our Six Nations about Settleing themselves and their Familys among our Nations, and upon that Acco.t our Sachims have requested his Excy Govern.r Montgomerie and the Comm.rs to Send one or Two Persons to be at the Onondago Castle at said Meeting

You are therefore upon your departure from hence to goe in the name of his Excy Govern.r Montgomerie to the Onondago Castle to be there at the Meeting of the said Indians and then and there to represent his said Excy. and to Engage the said Indians to Incorporate themselves among our Six Nations in the best Manner you can, and to Invite Two Sachims of Each of the aforesd Two Nations to Come here and Enter into the Covent Chain, according to the Promises they made upon their last Treaty with his Excy.

And whereas the aforesaid Two Mohawks Indians have further advised us that the Govern.r of Canada has sett out w.th an Army of Two thousand men Therefore if upon your Arrivall, or during your Stay at the Onondago Castle, you can be Informed that it's the Intention of the aforesaid Army to attack the Garrison at Oswego; You are in the name of his Excy Govern.r Montgomerie to request the Sachims of the Six Nations to aid and assist Capt John Price the officer now commanding there to Prevent Such an attack and whatever Charges may accrue on that Acco.t We will certify the same So as you may be Reimbursed by the Province of New York, and you are Likewise to Forward the Letter Sent by you herewith to Capt.n Jn.o Price at Oswego as Soon as possible

May It Please your Excy

Albany the 28th May 1729

Since our last of yesterdays date Lawrence Claeven is returnd from his Journey to Onondago, who Informs us that upon all his Inspection Among the Indians, he can learn no more relateing the Intentions of the French that what your Excy has already recived from us

His Acct of the Indians to the Southwards is that they do Only Expect Some Sachims of that Nation abt the midle of July in order to renew their old Covent Chh w. the Five Nations

At a Meeting of the Comrs of Indian affairs in Albany the 29 May 1729

Present

Gover Banker
Mayr Bleecker
Jacob Cuyler
Abr. Cuyler
Johannes Wendell
Jacob Bleecker
Barent Sanders
Myer Gerritse
Evert Wendell
Johs Lansingh

A Proposition with Five of the Principall Sachims of the Castle called Onnah in the Sinnekes Land

Who Produced a large belt of black Wampum w. ch were given to them by this Govern many years past as a Token to confirm the Coven Chain, which they Still Stand to, and hope that We do the Same

They devire that they may have a Gunsmith this next Winter in their Castle, and that they may be rode up to Schinectady

Whereupon they Lay down Dr Deer Skins

They also Produce a Dollar ch w. they Say was Sent to them for a Token to acquaint them that his late Majesty King George the First is dead, and also that his Prevent Majesty King George the Second is crowned in his room and Stead, for which they devire Some other Token

DU SIMITIERE PAPERS

Albany Sept. 25th 1731

Copy of the Indian Treaty At Philadelphia In May 1729

Albany Sept. 25th 1731

(1)

At a Council held at Philad.a May 26th 1729

Present

The Hon.ble Patrick Gordon Esq.r Lieu.t Governour
James Logan Ralph Asheton
Richard Hill Samuel Hazle } Esquires

Present also

Tawenna
Ganyatorunga
Tagnataechsaly alias Civility } Chiefs of the Conestogoe Indians

Amaucolit
Peghichynas
Ojaochkonguesh } Chiefs of the Ganawese

Peashyekon
Whaoyagamen
Caishkalin } Chiefs of the Delawares

with several other Indians

Mr Peter Bizallion
Mr John Hall } Interpreters

The Governour bid the Indians, that he were glad to see them, and that according to their Desire, he had now called his Council together to hear what they had to say

Civility then said, that none of the Shawanese are now come, because having unhappily spent all their Provisions on Rum, they are obliged to stay at home to provide subsistence for their Families by hunting, but that they have contributed equally in the Presents now to be made, & desired those

and will not only remember & ratify this Act

(2)

now present to speak in their Name.

Then directing his Discourse to the Governour, he said

That the Governour did not come to see them at Conestogoe the first year after his Arrival, being hindred by Sickness & Business, but that last year he came to see them, for which they were very glad, & then spoke to them particularly about the Death of those Indian People that were then killed.

That the Governour then expressd his, & all the English Peoples Sorrow for their Death, & they were afflicted with them, tho' those that were killed were not of their People, but they are now come to desire the Governour may grieve no more, but that the Memory of the whole may be entirely buried in the Ground, and never be remembered.

That the Governour, the English, & Indians, were all as one People, one Body, that if they had received any thing in their Breasts that was harsh & unpleasant, they must bring it all up, purge it out, & cleanse their Breast, that they all may be pure & clean, & remain all one Flesh & Body as before.

That if there has been any Uneasiness between us, or any Cause of Grief, it must be all done away, they are now come for that Purpose, they will sweep the House clean, make the Floor all white, so that there shall not the least Spott of Blackness remain.

That what the Governour said to them at Conestogoe pleased them much, it was all right & good, only had more such Speech made to them since William Penn was here: And as the Governour then spoke, they desire it may so continue, that they may ever be the Sons, & the Candles of Love should always burn, and that

Mercury Sept. 28. 1731

Mary of Indian Queen Town

(3)

That there should never any Misunderstandings subsist between us.

The Onondagoe, Delaware, Shawanese & Cayuguese Indians all agree together in what he has said, and resolve we are to continue in the same Love & Friendship with the English, as one People, & as they all joyned together in what was said last spring at Onondagoe, they are now come hither to repeat the same

& to they are all one People with the Christians & their Children must be the same, as the Children of the same Parents, for they are all of one Colour & Nature.

That as the Governour desired last year at Onondagoe, that the Roads between Philadelphia Onondagoe & the six Nations should be clear & open, and he drew all Roads & Paths, & every thing that can stop them & likewise that that it is truly so, & are resolved that it shall so remain while they live

That last year the Governour told them, that the English & Indians must help each other as Brothers, whenever they meet, that they desire it may be always so, that the English may help them in their Wants, & the Indians shall always assist the English when they meet them in the Woods, they will treat them with clean Food, & in fine Vessels, they will eat together out of one dish & white Dishes with a Spoon the Marks of the Cleanness of their Hearts.

That not only the Indians, that were at Onondagoe last year, but likewise those of the whole Country were pleased with what then past, & that the Presents then delivered to them were divided into the smallest parts, that it might reach all the Indians every where, & be read as a Letter

Then

and will not only remember the ancient Love

(2)

(4)

Then Tawenne stood up & said

He never spoke since William Penn was here till last Spring, & he now speaks the same again to the Govr, that William Penn in his house in this town told them, they must be one Body & he now says the same, they are not to be as People bound together to each other, tho' the Bonds were ever so strong, tho' they were of Iron, for even in that case one may suffer & the other escape, but they and we, as William Penn said, must be as the same Body, half the one & half the other, that cannot be divided, that each may bear Joy & Pain alike, as the same Body without any Division

William Penn said, that as both Nations were to be the same Body, so if by any Stroak that Body were to be divided down the middle into two parts, so that they fell, this should be looked on as the Act of Providence, which neither could help or be blamed for

William Penn further said, That if all the People round us should differ one with another, yet we must not differ, but continue the same in Love & Peace; that the Indians ought not hastily to go out to War, but rather should study Peace, and that if they were attacked, he & his People would be ready to defend them, for that we were all as one People

William Penn told the Indians, that he loved them all, their Men, Women, & Children, and that he held Councils with them to perpetuate the Remembrance of his Affection towards them, That the Friendship he had established with them was to last for many Generations, that their old Men die, & others come in their Room who likewise die, but that the Love and Friendship between the English & Indians ought to

11 SI ITIONE PATERS

Mary 1st 1731

May it Please your Excy

(5)

to remain for ever

Shawanna that He hopes the Governour will continue
in the same strong Friendship & Love with all the Indians,
for their Hearts are knitt & One, and they all desire, that
no unhappy Accident may ever intercept that Peace which
now subsists between the English & them, & that all
those things which Governour Penn spoke to them may
ever be remembred, & imprinted on our & their Hearts,
& so as to be observed inviolably

That he is well pleased with all that has past
between us & them, but is apprehensive some Mischief
may happen through the great Quantities of Rum which
are daily carried amongst the Indians, who being greedy
of that Liquor are soon debauched by it, & may then
easily be stirred up to some unhappy or ill Action

That William Penn told them, he would not suffer
any large Quantity of that Liquor to be brought among
them, & that they might stave the Casks & spill it if
they found any in the Woods; But that now for all
Hogsheads of Rum are brought to Conestoga & to several
more Places in their Road & sold to them, by which means
the Indians are tempted not only to sell their Cloths, but
likewise their Clothing for that Liquor, and are much
impoverish'd thereby

That William Penn after told them, if any Christian
should commit any foolish or ill Action amongst them, they
should seize him without doing him any Violence, & and
bring such Person to him, That the Matter might be
enquired into, for that he had made a Law for the
bad & wicked amongst his own People

That William Penn is dead, but he now speaks all
these things to the Governour, whom he looks upon as
in his Stead, & as if William Penn himself were alive

That

the Indians were the whole Country shall full with the Words
that have been spoken, that you & they & all of us may

and will not only remember all [illegible]

(2)

(6)

that he remembers all these things which were then said, & has now spoke what he had to offer, in the Name of the Conestogoe Ganawese, Delaware & Shawanese Indians

Civility added, that he was very uneasy left any Mischief should happen through the great plenty of Rum daily brought amongst them: His Concern, he said, was not so much for Fear of any Accident among the Indians themselves, for if one Indian should kill another, they have many ways of making up such an Affair, but his Uneasiness proceeded from an Apprehension lest a Christian should be ill used by any Indian inloxicated with that Liquor

In Confirmation of all which, & of their Love and Friendship for this Government they now present a large Packet of Skins

The Governor thanked them for the Present & having express'd his Satisfaction with what they had said, told them, he would speak to them to morrow.

At a Council held at Philad.a May 27th 1729

Present

The Hon.ble Patrick Gordon Esq.r Lieut. Govern.r

James Logan William Fishbourn

Richard Hill Eleven Plumsted Esq.rs

And the same Indians as before

with Mr Biezallion Interpreter

The Governor spoke in these Words

My Friends & Brethren

Being your Letters would not suffer you, as you proposed last year, to make a Return to my Visit to you at Conestoge, I am pleased to see you now here, & wish that

Albany Sept. 25 1731

May it Please your Honr

Your favours of the 6th Instant are ~~came~~ Received and have delivered your Letter to Mr Clement, & Mr Thomas Wendel to forward the same,

(7)

that some of the Shawanese had also accompanied you, but since you Speak for them, by their Direction, and they joyn in your Present, I take what you say as if it were truly spoke by all the four Nations, and as an Answer to what I then spoke

I am glad to find by your discourse, that you not only remember what I said to you last Spring, but also, that there are some yet living amongst you, who can remember what your Father William Penn said to your People, when he was in this Country. From thence you see, that his Words and mine are the same: He agreed with all the Indians, whom he treated with in the several Parts that I lived before you at Coaxsoxe, they were his Words, tho' spoken by me, and as I observe the old man well remembers them, so now I desire you again to repeat them constantly over to your Children, & require — them to remember them & to repeat them again to their Children, that the Same may be continued not only to you and your Children, but through all Generations and to all Ages

By this means we shall truly continue not only Friends & Brethren but one People of one Body, one Mind, one Heart. We shall expect together and be pleasant together & we shall all be the same

I need not mention any thing further to you on these heads, for it would be only to repeat the same things, & therefore I only say, Let us remember all the good Words that have been spoken

Your Words have been good, & your Present is good, I take it kindly, and I return you some Goods proper to cloath you with some Powder Lead & Provisions for your Journey, that you may get from home chearfully, & make all the Indians over the whole Country chearfull with the Words that have been spoken, that you and they & all of us may

and will not only remember the two belts

(2)

(6)

that he remembers all these things which were then said, & has now spoke what he had to offer in the Name of

(8)

may keep the Chain bright & clear, and without Spott for ever

I must add, that you complain much of your suffering by Rum; many Laws, you know, have been made against it, but your People make all these Laws of no Effect, they will have it, they send their Women for it to all places where it can be had, and we can make no Laws against your drinking it, you must make these yourselves, if your Women would carry none it would be more easie; I shall endeavour however to prevent its being carried in such Quantities

Then the following Goods, which were prepared by Order of the Board were delivered to them Viz.t

20 Strowd Match coats —
8 Blankets —
8 Duffells —
20 Shirts —
½ Barrell Powder
1 Lead
2 dozen Knives
1 dozen Looking Glasses

with Rum, Bread, Cheese, Brass, Tobacco and Pipes

& 4 Gun were likewise ordered to be given to Hartley

After which the Governor took all the Indians by the Hand & wished them a safe Journey home

The Bundles of Skins delivered by the Indians being examined & weighed were found to contain

		Lbs.
72	Small Deerskins weighing	207
76	Summer D°	142
108	Dressd D°	110

3

Saturday 1 Sept 1731

Mary & Elizabeth Ware

Upon perusing the Schedule exhibited, and
have acquainted your Lordships & the Commissioners of the Customs
to proceed thereon

(9)

2 Beavers weighing
17 Racoons, 2 Otters & 6 Cattes

Which were Ordered to be sold by the Treasurer &
the Produce thereof applyd towards the Charges
of the present Treaty

A true Copy Examined

Wm Tothill Clk

Albany Sepr 25th 1731

May it please your Honr

Your favors of the 9th Instant were ~~have~~ Received and have delivered your Letter to Mr Clement, to Mr Harmannus Wendel he favored the same

By the Inclosed Minute your Honr will perceive, that the French are Soo Active to make new Fortifications, and Strengthen themselves in a Place so near to our Northern Plantations, that it puts us in a great Consternation Considering the Defenceless Condition We are in, and God only knowes what the design of these our Vigilant Enemies may turn to, while they Endeavour to encroach upon us on all sides, & to interrupt our Trade so that We hope the Legislature will have our naked Condition into their Consideration and use such means as may bring us to a posture of Defence We are with great respect

Yr Honrs most Obedient humble Servants

Evert Banker
Rutger Bleecker
Johannis Roosebeom
Abram's Groesbeek
Nicolas Bleecker
Dirk Jan Brock
Johannis Lansingh
Abraham Cuyler

A true Copy examined by

Peter Wraxall Secry

they amongst them, that the French made a considerable Present to the Shawanese in Lieu of Some Certain Lands which they claimed but

Col. Dyer
Col. Bancker
Judge Bleaker
Mr. Johannes Groesbeeck
Johannes Cuyler
Cornelius Bleaker
Dirck Ten Broeck
Evert Wendel
Johannes Lansingh

A Meeting of the Commissioners for the Indian affairs at Albany Sept. 25th 1781

Mess.rs Johannes Evert, Wendel Ship being yesterday arrived from Canada The Board having agreed to speak with them, they do say that in their going up thither they saw the French Employed in Erecting a Fort at the Carrying Place above Saratoga on which work was Eighty Men Employed, which at their return they found compleated & Mounted with Six Cannon, and likewise they have finished a Barge of Twenty Seat & were busy to Erect two more who Design to Strengthen the Same by Mounting with Cannon Shall next Spring as the aforesaid Gentlemen were Credibly Informed in Canada, The aforesaid Mess.rs also say that they have Heard that the French Intend Design to Send next Spring, Six hundred Men to Tierondequoit which is on the West Side of Seneca Lake above Oswego near the Senekas Country in Order to Strengthen the English Force at Oswego

They say also as they are Informed that Jean Cour was Dispatched to Carry Corn to the Indians of the French Army Stationed at Niagara who have been in Commerce with the Inhabitants of the Province of Pensylvania

Niagara

A true Copy examined by

Ch. Thomson Sec.y

They amongst Them, that the French made a considerable Present to the Shawanese in Order

The Examination of James Elliott Indian Trader taken before His Honour the Lieut Governor of Pensylvania.

The Examination of Thomas Cavenport Indian Trader taken before His Hon.r the Lieut Governor of Pensylvania

This Exam.t says that he is lately come from Allegany where there are now Indian Inhabitants consisting of about three hundred Delawares, two hundred & thirty Shawanese one hundred Wyandotts & some Mingoes, That last Spring was four year as he remembers a French Gent.n in Appearance, with five or six attendants came down the River to a Settlement of the Delaware Indians on Ohio River which the Delawares call Kithanning, — with an Intention as this Exam.t believes to enquire into the Numbers of English Traders in those parts and to sound the minds of the Indians, That the said French Gentleman spoke the Shawanese Language with whom this Exam.t has conversed, but that few of the Shawanese being then there nothing of Moment was passed, That in the Spring of the year 1752 the said Gent.n returned with about five attendants and had some Discourse with the Shawanese which this Exam.t afterwards learnt from some of those Indians was touching the English & French Interest and — endeavouring to persuade them to unite themselves to the French and at his going away took with him ten or twelve Shawanese & Monhicattoes (as said) — some of whom at their return told this Examinant that they had been well received & kindly treated by the French Governor & that they intended to live & live — among the French, That last Spring the same — Person returned with the same Number of attendants one of whom was called his Brother, who being a — Gunsmith wrought for the Indians during his — Stay amongst them, that the French made a considerable Present to the Shawanese in Powder Lead & some woollen Goods which they returned

in

by another large Present. That several Conferences were held between them, the Result of which, as this Exam.t has been informed, was that the Shawanese — should remove themselves amongst the French, which this Exam.t verily believes they soon intend to doe — That the said French Gentleman again took with him at going away fifteen or Sixteen of the said — Shawanese who were not returned when this Exam.t left Allegeney. This Exam.t likewise says that in his Dealings with the Mingoes, now called the Six Nation he has frequently heard some of these People mention the Extraordenary Civility of the French to them, as that Attempts were making to induce them to — break off from the English Interest——

Isaak Davenport

Witness. ——
October 29th 1731
Cap.t Aug.s Shewsmanham
proved by Isaac Davenport

Coram J. Gordon

A true Copy examined by
Ed.d Charles Clerk

The Examination of James Letort, Indian Trader taken before His Honour the Lieut. Governor of Pensylvania.

This Examinant says, that he is lately come from Allegeny, where there are several Settlements of Delaware, Shawanese, Wyochalas, & Mingo Indians, to the Number of four or five hundred, that for these three years past a certain French Gentleman, who goes by the Name of Cavalier, has made it his Practice to come every Spring amongst the Indians settled there; & deals with them but for a very small Value, that he particularly fixes his Abode amongst the Shawanese, with whom he holds frequent Councils & is generally believed with a Design to draw them off from the English Interest. That after this Cavalier had had some Consultation with these Indians in the Spring of the Year 1750 & was returned to Montreal, several of the Shawanese with one or two of their Chiefs followed him thither, who at their Return told this Exam.t that they had seen their Father (meaning the French Governr. of that place) who had treated them very civilly. That this last Spring when Mr. Cavalier came to Allegeny he was attended with five others of his Nation; one of whom being a Blacksmith, — wrought for the Shawanese by mending their Guns Hoes & Hatchetts during his Stay amongst them, which was about two Months, — without any pay from the Indians, several of whom told this — Exam.t that the said Blacksmith was sent amongst them to work for them by order of their Father the French Governr. That the Indians were so highly pleased therewith that they gave the said Blacksmith before his going away a Present in Skins to the — Value of Ten pounds, and after Cavalier & his Company were gone, Several of the Shawanese with two of their Chiefs went again to Montreal but were not returned when this Examinant left — Allegeney. This Examinant likewise says, that he heard from some of the Mingoes (of the Nations) that the said French Govern.r have sent lately a Message with a Belt of Wampum to them — desiring them to use the Shawanese well & to live with them in

Peace

and the Governor has treated and received them so kindly &

They

yet

Peace & Friendship that the said Message was received very civilly & a Courteous Answer returned thereto, And this Examinant verily believes from what he had Occasion to See & hear, that the French have gained a great Influence over the Shawanese and are daily endeavouring to improve it —

James Logan

Philadelphia Novem.r 25th 1731

Capt. Sup. Sacramentum
praedit Jacobi Le Tort —

Coram
D. Gordon

A true Copy examined by
R. Charles Cl. Con

May it Please your Excy

Albany the 23d May 1729

287

Since our last of yesterdays date Lawrence Claeven is returnd from his Journey to Onondago, who Informes us that upon all his Inspection among the Indians, he can learn no more relateing the Intentions of the French that what your Excy has already recived from us

His acct of the Indians to the Southwards is that they do Only Expect Some Sachims of that Nation abt the midle of July in order to renew their old Covent with the Five Nations

At a Meeting of the Comm: of Indian affairs in Albany the 29 May 1729

Present

Evert Banker
Mattg Bleecker
Jhs Cuyler
Abr. Cuyler
Johan. Wendell
Jacob Bleecker
Barent Sanders
Meyer Gerritse
Evert Wendell
Jhs Lansingh

A Propotion with Five of the Principall Sachims of the Castle called Onnah in the Sinnekes Land

Who Produced a large belt of black Wampum: ch: w: were given to them by this Govern: many years past as a Token to confirm the Coven: Chain, which they Will Stand to, and hope that We do the Same

They devire that they may have a Gunsmith this next Winter in their Castle, and that they may be rode up to Schinectady whereupon they Lay down 3 Dr Deer Skins

They also Produce a Dollar ch: they Say was Sent to them for a Token to acquaint them that his late Majesty King George the First is dead, and also that his Prevent Majesty King George the Second is Crowned in his room and Stead, for which they devire Some Other Token

Present

Evert Banker
Cudge Bleecker
Hen.k Holland
Steph.s Groesbeck
Abr. Cuyler
Nicolas Bleecker
Evert Wendell
Reyer Gerritse
Jobs Lansingh
Barnt Sanders
Har Wendell

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Indian affairs in Albany the 30.th of May 1729.

Answer to five of the principalls Sachims of the Castle called Onnahe in the Sinnekes Countrey viz.t

Brethren

You have yesterday Shewn a belt of Wampum unto us, wch was given to you by this Governm.t as a Token of the Coven.t Chain between you and us, and we are glad that you Still continue your Faithfull Promises wch you made at the Time when you received the Same; and we hope you may long Continue So, and you may Assure your Selves that we Shall do the Same

Brethren

The Dollar wch the black Ribon wch was given unto you, is in the First place a Token. The black Ribon that his late Majesty King George the first was deceased and the Dollar of Silver is a Token that our present Majesty was Crowned King in the room of his Father

And we have given to Each Nation one for that Purpose, and therefore we desire that you may keep the Same as a remembrance of the Late Kings decease and the Reign of our Present King

Brethren

You have desired of us that we should Send you a Gunsmith this next winter, which according to your desire Shall be sent you, a Fitt Person who Shall Lie in the Castle called Canasedaha, where the Smiths Tools are kept

So much Imposed upon by the English in regard that they gett not one Ounce of bever or Skins but what is the refuse of the English, that if they dont Prevent it by Takeing that house they may Labour under such hard usage forever, So that we must Conclude by what we can Learn that there is an Expedition Intended against the English, but whether it is ag.t Oswego or Albany we cannot Tell, If the Inclosed be True we have more reason to believe that it is ag.t Albany) and if it Should be ag.t Albany The City is in no wise able to Defend themselves It being in no Manner Fortified to resist an attack

Albany the 4th of July 1729

Mr Lawrence Clawsen

The two young Indians that you sent us Last in order to go to Canada being returned have done their business So well that they have given the Comm.rs abundance of Content in their Performance - and this Board having thought Fitt to Dispatch Two Indians again to Canada, Therefore the Said Board doe Order & Direct you to go Forthwith to the Mohawks Country and Provide a Couple of Sav.e Trusty Indians w.ch you are with whom you must Come down here as Soon as Possible that we may dispatch them Forthwith, If you can have Two as good Indians as the Last it will answer well

Present

Mynd.t Schuyler
Rutger Bleecker
Stephanus Groesbeek
Johannis Cuyler
Abraham Cuyler
Nicholas Bleecker
Johannis Roseboom

At a Meeting of the Comm.rs of the Indian affairs in Albany the 21.st July 1729

A Message from the Sachims of the Oneyders by Two Indians named Corbyhquindjah and Otviquathqui viz.t

Brothers

We are Sent here as Messengers From the Sachims of our Castle with a Token of Wampum to acquaint you of the great Loss -

Loss of our Warriers to the Number of fifty five, So that we account our Selves no more a Nation, and do we deem our Selves as a Nation utterly Perished —

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We and our Forefathers have kept to the Covent. Chain between us without any manner of breach therein, and we come now to acquaint you that you must not Expect to have the Same dependance on us, you have hitherto had in regard that we reckon our Selves no more a Nation —

Brothers We Tell you that the five nation Exclusive of us have always been unsteady in their behaviour, Wavering between the English and French but we for our Parts have always been Firm in our Principles, Endeavouring to do to the utmost of our power for the Advantage of the English Nations —

And we further Acquaint you of the great Loss we have Sustained by many of the Chiefest of our Warriers being Cutt off, and we doubt not but you will be as Sensibly affected w.th our mournfull State as we have reason to be our Selves, which Time will produce to us in a clearer manner, how farr you are Concernd for this our great Loss —

And we Tell you with Tears in our Eyes that you have at three Several Times forbid and Interrupted us to Cutt off those Nations, which we then were Inclined to do, And therefore we can Lay the Charge of this great Misfortune to none but you alone and we do Solely Lay it at your door - and we Tell you that last Summer w.n the Governour had Summoned the Six Nations to come together, he recommended it to us in his Proposition that we Should Endeavour to make Peace with all Nations which at that or any other Time Should be at Variance w.th us, for that would be the means of Strengthning us, for the more we could draw to us the better we Should be in force And now this Summer when we were Ingaged in this —

This unfortunate Warr. ch continued Two days th. The Virginia Indians who were 600 in number to our one hundred And upon the 2. day our Enemies Proposed to come to a peace th. we which Immediatly Strook into Our minds, the recommendation we had received last Summer from his Excellency the Governour, in his Propovition to us, and in Obedience to that we willingly complied to come to Peaceable Terms which we no Sooner Entered on but our Enemies Takeing that opperlunity Treacherously Massacred our brethren as we have Told you before, and therefore we have no reasons to blame any one but you

Brothers

The alliance between you and us has been always duly kept by our Forefathers and us but however our Forefathers have made some Miss Steps in their behaviour towards the Virginia English Notwithstanding our Forefathers have always Observed and kept the directions of this Governm.t and when they Waged Warr with the Virginians they have at the request of this Governm.t Surrendered the English Prisoners up to them and that at Two Severall Times.

Brothers

We have not only Shown how Faithfull we have been to this Governm.t in delivering up the English Prisoners whom we Took at Virginia but even a Prisoner who was Taken at New England by the French Indians, and brought to Canada who was given to us in the room of one of our men who had been killed, and whom we have at the request of this Governm.t delivered up, and therefore brothers Since we have always been so Faithfull to you and that in regard for any thing that we Know to the contrary but Some of our men may now be alive and among those Virginia Indians with whom we Warred last, therefore we Pray that our Governour may forthwith write to the Governour of Virginia, that he may Endeavour to deliver up

Those men of ours that are Prisoners among his Indians in the Same manner as our Forefathers have done to the English; and we Shall never be at rest until that is performed and therefore we desire that we may th. w. all speed have an answer to this our request. for we Should not make this Demand had the Virginia Indians warred th. w. us in an honourable Manner. but on the Contrary they under Colour of making a Peace Murdered our brethren Treacherously, and took our men Prisoners, whom If they deliver up it will be a Means to bring us and them to a good Understanding

Brothers

We Intreat you to Loose no Time in dispatching this our request to the Governour of Virginia that we may have return of his answer in Such time as we Shall Judge reasonable to Expect to Otherwise a delay in this affair will Prove of bad Consequence

Albany the 21: July 1729

Present
Lynd Tchuyler
Roger Bleecker
Joh: Groesbeck
Frankis Cuyler
Jacob Cuyler
Rich. Bleecker
Jer. Roseboom

Answer To the Two Indian Messengers who were Sent from the Sachims of the Oneyders. Viz

Brothers

The great Misfortune you Inform us of that you had in Looseing So many Warring men, gives us abundance of Concern, and this we Shall make appear to you by Sending Some of the Gentlemen of this board to your Castle within a Short Time to Condole the death of those Warriers you have So unhappily lost

But Brothers we Stand Surprised Concerning the bad opinion you harbour of us, that you think we have had a hand in the Misfortune which has happened you, and we wonder who Should have given you Such an Erroneous Character of us, that we Should be

Instrament

Instrumentall in the Murdering of our brethren, in regard
that you, your Selves have Just now Confessed that your
Forefathers and ours have always lived amicably together
and wee on our Parts have Constantly been Fair and upright
in our Deportment towards you and your brethren; And
therefore wee Desire that upon Arrivall at your Castle you will
Acquaint the Sachims from us, that the great Loss you have
Sustained of having so many warring men Cutt off Affords us
an Inexpressable Concern, And therefore wee hope that you will
Wipe off all Such groundless Opinions of us and utterly Expell
them from your hearts, for wee do Assure you that wee are
Entirely Innocent in this your allegation against us

And as to what you desire that wee Should
Write to Our Governour, Wee Promise you that ye first
Opportunity wee Shall send down your whole Proposition
to him, and wee Doubt not but he will Forthwith Perform
your requests in writeing to the Governour of Virginia; and
as Soon as wee receive his Excellencys Answer, you may
Depend upon it that wee Shall Forward an Express accord-
ingly to you

Albany the 25th July 1729

May it Please your Excellcy.

I Received your Excy. last a Propovition,
from the Sachims of the Cayders. and our Answer thereto
whereby your Excy. may Perceive by their unhappy and well
avenginereed Warr with a Considerable Loss they have
Sustained; and in regard that they Streanuously requests
of your Excy. that ye will be Pleased to write to the Governour
of Virginia to Order that he may with all Speed deliver up
to them Such of their men as his Indians in that war have
taken Prisoners - wherefore wee Shall Patiently waite for
your Excellencys Answer, that wee may thereby be able to
Perform our Promise in our answering them
and Likewise your Excy. may Perceive in our said Answ.

Instrumentall in the Murdering of our brethren, in regard
that you, your Velors have Just now Confessed that your —
Forefathers and ours have always lived amicably together
and wee on our Parts have Constantly been Fair and upright
in our Deportment towards you and your brethren; and
therefore wee Desire that upon Arrivall at your Castle you will
Acquaint the Cachimes from us, that the great Loss you have —
Sustained of having so many warring men Cutt off Affords us
an Inexpressable Concern; And therefore wee hope that you will
Wipe off all Such groundless Opinions of us and utterly Expell
them from your hearts, for wee do Assure you that wee are —
Entirely Innocent in this your allegation against us —

And as to what you desire that wee Should —
Write to Our Governour, Wee Promise you that ye first —
Opportunity wee Shall send down your whole Proposition
to him, and wee Doubt not but he will Forthwith Perform
your request in writeing to the Governour of Virginia; and
as Soon as wee receive his Excellencys Answer, you may —
Depend upon it that wee Shall Forward an Express accord-
ingly to you —

Albany the 25.th July 1729

May it Please your Excellcy.

I Inclosed your Excy. have a Propovition,
from the Cachimes of the Onoydes, and our Answer thereto —
whereby your Excy. may Perceive by their unhappy as well
as unfortunate War what a Considerable Loss they have —
Sustained; and in regard that they Streanuously request
of your Excy. that you'd be Pleased to write to the Governour
of Virginia to Order that he may with all Speed deliver up —
to them Such of their men as his Indians in that war have
Taken Prisoners — wherefore we Shall Patiently waite for
your Excellencys Answer, that we may thereby be able to —
Perform our Promise in our answering them —
and Likewise your Excy. may Perceive in our said Answ.

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Answer that we have Promised to Send up Two of the Gentlemen of this board to Condole the death of their Warriers, but on this head we Shall waite your Excellencys Directions; which is all that at Present Offers to

Albany 9mo Sept: 1729.

May it Please your Excy

Herewith your Excy. has Copy of our Last to wch we refer, for want of an answer to which, and your Excys directions thereto has hitherto Prevented us of Performing our promise to the Indians in Sending up Two Proper Persons to Condole their Misfortune, Endeavour to Obtain a Letter from your Excy to the Gover nour of Virginia Requesting of him to deliver up to them Such of their men as they have taken Prisoners in that Warr, all which your Excy may more Especially Perceive, by Perusing their Proposition to us, And our Answer thereto, (which went inclosed in our last.) Therefore we are of Opinion that this is an affair of Such Importance, Especially when we So assuredly promised to Perform their requests, that it will not only be a reflection on us but for the Future Frustrate our having any dependance on that Nation

But we Thinking it absolutely necessary to Send up Proper Persons to Condole their misfortune, We do therefore design to dispatch Two of the Gentlemen of this board Encompanied by Lawrence Claesen the Interpreter, to go up to their Castle Conformable to our Promise which is the needfull at Present from

Yr
Mess Johannes Roseboom
& Lawrence Claesen

Ditto Date

I being the resolution of the board of Comm. of the Indian affairs, That two proper Persons be Sent up to the Oneyder Castle to Condole the Misfortune they Sustained by their last Warr, You are therfore in the name of the Said Comm. hereby desired to Come down to us to be here on Wednesday the third Instant at Two of the Clock in the afternoon in Order to Counsel Further of this affair which is the needfull from

Look outt and see if they Can find any of ye Southern Indians there the reason of our So Doing is because our time of hunting Draws nigh, and our people being fearfull, and if they find the Coastt Clear they may ye Better hunt with Courage.

About two months agoe the Southern Indians Killed and Took nine of the Shawaners Living on a Branch of potomack near the Greatt Mountains; the which Impute to ther own faults for Setling So near their Enemies.

I would my Self Go to warr had I butt fourty men att my Command butt our number is So Small wee are nott Capable of makeing any such attack; if I Should Call our young men together on such an ocation They have Several Excuses, one wanting shoes, another powder & Lead; and Tell them to huntt and provide for ye same as fastt as they Gett any thing away itt Goes for Rum, Such Is the folly of our People.

So much for ye p^{s}sentt. In time p^{r}haps I may have More to Say

CIVILITY.

Truely Interpreted ℔ Edm^{d} Cartlidge.

Since this was Deleivered to mee Tyoolhousie with two others yesterday Came home and Brings no news of any Southern Indians aboutt potomack. EDM^{D} CARTLIDGE.

Indorsed.—"Capt Civilitys Letter to the Govr."

Direction.

"To The Honorable
"Patrick Gordon, Esq.,
"Govern^{r}
"of Pensilvania,
"these."

Govr Gordon to Shekallamy, &c. 1729.

Patrick Gordon, Esq., Lt Governour of the Province of Pensilvania and Counties of New castle, Kent and Sussex upon Delaware.

To my good friends Shekallamy and Kalaryonyacha at Shamokin.

You are very Sensible of our Love and our Care for all the good Indians our Brethren that live amongst us or near us. 'Tis this Love that has fill'd our hearts with Grief for the Loss that has befalen them. Our Souls are afflicted for the Loss of our dear good friend Carundawana and of all our other brethren of the five Nations. We loved Carundawana as our own Brother. When I, the Governor first heard of his loss I Sent a Letter immediately to the Indians of Conestogoe to lett them know, that if they would send and See if he was yet alive, and could be redeem'd I would pay his Ransome. We send a Stroud to cover Shekallamy's son.

As soon as you see & hear this Lett^{r} we desire you our good fr^{ds}

to goe directly to the five Nations, with the ten Strowds herewith delvd to you and presenting them to the Chiefs in the name of John Penn, who was born in this Countrey, to his father their Brothr W P when he was last here, and also in my name tell them that we mourn in the deepest of our hearts for their Loss, and that we send these Strowds to cover their Dead. We grieve when they lose any of their People; we would have their numbers encrease that they may be a great People, and we mourn when they are lessen'd or when they destroy themselves by War.

We are much troubled that they went to fight the Indians that were in friendship with the English and were trading wth them. the English would not hurt the five Nations if they knew them, but they thought them Enemies because they Came to fight agst their frds. all the English are one People and all their frds should be one People. We grieve for this mistake and unhappy Loss.

Tell them we expect John Penn over here next Spring and he will desire to treat with them. When he comes we shall send to them. We have wished to speak with them since Connessoora, Pannewhaannegah and their Comp were here about 3 years since. When John Penn Speaks with them We shall then all open our breasts, every one will speak his mind freely, the Chain will be brightened & our friendship and brotherhood will be established on a foundation of Peace that will endure for ever.

In the mean time we desire them as our Brethren that they would not hearken to ye Reports or Speeches of any angry people whose hearts are not good. Our hearts are clean as the purest fountains of water or as the Suns beams, we have nothing in them but Love towds our brethren.

These things I desire you to say to our friends and brethren the Chiefs of the 5 Nations as soon as you possibly can gett thither, and lett them further know that as we are kind to all their People when we see them, so we desire them to be kind to our people whereever they meet with them, whether on Susquehannah, Potowmack or Allegheny or in any oyr place, for Brethren should in all places be kind to each other.

I heartely wish you well and shall wait yor answr who am

Yr very Lov. frd.

Philada 18 Aug. 1729.

Indorsed.—"Govr Gordon's Lettr to Shekalamy, &c. at Shamokin with a Present.

Admiralty to Governor on Passes, 1729.

Admiralty Office, 12 Sepr. 1729.

Sir:

Herewith you will receive according to your desire, a Box contain-

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Answer that we have promised to Send up Two of the Gentlemen of their board to Condole the death of their Warriors, but on this head we Shall waite your Excellencys Directions; which is all that at Present Offers to

Albany 9mo Sept: 1729

May it Please your Excy

Herewith your Excy. has Copy of our Last to wch we refer, for wants of an answer to which, and your Excys directions thereto has hitherto Prevented us of Performing our promise to the Indians in Sending up Two Proper Persons to Condole their Misfortune, Likewise to Obtain a Letter from your Excy to the Gover nour of Virginia, Requesting of him to deliver up to them Such of their men as they have taken Prisoners in that Warr all which your Excy may more Expressly Perceive, by Perusing their Proposition to us, and our Answer thereto, (which went inclosed in our Last.) Therefore we are of Opinion that this is an affair of Such Importance, Especially when we So assuredly promised to Perform their requests, that it will not only be a reflection on us but for the future Frustrate our having any dependance on that Nation

But we thinking it absolutely necessary to Send up Proper Persons to Condole their misfortune, We do therefore design to dispatch Two of the Gentlemen of this board Incompanied by Lawrence Claeven the Interpreter, to go up to their Castle Conformable to our Promise which is the needfull at present from

Albany Dito Date

Mess[rs] Johannes Roseboom
Lawrence Claeven

Being the resolution of the board of Comm[rs] of the Indian affairs, That two proper Persons be Sent up to the Oneyder Castle to Condole the Misfortune they Sustained by their Last Warr, You are therefore in the name of the Said Comm[rs] hereby desired to Come down to Albany to be here on Wednesday the third Instant at Two of the Clock in the afternoon in Order to Consult Further of this affair which is the needfull from

Albany the 4th of Septem: 1729

Instructions for Johannes Roseboom, Nicholas Bleecker Esqrs two of the Comm.rs for Indian Affairs and Laurence Claessen Interpreter for the said Indians

Whereas by Proposition made unto us the Comm.rs of Indian affairs by the Sachims of the Oneyder bearing date the 21st of July Last Setting forth the great Loss the said Nation have Sustained by an Unhappy War w.th the Virginia Indians whereby they have Lost a considerable number of their Warring men in so much that they deem themselves a Nation Utterly Ruined

And Whereas we the said Board of Comm.rs have in our Answering the said Sachim's Proposition thought it highly necessary for the good of our Country, and for continuing that good understanding, that time out of minds has been between the Indians and Christians of this Province, promised them in the first place to send up Two of the Gentlemen from this board to condole their great Misfortune

And in the second place in our said Answer have promised the said Sachims to signifie to his Excy our Governour that he might write to the Governour of Virginia requesting of him to deliver up to the said Oneyda Indians such of theirs as their men have taken Prisoners in that Warr

For performance of which several promises you the said Johannes Roseboom & Nicholas Bleecker are directed by the aforesaid Laurence Claessen are to take your departure from Renee on Saturday the 6th day of this Instant and to repair with all Convenient speed to the Oneyda Indians Castle and at your Arrival there in the name of the Governm.t to condole their Losses in such deplorable Manner as if we were all present, and to Deliver unto them such Necessaries as we now send to you Signifying to the said Indians that we send the same by way of wiping off that grief and Sorrow which may perhaps now lye at their hearts occasioned by their late unhappy War and the Loss of their fighting men &c. were Massacred therein and that they may be assured, that we give them as much concern as if we had been Partakers thereof

And in respect of Obtaining an Answer from the Governour of Virginia you may assure them that

We

We at the Same Time they made their Proposition to us did dispatch the Same to our Governour; and we doubt not but he wrote to the Governour of Virginia accordingly for which Answer we daily waite Expectants and w.ch when Come to our hands Shall be Forwarded to them w.th all Expedition however in the mean time we recommend it to them to Comfort themselves and wipe off all Sorrow from their hearts

Albany the 13.th September 1729

Capt. Ogelvie

We have Endeavoured to get a Person to Send to repair your Chimney and Oven but finds it will Prove to Chargable Notwithstanding Shall it be of noe Effect you Shall not Expect to have the Same Paid by the Assembly so that we desire you'l Indeavour to get them repaired in the best manner you can and for the Charge Accruing Thereon we Shall Take Care to discharge it and Pay whomsoever you Employ therein Therefore desire you may get the necessarys ready and we Shall Send you a Trowell as Soon as Possible

Signed -

Present

Philip Livingston
Robt Banchet
Henry Holland
Peter Van Brugh
Johannes Cuyler
Abraham Cuyler
Philip Schuyler
Evert Van Schenelaer
Robt Wendell
Dyer Gerritse
Jan Janeringh.

At a Meeting of the Comm.rs of Indian Affairs in Albany the 20.th Septem.r 1729

Pursuant to an Order in his Excy. Governour Montgomeries Letter of the 8.th Inst.t directing us therein to Send Hend.k Wemp & Joseph van Size to the Sinnekes Country to work for them till next Spring

We have therefore Sent for the s.d Hendrick Wemp & Joseph van Size, who do appear here, and do Voluntarily Offer to go to work for the said Sinnekes Indians agreeable to his Excys Said Letter Until the 1.st of May next Inclusive And that they do not Aske or Expect any Satisfaction or Consideration for Such their Service from us the Comm.rs of Indian Affairs or from the Governm.t of this Province, Whereupon we have thought fitt to give the said Hendrick Wemp and Joseph van Size Instructions Accordingly

Instructions for Hendrick Wemp Joseph Van Slyke Smith and Armourer

In Obedience to his Excys Letter of the 8th Inst. directing us the Comrs. of Indian affairs to send you up to the Sinneke's Countre to work for them the said Sinneke Indians as Smith & Armourer untill next Spring — Therefore You the s.d Hendrick Wemp and Joseph Van Slyke are hereby directed forthwith to take your departure from hence and to repair to the Sinnekes Castle called Canasoda-dage and on your arrival there You are in the name of his said Excy. our Governour to demand from the said Sinneke Sachims or any Person or Persons whatsoever now there Residing, all the Smiths Utensills and Tools from such Person or Persons who now Shall or May have them in his or their Posision or Power which are belonging to the Publick, as also the Smiths Shop —

Wherefore all Persons Concerned are hereby Strictly Charged and Commanded to deliver the same and every Part there of unto you, as he or they will Answer the Contrary at his or their utmost Peril. and as Soon as you Shall have the said Tools Utensills and Shop in your Custody Care and Posession You are to work as Smith and Armourer respectively for the said Sinneke Indians — untill the First day of May next Inclusive, and not to Absent your Selves from the Said work untill the time Affixed as aforesaid be fully Expired Given under our hands in Albany this 20th day of September 1729 —

Present
Philip Livingston
Henry Holland
Johannes Cuyler
Abr. Cuyler
Jord. van Renselaer

At a Meeting of the Comrs. of Indian affairs in Albany the 23d Septemb. 1729

Whereas Quaqual hus/e the Oneyder Indian that was one of the Messengers of the late Misfortune that Nation have Sustained being returned from Canada with Two Other Indians, We have Acquainted them the Answer of our Governour in respect of the request they make from the Governour of Virginia which Answer is that his Excy our Governour has wrote very Prepingly to the Governour of Virginia that their Prisoners May be Sett at Liberty that he Expects an Answer Speedily to Answer they Shall have So Soon as come to our hands —

By Instructions of the Commissioners of Indian affs
Bearing date the 2d September 1729

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According to directions We did Sett out the 6th Instant (wth Lowrens Claessen Interpreter) by water, wth Two other hired men to attend us to the Oneyde castle to Condole the Loss of their warrior men, which they have Lost by their unhappy Warr wth the Virginia Indians — when we came at the Mohawks Land Fourteen of the Sachims of the Two castles went along with us to condole the great Misfortune of the Said Oneyde and Tuscarora Indians — The 17th Inst. We came in the Oneyde castle and were received with Joy, and they Told us that they were very glad to See us (their brothers) and that they had been very much afflicted, but their Hearts were now rejoyced when they did See their brothers

The 18th Instant we have in the name of the Government with the Sachims of the Mohawks castle condold the Oneydes and Tuscaroras Indians wch they have Lost in their Last Warr, wch we did according to Custom

We Told them that we did Plant a Tree wishing That the same might grow bigg Again and Desired they Might Live together in one castle wth their men who are scattered

We in the name of the Governm. did give them the Presents allowed us by the Comm. for that purpose

The Answer of the Said Oneyde & Tuscarora Indians (after we had Condoled their great Misfortune) was they heartily Thanked our Governm. for every article in the condolation made unto them

They Gave to our Governm. Some Wampum and Some Bearskins Said they were very glad that we had planted a Tree to grow up Again & Said also they would Endeavour to come to Live in one Castle Again who are now Scattered They made 2 young Sachims in our Presence Named, Thorachguenda and Otyadiecha in room of Two Sachims they Lost in the aforesd war of the Same names

They desired If we had any news for the future to acquaint them of it — which we Promised to do

Given under Our hands Albany 24th Septem. 1729

Signed — Johannes Roseboom
Nicolas Bleecker

May it Please your Excy

Albany the 27th Sepbr 1729

Your Excys most acceptable Favours of the 8th Instant we have received and Should have Answerd the Same Sooner but that we waited for return of the Two Gent from our board whom we Sent to Condole the Misfortune &c had befallen the Oneydes, who have Brought us Such answer as Your Excy here has Inclosed, by which your Excy may Observe that our Message had the good Effect Intended

In Obedience to your Excys Commands we have Conveied how to have the Oven and Chimney repaired at Oswego - and do Find that it would Prove So Expensive to Send up Workmen there (notwithstanding It's a Small Job) that we Could not Venture to Intermedle So farr but we have wrote to Captain Ogilvie desiring him to gett the Same repaired in the best Manner he can - Promiseing him in our Letter that we Should Endeavour to have what Charges Should Accrue thereon discharged and have - Sent him a Trowell for that Purpose

To Answer your Excy in respect of Sending up a Smith and Armourer to the Annehes Land we have in our Answer to a Proposition Made unt us on the 29th May last by Five of the Principall Sachims of that Nation, Sent at that present Time for the most Proper Person of a Smith and Armourer that we Could Light of (named Robert Sanvingh) and who in Presence of the Said Sachims Offerd to go upon Such Terms as no one Ever as yet have gone, viz.t That he would go for Nothing; but Notwithstanding that we had Agreed with the Said Sanvingh we have withdraun that and obeyed your Excys Commands by Sending up Hendricus Hemp and Joost Van Size whom your Excy Named for that Purpose - We remain &c

Patrick Gordon Esq. Lieut. Governour of the Province of Pensilvania & Counties of New Castle Kent and Sussex upon Delaware

To My good Friends Shekallamy & Peter alias Katatyonyacha at Shamokin

You are very Sensible of our great Care & affection for all the good Indians our brethren that Live amongst us or near us; It's this Love that has Filled our hearts with griefs for the Late loss that has befallen them. Our Souls are afflicted for the Loss of our dear good Friends Carundawana and Shekallamy's fine Son, and all our other Friends of the Five Nations. We Loved Carundawana as our own brother, when I the Governour first heard of his Loss I Sent a Letter Immediatly to the Indians of Canestogoe to Tell them I know that If they would Send and See if he was yet Alive and could be Redeemed, I would Pay his Ransome. We Send a Stroud to cover Shekallamy's Son.

As Soon as you See and hear this Letter; We desire you our good Friends to goe directly to the Five Nations w.th the Ten Strouds herewith delivered to you, and Presenting them to their Chiefs in the name of John Penn who was born in this Country to his Father William Penn their brother when he Was last Year, and also in my name, Tell them that we Mourn in the deepest of our Hearts for their Loss, and that we Send these Strouds to Cover their dead. We grieve when they Loose any of their People, we would have their Numbers Increase, that they May be a great People, and we Mourn when they are Lessen'd or when they Destroy themselves by War.

We are much Troubled that they went to Fight w.th Indians that were in Friendship with the English, and were Trading w.th them, The English would not hurt the Five Nations If they Knew them, but they thought them Enemies, because they Came to Fight Against their Friends, all the English are one People, and all their Friends Should be one People, we grieve for this Mistake and unhappy Loss.

Tell them we Expect John Penn over here next Spring, and he will desire to Treat with them, when he comes We Shall Send to them, We have wished to Speak with them Since Conn of soora Tannewhannegah and their Company were here About three years Since when John Penn Speaks with them We Shall then all Open our breasts, Every one will then Speak

His Mind fully, the Chain will be bright and our Friends
and brotherhood will be Establish'd on a Foundation of Peace that
shall Indure for ever

In the Mean time we desire them as our
brethren that they would not hearken to the Reports or Speeches of
any angry People whose hearts are not good our hearts are
as the Purest Fountains of Water, or as the Suns beams we
Nothing in them but Love towards our brethren

These things we desire you to Say to our
Friends and brethren the Chiefs of the Five Nations as Soon as you
Possibly can get thither — And Let them know that as we are
kind to all their People when we See them So we desire them to be
kind to our People wherever they Meet with them, whether on
Saquehannah or Patowmack or alleghany or in any other place
for brethren Should in all Places be kind to Each other

I heartily wish you well and Shall wait your
Answer Who am

Your Very Loving Friend

Philadelphia 18th aug.t 1729

P: Gordon

James Logan

Albany 13th October 1729

May It Please Your Excellency

Since our Last of 27th Ult.o the Inclosed
Letter from the Govern.r of Pensylvania has come thro' the Country
to the Oneyde Indians who Sent it to us in regard they were Uneasy
about it, not Knowing what it Ment — So that thinking it very
Necessary, We Shall Send Lawrance Claeven the Interpreter up to
them with the Originall Letter in Order to Expound it to them in their
Language, And to recommend to the Five Nations in General
to be at Eave and not to go to Warr, but waite untill Such time
as your Excellency Shall meet them here, We Should be very
glad If Means could be Found out to Keep our Indians and
Those of Virginia in Amity together, which If not Soon Effected
May Prove of of Fatal Conzequence We are with great respect &c

Albany the 25th October 1729

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Instructions for Lawrence Claesen

Whereas the Oneyde Indians have received a Letter from Patrick Gordon Esqr Lieut Governour of the Province of Pensilvania, bearing date at Philadelphia the 10th of august last and which Letter we have sent after Perusing to the said Oneyde Indians, a True Copy of which you likewise have with you, and in regard that the said Indians Sent the said Patrick Gordons Letter to us, in as much that they knew not what it Meant. Therefore You must go up Forthwith to the said Oneyde Indians, and Expound and Interpret the said Patrick Gordons Letter to them in their Language, which when done you must in the Name of this Government Recommend to the said Oneyde Indians and the Six Nations in general That they for the future be at Eave and not go to Warr to the Southward, For they Cagnot but remember That his Excellency our Governour has at all Times in his Publick Meetings with them advised them that they Should Live in Peace and Amity — So We desire and Intreat them not to go to Warr upon any account with Those Virginia Indians or any Others that are in Amity with the English, whereby they will Perform their Promises to Our Governour and Keep themselves a happy people

Present

Philip Livingston
Myndert Schuyler
Stephanus Groesbeck
Abraham Cuyler
Hamanus Wendell
Evert Wendell
Johannes Roseboom
Dirck Gerritse
Barent Sanders
Johannes Lansingh
Nicholas Bleecker

At a Meeting of the Commissioners of the Indian affairs in albany the 5th of December 1729

Ends December 1732

N 30

This day appeared before us Teawhonwaghwangchaqua an Oneyder Sachamaker who being Sent from the Oneyders makes the following Proposition Viz:

And in the name of that Nation gives hearty thanks to his Excy. that he had Sent a Proper Person to Expound the Letter they received from Patrick Gordon Esq. Lieut. Govern. of Pensilvania the Expounding of which was of Extraordinary Content to them And It has also been very Satisfactory to them that our Government has So heartily Condoled the Loss of their Warring men

But Brothers my chief Errand here is to Earnestly Enquire in the name of our Nation of our Brothers haveing Sent to his Excy. Our Governour that he might write to the Governour of Virginia to desire him to Surrender what men of ours that he had Taken Prisoners in our last Warr wth. his Indians, which requeste we Earnestly desired our Brothers to Perform Shortly after the Misfortune happened wch. is now long Since, and Some Likewise to be rightly Informed whether the Fault of our not haveing an answer Lyes on our Brothers or Our Governour, Or the Governour of Virginia

Brothers

We have Waited an answer wth. a great Deal of Impatience, and have according to your request kept our Brethren and been Instrumentale in keeping the Other Five Nations in Peace and Prevented them from

Goings

going out to fight but if we should not receive the satisfaction We required of our Brothers Speedily, we cannot Expect to keep our Nations Longer from Looking for satisfaction Another Way which Perhapps may Prove of bad Consequence

Present as on the other Side

The Answer of the Comm.rs to Kawhonwaga wangeraqua the Oneydes Sachamakers

Brothers

We are much Concerned that you are So Long without an answer to your satisfaction, from the Governour of Virginia, but we do Assure you that we are not in the Least Faulty in this affair, for we Lost not a Moments Time in Writeing to Him Exc.y our Governour, on that head And he Immediatly wrote to the Governour of Virginia desireing that if there was any of your men Taken Prisoners by his Indians they might be Sett at Liberty - and to Shew you how farr we are Concerned for your late unhappy Loss, Sir a of Our number have not Long Since waited on our Govern.r at New York, and Talked to him of your People who did then Assure us that he had wrote a second Letter to the Governour of Virginia to which if he did not receive an Answer in reasonable Time we begg'd he might write a third one but he desired us to Tell you, that you might depend on it as Soon as he received an Answer from that Governm.t he would Dispatch it to us which we Promise you Shall Loose no time in Forwarding it to you when Come to hand

4 June. The Commiss^{rs} inform the Govr that they have recd intelligence that the Garrison at Osswego grow Mutinous at not being relieved as they say in due time & threaten to desert from the said Garrison & that Three Men have deserted & gone to the French Fort at Cadaraqui.

28 June Several Sachems of Two Nations of far Indians come to fix a Trade at Albany to make a Treaty of Peace & Friendship with this Gov^{t} And say they were discouraged by the French, & several forbidding stories told them wch they find hitherto false.

The Commiss^{rs} receive them very friendly & give them Assurances of Protection & good usage in Trade & tell them that they will find they can buy at Albany more for One Bever than for 3 with the French —

Albany 21 July 1729. A Deputation from the Oneidas accquaint the Commiss^{rs} that their Nation is in the utmost Sorrow & Distress upon account of the Loss they have sustained by the Virginia Indians with whom they have had a Battle wch lasted Two days that the Virginia Indians were Two hundred Men to their hundred that on the Seccond Day their Enemies proposed to come to a Peace with them & they recollecting the Govr Admonition to them to make Peace with all their Enemies agreed to their Enemies Proposals wch they no sooner did, than the Virginia Indians fell upon & Massacred several of their People. by this they have sustained a Loss of 55 Men killed & wounded. They insist that our Govr shall write to the Govr of Virginia to get the releasement of the Prisoners wch his Indians have taken —

The Commiss^{rs} condole with them on this Misfortune & promise them to write the Govr their Request. The Commiss^{rs} resolved also to send two of their Board up to Oneida to perform the usual Ceremony of Condolance with that Nation on this occasion —

(P. 159.) Albany 14 Feb^{ry} 1729/30. Govr Montgomerie having received a Letter from Mr Gooch Govr of Virginia upon the Subject of the Oneidas Complaint on the other side the

Govr transmits the s^{d} Letter to the Commiss^{rs} who having sent a summons to the Oneidas 5 Deligates from their Nation appear to whom the Commiss^{rs} interpret Govr Gooch's Letter, wch is that it was not the Virginia Indians with whom they had the Battle but the Cattawbaws who are settled at the back of S. Carolina near 400 Miles from Virginia, And y^{t} he is informed the first Hostilities were committed by a party of the 6 Nations who fell upon a Town of the Cattawbaws in the Absence of their Warriers killed several Women & Children & took some Prisoners, were afterwards pursued & Destroyed by the Cattawbaw Warriors. That the Govr of Virginia will endeavour to recover their Prisoners & make a Peace between the Cattawbaws & the 6 Nations if the latter are disposed thereto.

The Oneida Deputies Answer, that they are well pleased with the Govr of Virginia's promise to recover their Prisoners but that as to the Matter of Peace they cannot give an ans^{r} without first consulting with the rest of the 6 Nations. —

18 April. Another Letter upon the Subject of the Oneida Prisoners comes from Govr Gooch & is sent to the Commiss^{rs} who impart such of it as they think necessary to some of the 6 Nations & propose to them that a Sachem of each Nation should go under the Conduct of Two Christians to Virginia to treat with the Cattawbaws about the release of s^{d} Prisoners. — The 11 May the Oneida Sachems come to Albany who reject the Above Proposal & insist the Govr of Virginia should bring the Cattabaws to Albany to treat with them & that he should recover their Prisoners from the Cattabaws. And they say unless this be done they will raise all the Force of the 6 Nations & their Allies & prosecute the War with the Cattabaws with the utmost Vigor, however they refer themselves to our Govr & will yet awhile await his proceedings. — The give a Belt to be sent to the Govr of Virginia upon these their Proposals wch if he wont comply with they insist may be sent back to them when they will take their own Measures. —

The Commiss^rs write Govr Montgomerie the Above Acc^t (p. 160) And altho they have endeavoured to convince our Indians that the Govr of Virginia is no ways concerned in this Affair but as being in the Cov^t Chain with the 6 Nations & that the Cattabaws are not under his Jurisdiction but that of S. Carolina. yet such say they is the Ignorance or Obstinacy of the Indians that they still insist the Govr of Virginia is the Person capable to settle this Affair for them & the Commiss^rs say they are affraid if it is not somehow compromized, it will be fatal to the out settlements of Virginia & all those Parts. —

Albany 21 Sepr 1730. Three Mohawk Sachems make the following Speech to the Commiss^rs

Bretheren

As we live under a Stong Covenant Chain being One Heart one Body & One head, we must accquaint you that the most part of our Lands upon the Mohawk River is sold to the Christians & our Hearts grieve us when we consider what small [Hull] pcell of Lands is remaining to us & finding by the Inticements of Christians that our Young Men give Ear to dispose yet of that small remainder, then we will be utterly distroyed & scattered among the French & others, & by means whereof the Cov^t Chain will be broken, We therefore humbly entreat his Excellency & this Board that for the future all Christians may be strictly forbid to entice any of our Indians to purchase any of our Lands & that his Excell^cy will be pleased to prevent all manner of Persons to produce any more of our Lands that remain unsold in order that we & our Children & Posterity may live there Qui't & peacable as Bretheren as we have done hitherto & keep the Cov^t Chain firm, whereupon we lay down 5 Bever Skins.[1]

[1] This scandalous & irregular Method of purchasing Lands from Young Indians by making them drunk or otherwise inposing on them has been formerly taken notice of in these Abstracts. The injustice the Indians have suffered with regard to their Lands, has contributed to drive Numbers to the French in Canada, & in general very much weakened the Attachment of our Indians to us. this hunger after Land seems very early to have taken rise in this Province, & is become now a kind of Epidemical Madness, every Body being eager to accumulate vast Tracts without having an intention or taking measures to settle or improve it, & Land-

No Answer is recorded to the Above, but there follows a Letter in wch the Commiss^rs^ transmitted the Govr a Copy of the above Speech & say that their request will certainly tend to the public Good & Tranquility.

(P. 161.) Albany 24 October 1730. The Commiss^rs^ accquaint the Mohawks that the Govr in Answer to their Message on the other side will take care that no more of their Lands shall be sold & will futher treat with them on that Head at his Meeting them here next Summer.

Laur. Claase the Interpreter having been sent to Onondaga to accquaint the 6 Nations that Govr Montgomerie had been hindered by several important Affairs of Gov^t^ from Meeting them at Albany this Summer but that he intended to meet them very early next Summer. The s^d^ Laurence Claasse informs the Commiss^rs^ that he had received an Account from an Indian, that Jean Coeur a French officer & Interpreter had come to the Sennecas accompanyed by some French Soldiers & pretended to them that he had been whipped & banished as a Malefactor from Canada, & as he had formerly been a Prisoner among them & his Life saved by them he deemed himself as one of their Bretheren & therefore was come to take shelter amongst them, & intreated them that in order to get his livelihood they would permit him to build a Trading House at Irondequat at the side of Cadaraqui Lake in the Middle Way between Osswego & Niagara, being the Pass of the Forreign Indians by wch the must pass & repass when they come to Albany or Oswego, & where the Senneca Indians repass when they come from their Bever hunting.[1]

jobbing here is as refind an Art as Stock jobbing in Change Alley. hence public Poverty in the midst of imaginary Wealth!

[1] how [much] strongly dos this exhibit the Industry & Political Artifice of the French, who not contented with their own Modern improvements in Policy rake up & put in practice the [policies] devices of 3 thousand years ago to compass their Views. far from approving all the inhuman, mean & infamous Methods they have taken to establish their present extensive Influence in these parts of the World, it is however to be wished that we had looked forwards as much as they have done & been as industrious to lay a foundation for our future Security & Commerce. but our Dutch Reptiles considered nothing but their present profit, & were animated by no Views to Posterity, wch is the genuine Character of true Dutchmen.

And further that a Nation of Indians called the Foxes had sent Two red Stone Axes to the Sennecas wch they had sent to the Govr of Canada who was at War with those Indians, And that tho the Sennecas had denied to our People at Oswego that any Message came with them, yet it has been since discovered that s^d^ Nation of Foxes had sent those red Axes as a token to the Sennecas to desire they might move from their Country & come & settle among the Sennecas & be united with them, but by the Address of the aforesaid Jean Coeur the Sennecas had been induced to send the said Axes to the Govr of Canada wch was in effect rejecting the request of the s^d^ Nation of Foxes. —

(P. 162.) Albany 23 Novr 1730. The Commiss^rs^ write a Letter to some Persons who were posted in the Sennecas Country, directing them to tell the Sennecas, that they are surprized they should send the Axes wch came from the Foxes to the Govr of Canada whereas they ought to have sent them to our Govr And that their refusing to let the Nation of Foxes incorporate with them is a very weak & impolitic proceeding. And that the Commiss^rs^ are surprized that after having had so many proofs of the Perfidy & Deciet of the French that the Sennecas should be influenced by their Lyes & those groundless Jealouses wherewith the French endeavour to inspire them [with] of us their Bretheren & by those means prevent that general Advantage to us & them wch would result from the s^d^ Union of the Foxes.

To tell the Sennecas that the Commiss^rs^ wonder they can swallow so improbable a Story as that of Jean Coeurs Banishment when he comes with a Command of Soldiers so very inconsistent with the Character he pretends to, & in the Gov^rs^ name to request them not to allow him to build any Trading House at Irondequat or elsewhere. for that after this manner the French have got all their Forts upon their Land built, by getting leave to build Trading Houses & then turning them into Forts.

26 Nov^{br} the Commiss^{rs} transmit to Govr Montgomerie Minutes of the Aforesaid Information & write him that they hear the French are going to build also at Crown Point, they represent the Dangerous Consequence that may be of to this Province & New England in case of a War, & hope that His Excell^{cy} will be pleased so to represent these Proceedings & Encroachments of the French to his Majesty that proper Methods may be taken to prevent such infractions of the Treaty. —

(N. B.) It was now upwards of Two years since Govr Montgomerie had given the 6 Nations a public Meeting at Albany. so long an intermission ever has been & will be (in my Opinion) a very culpable Neglect, & it certainly was so at this time, as the French were with the utmost Art & Industry courting the 6 Nations & carrying on very refind Intrigues to weaken our Influence over them, wch few Measures tend more to Strengthen than our Gov^{rs} Annually meeting them giving them some Presents with proper Exhortations, & hearing what they have to say &^{c} &^{c} As Govr Montgomerie was a Wise Man & an honest Govr I suppose he was distressed by thos Factions wch have always blasted the Welfare of this Province.

(P. 163.) Albany 8 Feb^{ry} 1730/31 By a Letter from the Commiss^{rs} to the Govr I find among other Acts of the French to prevent the Farr Indians trading with us, they raised a Report in their Country that the Plague & Small Pox (wch is full as dreadful to the Indians) raged at New York. the Commiss^{rs} propose that Persons shall have passes to go amongst the far Indians in order to contradict & convince them of the falshood of these Reports.

3 April 1731. Laur. Claasse is dispatched to the 6 Nations to acquaint them that the Govr proposes to meet them at Albany the 12 of next Month.

Albany 18 May 1731. Govr Montgomerie meets the Mohawks, the Cayouges, the Onondagas, the Sennekas & Tuscarora Indians the Oneidas not being arrived. The Govr in his Speech renews the Cov^{t} with them as the 6 Nations & also

in behalf of all his Majesties other Subjects in N. America he tells them they acted honestly & wisely when they denied Jean Coeur to make any Settlement on their Land, & says he expects they will suffer no person of any Nation whatsoever to reside amongst them unless they are Subjects of the King of Great Britain. "And since you have put your Lands under the protection of the King of Great Britain, I do in a particular manner require in my Masters Name that you will not suffer the French to build any Fort or Trading House on the side of the Lake (Cadaraqui) or any other part of your Lands."

20 May. The Sachems Answer his Excellencys Speech. They renew the Cov[t] Chain with this Gov[t] & all his Majesties Subjects in N. America. They earnestly desire that no Rum may be sold any where but at Albany & Oswego & not bro[t] into their Castles, they say it is impossible for them to resist it when it is to be sold amongst them, that it destroys Men, Women & Children & unfits them for every kind of Buisness. that if it was only sold at Oswego & Albany, they could fetch it but in small pcells & not be continually intoxicated with it as they are when its continually to be bo[t] at their Castles.

We are fully resolved not to let any other Settlements be made on the side of the Lake. *There stands a Trading House at Niagara w[ch] the French have treacherously built there, but the House at Oswego has been built by all our Consents.* The more Houses are (p. 164) built near us the more the [men] Liquor is bro[t] unto us w[ch] is the Occasion of all Mischief therefore we do not incline any more should be made.

the Gov[r] Answered that as to the carring Rum to sell at their Castles he had strictly prohibited it, & if they would tell him the Persons Names who bro[t] it there he would take Care they should be punished, & that he would do his utmost to prevent it for the future.

I find by the Commiss[rs] Letter to the Hon[ble] Rip van Dam Esq[r] Pres[t] of the Council [that] bearing date the 9 July 1731.

Present

Myndert Schuyler
Evert Bancker
Henry Van Renselaer
Rutger Bleecker
Evert Wendell
Stephanus Groesbeck
Johannes Roseboom
Harmanus Wendell
Nicholas Bleecker
Pyer Gerritse
Philip Schuyler
Jeremiah Renselaer
Dirck Ten Broeck
Joh.s Lansingh

At a Meeting of the Comm.rs of the Indian affairs in Albany the 29.th January 1729/30

The Secretary of the Indian Affairs having this day Produced a Commission from his Excy John Montgomerie Esq.r Captain General and Governour in Chief of the Provinces of N: York &c Whereby Philip Livingston, Myndert Schuyler, Henry Holland, Johannes Schuyler, Peter Van Brugh, Evert Bancker, Henry Van Renselaer, Rutger Bleecker, Evert Wendell, Stephanus Groesbeck, Johannes Roseboom, Abraham Cuyler, Harmanus Wendell, Nicholas Bleecker, Pyer Gerritse, Philip Schuyler, Jeremiah Van Renselaer, Dirck Ten Broeck Johannes Lansingh, and Barent Saunders, Are appointed Commissioners for the Indian Affairs at albany, and those whose names are Enterd in the Margent have Taken the Oaths appointed by Law and Likewise the Oath for the due Execuling of their Offices

Present

Ph. Livingston
Myndt. Schuyler
Peter Van Brugh
Rutger Bleecker
Evert Wendell
Pyer Gerritse
Abrahm Cuyler
Nicholas Bleecker
Harm. Wendell
Johs.s Roseboom
Johs.s Lansingh
Barent Saunders

At a Meeting of the Comm.rs of Indian Affairs in albany the 29.th of January 1729/30

The Speech of the Sachems of Cayadoges

Brethren

We Arrived here this day And are glad to meet you at this Place tho We suppose happens unexpectedly to you. Our Journey hitherto is tho great grief and Sorrow to acquaint you of the great Losses we have sustained in Our Castle

Brethren

Our Ancestors have always kept the Covenant Inviolable tho this Government The Reason

Reason of Entering into ye Covent was on Acct of our being Convinced of the Cheapness of goods afforded to us, and when any difference happend between the Five Nations and this Government, We have always been instumentall in the Accommodateing it, and Constantly obedient to all Commands layed on us by this Government —

Brethren,

We have told you before of our Redyness to this Government, & we do assure you that we always study to Continue so, and shall Perpetually do the utmost in our Power for defence of this Governm^t Against the French or any other Enemys that may Threaten it —

Brethren, We need not to Repeate our Fidelity to this Governm^t — but we Come to acquaint you that we have Lost Eight Sachems, who died Lately out of our Castle, and we do assure and Promise you that during Life, We shall behave our selves Ready to this Government — But we must acquaint you how at Severall Times we have requested of Former governours, not of one alone) that our Young Indians might have Powder Shott and such necessarys as might be helpfull to them to Provide for their Wives and Children — And Since we have been desired by all the Governrs we have Treated ye to make our application to them or the Governour for the Time being when we wanted any necessarys And at the same Time have been strictly Charged not to Robb or Steal but to apply as aforesaid, so we hope that we may have such Necessarys from this board as we Lye in need of or as they think Convenient to give us — For We do assure you that we are in a necessitous Condition, And thô we bring a few Skins they are but in Token of our Constant Fidelity in Preserving this Government from all such as may oppose it —

Presents won the foregoing Sd

The Answer of the Comm.rs of Indian affairs to the Sachims of the Cayouges at Albany the 29th Jan.y 1729/30

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Brethren

We Acquaint you that we are much Concern.d For the Loss of your deceased Sachims, and we are glad to hear you Continue so Steadfast and faithfull in your adherence to this Government; As to your necessitous Condition you acquaint us of = Affords us Equal Concern = Wherefore be doubt not but his Excy. Our Govern.r will always Retaliate and make Suitable Returns to your Nation for your Faithfull adherence to this Government, but in the mean Time, We give you in Powder, Lead, Flints, Knives &c.a for hunting, as you have Requested

We Take this Opportunity of = Condoleing the death of your Sachims deceased, and wipe = off your Tears, and bury them by these three blankets of = Strouds, not doubting but you have appointed wise and = Experienced men to Supply their room, who may have a good = regard to the good of their Country = We are Sensible of the = Constant Fidelity you bear for the Safety and Preservation = of this Province, and do Acknowledge the Same w.th Thanks

We Cannot Omitt Telling you that we are Informed that Some French from Canada are Come among you On account of Trade, whom we desire you'l not Suffer to = Reside among you, inasmuch that you are Sensible that = those People do at all Times, Amuse you w.th Salve and groun = dless Informations, which Cannot Portend good to you or the = Welfare of this Province, and give you and us Uneasiness

Present
Dh. Livingston
Steph.n Groesbeck
Rutger Bleecker
Evert Bancker
Hend.k Vanvelaer
Abraham Luyster
Jer.h V. Renselaer
John Roseboom
Nich.s Bleecker
Barent Saunders

At a Meeting of the Comm.rs of Indian affairs in Albany the 14th February 1729/30

The Comm.rs having sent a Message to the Sachims of Oneyde to send hither some of their Chiefs to whom should be Communicated the Contents of the Letter His Excy. Our Govern.r has received from the Govern.r of Virginia, Relating to the Prison.rs taken from them Last Summer, in obedience to which Message the said Sachims have sent hither five Delegates, to whom the Comm.rs said as Followes

Brethren

Sometime Last Summer you acquaint.d Us with the great Loss of Several of your Nation Killed and taken in a Warr with the Southern Indians at that Time, for which we were then and yet are very much concern.d, and Did directly According to your Desire, Write to Our Govern.r that he would be Pleased, to acquaint the Govern.r of Virginia with the Circumstances of what happened, which he did, and having recd the Govern.r of Virginia's answer thereto, is in substance as follows Viz.t

Virginia Octob.r 29th 1729

Sir

I was at First much Surprized to find So daring an Action Charged on the Virginia Indians, who are a Poor handfull of People of divers Nations, and at Constant Variance among themselves, and who I never could find to form so Considerable a Body, if all of them United, as that by which the Oneydes say they were attacked: But upon Enquiry I found, as indeed I did Imagine that the Virginia Indians had no hand in it, or any Knowledge of this Affair Complained of by the Oneydes; I am Informed that the Last Summer there happened an Action between some of the Six Nations, and the Catabaws, a Nation Four hundred miles distant from Virginia within the Limits of South Carolina And the Cause of it was as Followes

A

A Party of the Six Nations Come to a Town of the Cattabaws while the Young men were gone a hunting, They fell upon the old Men, the Women and the Children, and Killed a Considerable Number Carrying off Some Prisoners: but the Alarm haveing Reched the other Towns, they w.th all the Force they could muster up Pursued their Northern Enemies, Overtook & attacked them, And if they make a Faithfull Report, Killed a great many more than the Eneyder Own to your Comm.r and brought back w.th them Divers Prisoners —

I am desirous to Convince them, that tho.r Our Indians are altogether Innocent of the Charge of Killing their Warriers. Yet this Governm.t looking upon the Six Nations as Friends, will not be Wanting in doing of them all the good offices in our Power: And Your Excy. will be Pleased to Let them know that I am now dispatching a Messenger to the Cattabaws to Treat about the Redemption of their Prisoners at the Publick Expence And that I shall Endeavour to have them brought hither some time the next Spring, with Some of the Chief of the Cattabaws, and if your Indians are disposed to Enter into Terms of Accomodation w.th them, I shall be ready to do my best Endeavours for that Purpose If from your hands I receive the Articles they have to Propose

In the mean time I hope by your Interposition the Six Nations will not Seek for Reprisalls by Waylaying or Molesting the Cattabaws in their Journey hither or whilst they are under the Conduct of this Government, because Such an attempt would Render this Colony, and all the English Plantations for Ever after Suspected of Infidelity and Treachery amongst our Indian Neighbours —

I am Sure I can give them no better Proofs of The Friendships of this Governm.t than by the Measures I propose for the Recovery of their Warriers that are now Prisoners —

But whatever are the Sentiments of the Six Nations I shall Account my Self very happy, if by any Endeavours of mine, that Peace Quel may be restored & Preserved, w.ch your Excy. has so much at heart; Especially if you will be Perswaded of the Truth & respect w.th w.ch I am &c.a

William Gooch

To His Excy. Jn.o Montgomerie Esq.r &c.a

Triveut
upon the forego-
ing &c.

The Answer of the Sachims of Onoyde to the
Comm.rs of Indian Affairs Albany 15th Feb. 1729/

Brethren

We return you thanks for Explaining the
Governour of Virginias Letter to us, and we are much obliged
to him for his kind Interposition in Redemption of the Prisoners
And since we are but of Two Nations, We are at Present not able to
give an Answer till we have acquainted and Consulted the
Sachims of the six Nations in General; Then we shall Answer
the same. and we are much Rejoyced to hear that some of
our People who were Taken Prisoners are yet alive

We Desire that we may have Guys to bring
us to the upper Settlements, and that we may have our hatchets
Mended. and Likewise that we may have Provisions for
our Journey home

Albany the 6th March 1729/30

May it Please Your Excellency

We Received the 10th your Excys
Letter of the 15th January Last, as Likewise with Copy of Governour
Cooches, upon receipt of which We (with all speed) Dispatched
a Messenger to the Onoydes to desire them to send down some of
their Chiefs to whom Should be Communicated, the Contents of
said Letter — And they having sent hither Two Delegates
We Expounded the same to Them: Who in their Answer Thanks
Your Excys for your Care and Diligence in their Affairs, and
Acknowledge themselves much obliged to the Governour
of Virginia, for his Interposition in the Redemption of their
Prisoners, but in as much as they were but of Two Nations they

Are

To all People to Whom these Presents shall Come or may Concern We Karahkondie, Orighjadickha, Hanarisso, Kanaquatho, Sachims of Canajoharie of the three Race or Tribes, Named Bear, Wolfe, and Turtle of Native Indians of the Province of New York Send Greeting Know Ye that for Sundry good Causes and Considerations us Moveing and more Especially for and in Consideration of Five hundred Pounds in Strouds Petties, Shirts and other Merchandize to our Satisfaction ~~ ~~ ~~

Present
Upon the foregoing Letters

The Answer of the Sachims of Oneyde to the Comm.rs of Indian Affairs Albany 14th Feb.y 1729/30

Return you thanks for Explaining the Governour of Virginias Letter to us, and we are much obliged to him for his kind Interposition in Redemption of the Prisoners. And since we are but of Two Nations, We are at Present not able to give an Answer till we have acquainted and Consulted the Sachims of the six Nations in General; Then we shall Answer the same. and we are much Rejoyced to hear that Some of our People who were Taken Prisoners are yet alive.

Desire that we may have Slays to bring us to the upper Settlements, and that we may have our hatchets Mended. and Likewise that we may have Provisions for our Journey home.

Albany the 6th March 1729/30

May it Please Your Excellency

We Received the 10th. your Excys Letter of 14th January Last. as Likewise with Copy of Governour Gooch's, upon receipt of which, We (with all Speed) Dispatched a Messenger to the Oneydes, to desire them to send down Some of their Chiefs to whom Should be Communicated, the Contents of said Letter — and they having sent hither Five Deligates We Expounded the same to them. Who in their Answer Thanks Your Excys for your Care and Diligence in their Affair, and Acknowledge themselves much obliged to the Governour of Virginia, for his Interposition in the Redemption of their Prisoners, but in as much As they were but of Two Nations they

Are

We Unable to give a direct Answer. 'till they have Conviled the Six Nations in generall. and they are Exceedingly rejoyced to hear that their People who were Taken Prisoners are yet alive

We Shall take Care to advise your Excy. with their Answer, As Soon as they Come down — In relation to the Oven and Chimney at Oswego; We did upon Capt. Ogilvie's Complaint to Your Excy desire him to gett the Same repaired, and that we Should Pay the Charge; and Sent him a Trowell for that purpos as your Excy. may observe by our Letter of the 27th Septem: last — however Mr. Wendell Assures us, that he has Caused them to be repaired at his own Cost

We Cannot Omitt Acquainting Your Excys of an unhappy accident that happend to His Majties Fort here, on Tuesday night last, about nine a Clock, being a Fire on Several places, on the Stockadoes, and which in all Probability must have been done Designedly; but by Whom (notwithstanding our Strict Examination) We Cannot Learn; however thanks be to God it was Quickly Extinguish'd by the Assistance of the Inhabitants of the City. Having no More to add, We are with great Esteem —

Present
Ph. Livingston
Joseph Groesbeck
Rutger Bleecker
Harm. Wendell
Abr. Cuyler
Evert Banchar
Evert Wendell
Johannes Roseboom
Joh. Lansingh
Nicholas Bleecker
Dirck Ten Broeck

At a Meeting of the Commissrs for Indian Affrs in Albany the 15th April 1730

This board on receipt of a Letter from his Excy John Montgomerie Esqr Our Governour dated the 20th of March last, with Copy there Inclosed from William Gooch Esq. Governour of Virginia dated the 9th January last Past in relation to the Defeat of the Oneyde Indians, and the Prisoners Taken from them by the Cattabaw Indians, under the Governm. of South Carolina a Messenger has been Sent to Oneyde to desire them to Send Some of their Sachems hither, to Communicate unto

them

We Unable to give a direct Answer. 'till they have Convitted the Six Nations in generall. and they are Exceedingly rejoyced to hear that their People who were Taken Prisoners are yet alive

We Shall take Care to advise your Excy. with their Answer, As Soon as they Come down — In relation to the Oven and Chimney at Oswego, We did upon Capt. Ogilvie's Complaint to Your Excy. desire him to gett the same repaired, and that we Should Pay the Charge, and sent him a Towell for that purpose as your Excy. may observe by our Letter of the 27th Septem. last — however Mr. Wendell Assures us, that he has Caused them to be repaired at his own Cost

We Cannot Omitt Acquainting Your Excys of an unhappy accident that happend to His Majts Fort here, on Tuesday night last, about nine a Clock, being a Fire on Several places, on the Stock'd doors, and which in all Probability, must have been done Designedly; but by Whom (notwithstanding our Strict Examination) We cannot Learn; however thanks be to God it was Quickly Extinguish'd by the Assistance of the Inhabitants of the City. Having no More to add, We are with great Esteem —

Present
P. Livingston
Joseph Yeamans
Rutger Bleecker
Harm. Wendell
Abr. Cuyler
Evert Banker
Jacob Wendell
Johannes Groesbeeck
Joh. Lansingh
Nicholas Bleecker
Jacobus Van Brocck

At a Meeting of the Commissioners for Indian Affairs in Albany the 15th April 1730

This board on receipt of a Letter from his Excy. John Montgomerie Esqr. our Governour dated the 20th of March last, with Copy there Inclosed from William Gooch Esqr. Governour of Virginia dated the 9th January last Past in relation to the Defeat of the Oneyde Indians, and the Prisoners taken from them by the Catabaw Indians, under the Government of South Carolina a Messenger has been sent to Oneyde to desire them to send Some of their Sachems hither, to Communicate unto them

them the Contents of the said Letter — The said Messenger
Cayuga Interpr. relates that none of the Chief Sachims were at home
but gone on Hunting. Nevertheless Some of the Neighbouring
Indians of Cuscarora, one Oneyde and a Few Maquaas are
come hither on this Occasion. The Comm.rs considering that
it would be of fatal Consequence to Explain said Letter
unto the Indians, and Certain by the Effect of a Bloody War
between our Six Nations and the said Catabaw Indians —
and in the Passage of said Nations, who will Pursue their
Revenge, may Probably Fall in with the Christian Settlem.ts
and attack them, Have therefore maturely Considered what
would be most Proper to do in this Critical affair to avoid
the mischief which might befall the Christian Settlements —
on Occasion of this War — and the barbarous butcheryes of
these Savages on One another, while our Indians Impute
their late Defeat to the Christians as well as to the Southern
Indians — It is therefore resolved to Tell them in —
substance what follows — viz.t —

That according to our promise to the —
Oneydes. We desired our Governor to write to the Governour
of Virginia, in relation to the Prisoners Taken from them —
& to Inform our Governour, That he has Sent Messengers
to the Catabaw Indians, who are not Subject to that Govern.t
but Live under the Government of South Carolina Four —
hundred miles distant from the Frontiers of Virginia to
come hither to Treat with him about the Release of their
Captives, but came not according to his request. That he
had received Intelligence that Ten of their Prisoners were yet
alive, and that they would rather Stay where they are than
Return home, We could wish that Some of the Oneyde —
Sachims had come hither on this Occasion. We Expect them
here as Soon as they come from Hunting. We are perswaded
that the most Effectual Method to redeem their Prisoners, —
would be for them to Send one Sachim of Each Nation with two
Christians from hence to Virginia to Treat with the Catabaw
Indians there & release their Prisoners and Conclude a Lasting
Peace with these and other Southern Indians. We Shall by the
time the Oneyde Sachims can be here Endeavour to obtain leave
from our Governour for them to go thither with a Pass we are
Perswaded that the Governour of Virginia will Embrace all —

all opperturnitys of doing any friendly office in his power to serve the Six Nations; he affirms that none of the Indians in his Governm.t are Concernd in the war ag.st them, and do not Venture beyond their Inhabitants, Except a Nation Called the Nottoways, who are in Friendship w.th the Six Nations as they very well know; there was another Nation called the Saponies Tributary to Virginia, but on a Quarrel between them and the Tuscaroras, they departed from thence into South Carolina

The aforesaid Tuskarora and other Indian Messengers Seemd so Perfectly Satisfied w.th the Foregoing relation that they made no manner of Objection thereto- but were very thankfull to his Excellency our Governour and this board for their Negotiation in the affair of the Oneydes

Albany the 18.th April 1730

May it Please Your Excellency

We Received your Excellency's favours of the 20.th March last with Inclosure from Governour Gooch whereupon we dispatchd an Express to the Oneydes desiring they might send hither some of their Sachims, in order that we should Communicate to them the Contents of the Governour of Virginias Letter, who being this day returnd, have brought down some Tuskarora, one Oneyde and a few Naquaas Indians, in regard the Oneydes were gone a hunting to whom we disclosed such parts of said Letter as we were of Opinion were Conviutant with the Preservation and welfare of his Majesties Subjects, whom we doubt not but might be in danger should we have Explained the Full Contents of the aforesd Letter, which would have been motives to Exasperate their brutish Dispositions into some attempt that might Prove Fatal to our Christian Friends, as well as be a Meane to Lessen themselves, The Inclosed is Copy of our Treaty w.th the Messengers returnd, and as this is an affair of such new Circumstances, we have acted as Cautiously therein as Possibly we could, as will appear by our Minutes and hope Your Ex.cy will Approve thereof, Your Ex.cy will Please likewise to observe that in the aforementiond Treaty with the Indians

We

all opportunitys of doing any friendly office in his power to serve the Six Nations; he affirms that none of the Indians in his Governm.t are Concern'd in the war ag.st them, and do not venture beyond their Inhabitants, Except a Nation called the Nottoways, who are in friendship w.th the Six Nations as they very well know; there was another Nation called the Saponies Tributary to Virginia, but on a Quarrel between them and the Tuscaroras, they departed from thence into South Carolina

The aforesaid Tuskarora and other Indian Messengers Seemd to be perfectly satisfied w.th the foregoing relation that they made no manner of Objection thereto- but were very thankfull to his Excellency our Governour and this board for their Negotiation in the affairs of the Onedeve-

Albany the 18.th April 1730

May it Please Your Excellency

We Received your Excellency's favours of the 20.th March last with Inclosure from Governour Gooch whereupon we dispatched an Express to the Onydes desiring they might send hither some of their Sachims, in order that we should Communicate to them the Contents of the Governour of Virginias Letter, who being this day returnd, have brought down some Tuskarora, one Onyde and a few Maquaa Indians, in regard the Onydes were gone a hunting, to whom we disclosed such parts of said Letter as were of Opinion were Conviant with the Preservation and welfare of his Majesties Subjects, whom we doubt not but might be in danger should we have Expraind the full Contents of the aforesd Letter, which would have been motives to Exasperate their brutish Dispositions unto some attempt that might Prove Fatal to our Christian Friends, as well as be a Meanes to Lessen themselves, The Inclosed is Copy of our Treaty w.th the Messengers returnd, and as this is an affair of such nice Circumstances, we have acted as Cautiously therein as Possibly we could, as will appear by our Minutes and hope your Ex.cy will Approve there of, Your Ex.cy will Please likewise to observe that in the aforementiond Treaty with the Indians

We

We have adviced them to send one Sachim of Each Nation in Company with Two Christians to go from hence to Virginia in order to Treat about the redemption of their Prisoners, which we thought was the best Steps we could take to keep them in an Amicable Temper

By our Conferrence with these Messengers we cannot say that the Six Nations will Enter into those measures we have Proposed for Redemption of their Captives, but in Case they should and the Sachims come down for that Purpose, we shall still be unable to make it good, unless your Excy will Please to consider of a Method for defraying the Expence of such a long Voyage and hope your Excy will favour us with an answer in this affair that we may be Prepared for the Indians who we know not how Soon may come down — having no more to add — We are &c

At a meeting of the Commissioners for Indn. affairs in Albany the 11th May 1780

Present —
Philip Livingston
Mynder Schuyler
Rutger Bleecker
Stephanus Groesbeck
Abr. Cuyler
Harmanus Wendell
Nicholas Blacker
Jer. van Rensselaer
Benedict. D. Crenwelder
Evert Wendell —

Appeared at this board three Oneyde Sachims named Onnitsondie, Otteochwalkeve and Onoyachin: the Sagee. who came down Agreable to the request of this board on their treaty of the 15th Ult. with the Shurhoora and other Indian Messengers — to whom we Expounded the Govern. of Virginia's Letter and Laid before the said Messengers such a Method as we thought would Prove Effectual for Redemption of their Captives — and now this board having repeated the aforesaid Treaty Verbatim to these three Oneyde Sachims — they make Reply in the words Following viz.

Brother Colaer

With great concern we communicated unto you the great Loss of our Warriers at Virginia We thought that our Brethren here would have been good Mediators between us and those Indians, to reconcile that affair by redeeming our brethren & Sisters Captives, which we fear that this Affair will

Therefore

We have adoived them to send one Sachim of Each Nation in Company wth Two Christians to go from hence to Virginia — in order to Treat about the redemption of their Prisoners, which we thought was the best Steps we could take to keep them in an Amicable Temper —

By our Conferrence wth these Messengers we cannot say that the Six Nations will Enter into those measures we have Proposed for Redemption of their Captives, but in Case they should and the Sachims come down for that Purpose, we shall still be unable to make it good, unless your Excy. will Please to consider of a Method for defraying the Expence of such a long Voyage and hope your Excy. will favour us wth an answer in this affair that we may be Prepared for the Indians who we know not how soon may come down — having no more to add — We are &c

At a meeting of the Commissioners for Indn. affairs in Albany the 15 May 1730

Present —
Philip Livingston
Mynder Schuyler
Rutger Bleecker
Stephanus Groesbeck
Abr. Cuyler
Harmanus Wendell
Nicholas Blucher
Jer. Van Rensselaer
Hendrick V. Renselaer
Evert Wendell —

Appeard at this board three Oneyde Sachims named Onnitsondec. Otteochwalkeere and Onoyakin: the jagee. who came down Agreeable to the request of this board on their Treaty of the 15. Ult.o with — The Shickaroa and other Indian Messengers — to whom we Expounded the Govern.t of Virginia's Letter and Layed before the said Messengers such a — Method as we thought would Prove Effectual for — Redemption of their Captives — and now this board haveing repeated the aforesaid Treaty Verbatim) to these three Oneyde Sachims — they make Reply in the words Following viz.t

Brother Corlaer

With great Concern we — communicated unto you the great Loss of our Warriors at Virginia We thought that our Brethren here would have been good Mediators between us and those Indians, to reconcile that affair by redeeming our brethren who are Captives, while we fear that this affair will

Otherwise

Otherwise Create a great misunderstanding, inasmuch that we are a Nation who are not as yet Subdued or brought under — For if our request be not answerd - we shall raise what force we are able - and all our Allies who Live to the Southard of our Castles to Joyn th. w. us to revenge this base action

Brethren

You Proposed to us that one of Each of our Nations and Two brethren from hence Should go to Virginia to Contrive a method to redeem our Prisoners — We in the name of the Six Nations Reject that proposall & Offer while it has not been the practice, to meet any where to Treat about Publick Affairs or any matter of Moment at any place but at the City of Albany, which has been always the Seat of Treaty — and the Governour of Virginia has in his last Treaty th. w. us promised to meet us there when any Affair of Moment Should be transacted - Wherefore we Desire him to Send our Prisoners hither th. w. Messengers, Should he now So Soon have forgotten his last promise and Treaty - while he reminded us of Some Mischief Some of our People had done in his Government Some years ago - Wherefore we desire that this our proposal may be forthwith Forwarded to the Governour of Virginia that it may not be Delayed; for as much that we have kept all our Warriers at home, who wait the result of a Favourable Issue without Loss of Time, who Otherwise will go out in a body to Take revenge on those Indians who Detain their Prisoners - Wherefore We Lay down a belt of Wampum th. we desire may be Sent to the Gov.r of Virginia, to Send Messengers hither with our Prisoners — but if he cant Procure them, We begg said belt may be Sent back to us - and We Desire further by a String of Wampum that in case the said Governour cant redeem our Prisoners from the Indians So as to Send them hither, We begg him to Send us their Names in Writeing that we may know who is yet alive - and then the Indians who Detain them may Expect the Issue from the Six Nations and their Allies.

Brethren

I Shall Desist saying more on this head. Our Governour is master of us all to whom this must be Sent - and if he doth not approve of what we have said, We desire him to make his Objections.

The Answer of the Comm.rs to the Three Oneyde Sachims

Brethren

By your Speech You Reject our proposalls to redeem your People who are Prisoners among the Indians at South Carolina, which you by mistake Take for Virginia.

We Shall forthwith Acquaint our Governour &c. what you have Said, and at the same Time desire him to forward your Request to the Governour of Virginia, with your belt and String of Wampum. We are very well assured that he has already done & Continues to do all the good Offices in his Power for the redemption of your people, or any other Affair wherein he Can Serve you - and we know that he has a great Esteem for the Six Nations as long as they behave themselves Peaceable towards his Majestys Subjects

We are amaz'd that you seem to Impute a neglect in us to write Concerning the redemption of your Prisoners unto Our Govern.r and the Govern.r of Virginia, whom we are fully Convinced have done all in their Power to Serve you, and that after all our Endeavours to obtain a Redemption of your Captives it has had no Success as you desire and Expect, you Seem to Lay the blame on us, of which Our Governour the Governour of Virginia and we are Clear

And we are Certain that your People are not detaind by Indians who are under the Government of Virginia, but by those who Live in South Carolina

Present

Dan.l Livingston
Evert Wendell
Harm.s Hendrick
Stephanus Groesbeeck
Henr.k Van Rensselaer
Direck van Broeck
Peyter Gerritse

At a meeting of the Comm.rs for Indian affairs in Albany the 13.th May 1730

Upon Information of Jeremiah Van Rensselaer Sun.r Son of Hendrick Van Rensselaer that three of the river Indians had Disturbed the said Hendrick Van Rensselaer in the Peaceable Possession that he ought to have in a tract of Land lying near Claverack and had Committed Several Irregularities in driveing the said Rensselaers Cattle off his Land and threatning him and his Son in a Very Insulting manner

Wherefore this board having sent for the Sachims of the said river Indians and acquainted them of the Facts charged ag.t the aforesd three Indians and desired them to send for those three Indians, that they might appear with the Sachims before this board, to Shew what Reasons they had for behaveing themselves in ~~the~~ such an ~~unprovoked~~ Irregular

Irregular manner, Whereupon the Sachims Sent for those three Indians, and this day the following Sachims Appeard Viz.t Ampamel, Wampachee, Nahacanel, Waukan=aghlanch, Mogh & Moghkeel, Cagh Wapeck, Papoondel, Shuvenionwand brought one of them who Says that the other Two are gone a hunting, and upon Examining this Indian what the reasons were that moved them to behave in Such an Invel=ing manner, he acknowledges the Fact but Says he was Guided thereto by Instigation of an old Indian Squaw, who Told him that it was his Land, and do's promise together with the Sachims, that they Shall never attempt to molest or Trouble the said Hendrick Van Renselaer for the Future in the Possession and Peaceable Enjoyment of his Said Land and that they will forbid the other Indians who are now at home that they Shall Likewise Desist to Trouble or Molest the said Hendrick Van Renselaer or his Tenants in the aforesd. Lands

Albany the 19th. May 1730

May It please Your Excy.

Since our Last of the 18th. Instt. three Oneyde Sachims are come hither, as we did Expect, who have spoke to us in the manner Your Excy. has in the Inclosed Minutes, and by which Shealy, Your Excy. may Observe, that it is mistical to Form a Judgement what the Effect of these Savages Tempers may be in the End; - In our answer to these Sachims, we have Assured them (as we have reason to believe) That the Governour of Virginia has not in the Least been Faulty in this Affair, but however We are much afraid, it's all to no Purpose, In as much That Reasoning with Such brutish dispositions has Seldom or never the Intended Effect - We Send your Excy. the belt and String of Wampum, which Your Excy. will be Pleased to Transmitt to the Governour of Virginia, agreable to their desire, as to their other Requests from Governour Gooch we Entirely Leave that to Your Excys Prudent Management - We Take Leave to Acquaint Your Excy. That Mr. Harmanus Wendell having made Compt. to this Board, that Severall Indians at the Small Carrying Place, have robbed, his Battoes Laden with provisions for the use of the Garrison at Oswego, and taken Pork, Rum and other

ther things from his People, and Likewise threatned them in such a Dangerous manner, that they decline to go again in the Service of said Wendell, whereupon we have Examined some Persons, who are Lately come from thence, and do Confirm the Truth of M^r. Wendells Complaint — Therefore in behalfe of said M^r. Wendell, and for the better Care of haveing the Garrison duly Furnished wth. provisions — We Shall Send Lawrence to the aforesaid Indians, in order that he Enquire into the Circumstances of this Affair. and hope your Excy. will approve of our So doing - who are - with due respect — &c

P S

Your Excy will Please to Note to the Govern^r. of Virginia That upon Non performance of the request of the Oneyde Indians, that he Please to return their belt and String of Wampum, because It's a Custom they have among them to Expect their Tokens again, In case they don't Obtain their request —

Present -
Stephanus Groesbeck
Rutger Bleecker
Abraham Cuyler
Nicholas Bleecker
Harmanus Wendell
Jacob Gerritse
Evert Wendell
Dirck Ten Broeck

At a meeting of the Comm^rs. for Indian Affairs in Albany the 23^d May 1730

This Board having maturely Considered the Circumstances of M^r. Harmanus Wendells Complaint Against the Irregular behaviour of Some Indians at the Small Carrying place, and Weighing the Consequences that may dayly Ensue to the Prejudice of the said Wendell, and other his Majties Subjects, and the Prevention of haveing his Majties Garrison Furnished wth. provisions, in the manner it Ought to be —

Therefore It is ~~the generall~~ Concluded ~~of this board~~ to Send Lawrence Claesen the Interpreter to the said Indians to Treat wth. them on the head - and do give him the Following Instructions for that Ende

Present
Joh.s Cuyler
Ab. Cuyler
H. Groesbeck
Nicholas Beeker
Evert Wendal
John Schuyler

At a meeting of the Comm.rs of Indian Affairs in Albany the 17.th June 1730

Lourence Clausen being returnd from Onondago Pursuant to his Instructions of 23.d Instno. Do's acquaint this board that he has Treated w.th the Sachims there agreable to his Instructions to know their reasons for Abuseing and Robbing the Boates Laden w.th provisions for the use of his majesties Garrison at Oswego which said Sachims by a token of seven hands of Wampum do Assure us that notwithstanding sneu ant Say ou there has been some misbehaviour in some of their Brethren yet they do earnestly request that we may Excuse this fault in as much that nothing of the Like nature shall Cause any misunderstanding for the future betwen them & us in regard that they will Take Care to keep their People in a Dissipline for Time to Come

Albany the 18.th June 1730

May it pleave your Excellency

The Inclosed from Oswego of 9.th Instant brings the malancholly news of Death of Jacob Brower one of our Traders, who going there has been barbarously Murdered at the Falls by an Indian of Onondago Named Kindiacho, w.ch Inhuman action affords us so much concern that we are much at a stand how to Act in the Affair. However we are of Opinion that the Indians will Come down of their own accord to apply themselves to us on this Malancholly head, which We Should much rather have than that we Should be Obliged to Send for them It is a main Article in the Covenant Constantly renewed by the Six Nations with the Governours of this Colony that whensoever they should commit any Mischief that then they were bound to Come here to make Satisfaction for Such breaches as they had made in their Covenant

We are at a Loss how to act for the better in this Critical Assair unless we are assisted by Instructions from your Excellency, and that as Soon as it Shall Please your Excellency to favour us therewith - We Enclose the Minutes of our Proceedings Since our Last of 19th Ult.o for Your Excys Perusall - And are with great Esteem and Respect &c

At a Meeting of the Commrs. for Indian Affairs in Albany the 24th June 1730.

Present
Ph: Livingston
Myndert Schuyler
Rutger Bleecker
Ab: Cuyler
Evert Bleecker
Harmanus Wendell
Meyer Gerritse
Johannes Lansingh
Nicholas Bleecker
Barent Saunders
Direck Ten Broeck

That Mankan one of the sachims of the river Indians Indians being Sent Last year from this board to a farr Nations of Indians Called the Yonondiges to Treat w.th them according to Instructions from us the said Mankan being returne Comes by a Token of a Few Skins and a bell of wampum from the abres.d Nation to acquaint us that the said Nation do request to renew their Covenant with us & make it firm & good as heretofore that the path between them & us is open and Clear therefore they are willing and ready to continue the same good understanding that hither to has been betwe them and us -

But he relates that there is a generall complaint among the far Indians that when any of them are Inclind to come & Trade w.th their brethren the Christians at Oswego they are discouraged by bad Treatment that Severall of them have met with & which this Mess.r himselfe was an eye witness to wit that there Lie People in the Lake who make it there business to attack the Indians Passing that way & by Force take away their Bever & other goods & Imbezle them so that they gett no farther Acct of them, and therefore the farr Indians in Generall will decline Comeing there to Trade for the future unless there be a Stop Put to this unreasonable usage - They likewise desire to Smoake w.th this

board

Board out of a Pipe sent from the S.d Nations to Smoake in Friendship w.th us & to Continue a Lasting Peace & good understanding betweem us & do thereby Signifie if they desire their young People who Travell to & fro to trade w.th the Christians may be better treated then Formerly

NB Sold at Publick Ven.e Due the above Skins viz.t

14 & D.r Deer Skins	a 2/10	£1.19.8
3 & bever	a 6/5	19 3
		£2.18.11

At a Meeting of the Comm.rs for Indian Affairs in Albany the 1.st July 1730 Present

Myndert Schuyler
Evert Bancker
Rutger Bleecker
Johannes Schuyler
Hendrick V. Rensselaer
Stephanus Groesbeck
Jer.e Van Rensselaer
Johannes Cuyler
Abraham Cuyler
Pieter Gerritse
Barent Vanderen
Evert Wendell
Nicholas Bleecker
Dirck Jer.e Broeck

Some of the Sachims of the Onondagoes and Mohawks Indians being come hither to Condole the Death of Jacob Brower who was unhappily Murderd by Kindiacho an Indian of Onondago; Do Offer themselves in the following Submissive manner to this board, in order to Repair the Loss of their brother deceased in the best manner that they are able

Brethren We are come hither to make Attonement for the unhappy Loss of our brother Jacob Brower in as ample a Manner as we are able And Desire your favourable Audience to what we have to Say Our Forefathers have Constantly kept a good Understanding w.th their brethren the Christians but there has of Late happen.d Casualties that occasion.d a Misunderstanding between us which affords us no Small Concern

Brethren as we have told you our Errand is to Salve this Melancholly action, and to Treat of this matter from a Long Standing, It is true there was a Murder

Committed

committed at Claverack by Two Onondago Indians. and one of the aggressors was hangd but the Other made his Escape which we Take to be Satisfaction for that Murder

Brethren We Continue to Sum up the misunderstandings that hav happend between us. There was a Murder committed here in albany by one of your Christians upon a Mohawke Indian, whb was Deliverd up to our Mercy, and We were Inform'd that he was Condemnd to die for that Fact Thereupon we Forgave the Murderer, for that we thought if one Should Suffer for the Other, it might make a breach in our Covenant — We must Further remind you that one of your Christians committed a Murder in the Sinnekes Country on one of the Chiefest Sachims of that Nation, upon which our Principall fighting young men, would have Taken Revenge for that blood, but our Sachims having better Counsell together on that head, and withheld them from that attempt, they in a body of the Five Nations Tenderd the Murderer up to our brethren in albany to the Superior Powers that they might Do with him as they thought Proper, by whom he was Tryed and Condemnd to die, and then Delivered to us again — Then we Considering farther That if we Took Life for Life, it would make us appear like men out of our Natural reason, and more Like drunken men, and Occasion a breach in our Covenant. the Issue of which might Prove a War between us, So we Surrendered the Criminall wholely up to the Christians who Pardond him

We Shall Continue to remind you that one of our brethren an Onondago Indian was rodd over by your People upon the high way between albany and Schinectady, of which he died but there was no Notice Taken of it — We have now done to Sum up the many murders and unhappy Accidents that have happend between you and us, but Still we must remind you of the many Murders that have happend among our Selves, which have Chiefly been Occasiond by the Strong Liquor you Send to Sell us, and Since the Trading house hav been Erected at Oswego, we Can't Repeat you the Innumerable Indians that have Murderd

Each,

Each other as well the farr Nations as our own that come to Trade there, Insomuch that you may find graves upon graves along the Lake. all w.ch Misfortunes are occasiond by Selling Rum to our brethren, but Still we have reconciled those murders Without in the Least Looking for revenge or deviseing blood for blood

Brethren We have numbered up the Severall Transgus=sions between us, now We Treat upon the Antient Covenants between you and us, how firm it from Time to time hav been, Preserved and confirmd as well by us as you, nay there hav not been as much as the least Flaw or mark made therein on Either side — We would have you to understand us by the words Flaw or Mark, We mean that there hav been no Inlet for the least Quarrel or War between us occasiond thereby, and Notwithstanding that Nations do Sometimes Wage Warrs w.th Each other; Yet they do oftimes Come to an= Amicable understanding Again

Brethren upon the first Settlement of this Country, our Forefathers Entered into their first alliance w.th the Christians to Trade Soon after w.ch there arrived a Ship which our Forefathers together Layed fast at Anchor in this Harbour, and after they came to a better understanding they Entered into Covenant together that they Should be one= head, one heart, one blood and one body, and whilst we are So one head one body, there is an axe Picks out of all our heads upon w.ch we Lay down this bell of Wampum to pull out that axe

Brethren So our great Concern is hav happend that of Late, one of our brethren hav Murdered one of your People And thereupon we and the Mohawks Indians do Joyntly give another bell of Wampum as a Token of our great Concern, And to Inter the Corps of our friend & brother Deceasd, accord= ing to a Maxim usuall among us

Brethren We Intreat you that your Governour and Legislators may make Such wholesome Laws as=

May=

May oblidge the Subjects to behave themselves in a circum-
spect and orderly manner, and not to carry themselves as
Drunkards or Madmen and Likewise that those Invested with
Such Legislative Power may Exercise their Authority accordingly, That it may Tend to Peace and Tranquility among us

Brethren We Speak as will to you in authority as the Subjects under you we know that you are all aggrivated for the Late Loss of our brother and for as much That we know there Lies a Grudge ag.t us on this Occasion Therefore we Lay down another belt of Wampum, to Wash off (w.th Living Water) any Malice or Spleen that may Lie at your hearts in this Malancholly Affair

Brethren Just now we were under a Cloud And Sat as under darkness, and now we Desire that we may Shine forth in Light again, as clear as the Sun Shines without your harbouring any Malice at your hearts and Live together in an amicable Temper

Brethren When you first came here and Anchored the first Ship here, we Took Each other as broth.rs and Soon after we made a Covenant w.th you (That is to Say) a Strong Silver chain w.ch was Inviolable, and w.ch Linkd us hand in hand in brothership and Friendship, w.ch chain we now w.th the Mohawks Nation Joyntly renew'd & Strengthen'd it was Likewise Assured us that in Case there Should any Flaw or breach Come in that Chain, w.ch was then above ground that then there was another underground w.ch Could not be Damaged by rust or any other Penetrating matter — we a belt

Brethren Our desire is that you will use your Utmost Endeavours to Preserve the peace, and Let us not behave our Selves as Drunkards and Madmen, to the Scandall of our Selves and the great Satisfaction of our Neighbouring Enemies Especially the French of

of Canada / who rejoyce themselves in Such our weak behaviour
I have been from time to time recommended to us to draw the farr
Indians to Trade hither, wch we have done and that would be a
meane that goods Should be Cheaper, wherefore we desire that
goods may continue Cheap, for the Trade is a main article in
the Covenant Chain

Brethren We have acquainted the Six
Nations of our Journey hither but have not Invited them
to accompany us but in our Passage the Mohawks offering
their assistance we accepted thereof, and our coming to meet
you here is Entirely to condole the Loss of our Brother dec.d as
farr as we are able, but we Shall in a body of the Princip-
all Sachims of the Six Nations come and make a further
Attonement for this Loss and wch a generall Voice condole
our Friend

Present as in the foregoing Proposition

The Answer of the Comm.rs for Indian affairs to
the Onondago and Mohawks Sachims who
came to condole the death of Jacob Brower Dec.d

Brethren We have attentively heard what you had
to Say relateing the murder committed on the body of Jacob
Brower by your brother Kundiacko; And Marking your
severall Propositions on that head, we Shall now answer you
in Such a manner as is Conviviant wch so barbarous an
Action

Brethren We observe you hint and remind us of
Severall Murders committed on our Sides as well as yours
wch we note Exactly, Viz.t in the first place of one at Claverack
where were kill'd Five men Two women and Two Children
by the Onondago Indians for wch there was one hanged which
We must Tell you was a most Inhuman Action done without
the least Provocation

We acknowledge there was a Mohawks Indian named David killd here by a Soldier, and we Likewise confess that there was a Chief Sachim of the Sinnekes killed in that Country by one Dirck Bradt both wch unhappy accidents were & still are of much concern to us, and the aggressors by the Laws of God & Man Deserved death but upon the Sollicitation of our brethren the Five Nations they were acquitted and banish'd

We remark that you acquaint us of an Onondago Indian being rode to death by a Wagoner but to answer that we must Tell you, that we had Strictly Examinds into that affair and found that he was accessory himself thereto, it being upon the Kings high road, where all People are to Stand clear, and therefore we Deem that no more than an accident Such a one as happend to a Daughter of Coll. Schuyler in this City, who accidentally was rode to Death by a Slay, and which by no Laws of God or man can be accounted murder Therefore we have never made any Mention to Our brethren the Five Nations of that accident happening the Onondago Indian

Brethren - We come now to remind you of many unhappy Murders, wch you have Omitted to Take notice of in your Proposition, and for as much that you have hinted us of Some, we think we cannot Omitt Signifying them relating on our Side to you Viz. a young girl Daughter of a Gentleman in this Town, who was Murderd over against the Flatts where Coll. Philip Schuyler now Lives

Brethren You have Likewise omitted another murder Committed by Some of your five Nations, on one of His Majties Inhabitants named Joseph Capee at Shohere, who was there barbarously Murderd, and another Dangerously wounded at the same Time, but we are Informd that the Onoydes acted rightly in Executing the Murderer

Brethren We can't forbear to acquaint you that there is also a Squaw of the Schaakhook Indians at Sachims Wife

Wife murdered without any reason by an Onondago Indian at-
Tiruvive a Mohauck called Chanaghquivachi. So that in gen.
to our Sorrow We finds that the Onondago Indians are most-
guilty of murder of any of the other five Nations, but we Expect
that the Sachims will recommend the Onondago Indians are
most guilty of Murder of any of the other five Nations but we
Expect that the Sachims will recommend the Onondago-
Indians to behave themselves better for the Future

Brethren You have Informed us that there have
been several murders Committed among your Selves and the
farr Nations as you Say Occasioned by the Rum — Rum is
a Comodity that has been time out of mind made use of
between your People and ours, but we acknowledge that
Sometimes you have requested that it Should not be sold
you, and at other Times again that it Should be Sold you
and when it was so Prohibited you went to New York and
other Places for it, but however we must Tell you that
among the Christians, if one Kills another in his drink
he must by the Law Suffer for Such a Fact So that the fault
Cannot Lie in the Rum

Brethren You request that for the future we
may walk together in Light &c. we are very Desirous, should
be so, and Shall not be wanting on our Side, but Brethren
we Cannot Omitt Telling you what a generall Complaint there
is from our Traders at Oswego of the ill usage they receive
there from your Onondago Indians who plunder our
People daily of their goods and Rum, for which reason we
Sent Lowrence Claese to Treat &c. your Nation on that head,
who brought us a very agreeable report from you, and before
he returned we heard the Surprizeing news of the Inhuman
Murder of our Dear brother Jacob Brower. and it Appeared
to the more Surprize that it was Committed without any
Provocation, and in Cold blood

And after the said Murderer had killed Jacob Brower then he Endeavoured to murder John Roseboom Jun.r by Taking two guns, one after the other to Shoot the S.d Roseboom wch he in his own Defence wrested out of the Indians hands and threw them in the river by which he preserved his own Life, and after all this he took up a Stone and told Roseboom you must Dye, all wch was done in Presence of three Onondago Indians, who moved not in the least to prevent this barbarous Murderer in his bloody Designe, whereupon Roseboom was obliged to make the best of his way wth the Corps of Brower in the Canoe and repair to Oswego

Brethren — You have desired us to regulate our People in their behaviour and required that our Legislative Powers might make Laws for that End as a Means to Preserve the Peace and Quietness of the Country which we have hitherto Done, and Shall Continue to do for the good of the Publick and Peace and Tranquility of the People, and we Earnestly recommend the Same may be done by you and your People

Brethren — You have received your Covenant and we Do the Same on our Side, wch we Shall preserve Inviolable, and while you have Acquainted us that you had Informed the Six Nations of your Comeing hither on this Malencholly Errand, and further that you Design wth the Sachems of the Six Nations to Come to make another Condolation on this head, which we receive very Agreeable Therefore we Shall Lay this whole affair before his Excellency our Governour, when he comes here, & Treat wth you — Whereupon we give a Bell of Wampum

1730.

this certain tract or parcell of lands as followeth that is to say beginning at Pemaquid Falls and so runing a direct course to the head of New Harbour from thence to the south end of Musconcus Island takin in the Island so running five in and twenty miles into the country north and by east and thence eight miles north west and by west and then turning and runing south and by west to Pemaquid *etc.*, in and for consideration of fifty skins to us in hand payed to our full satisfaction *etc.* *Signed*, Capt. John Somerset his mark and seal, Unnougpit, his mark and a seal. Signed sealed in the presence of us Mathew Newman, William Cox. *Endorsed*, Recd. 19th Oct., 1730. 1 *p.*

402. ii. Proceedings of Court of Vice-Admiralty, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, April 21, 1729—April 10, 1730, in the case of Arthur Slade *v.* Jeremiah Foolsom. The Depty. Judge, Geo. Jaffrey finds that the prosecution, being for felling white pines *within* the township of Exeter, which is not contrary to the Act of 8th K. George, fails. Appeal granted to Slade, on giving security within 30 days to prosecute. The time for prosecuting the appeal is protracted till 27th July, when Slade, with Col. Dunbar and Jeremiah Dunbar as sureties, gave bond for prosecution, and the appeal was granted. *Endorsed as preceding.* *Copy.* *Attested*, Geo. Walton, Depty. Registr. 12½ *pp.*

402. iii. The *Boston Gazette*, Monday Aug. 10 to Aug. 17, 1730. Numb. 558. In "A letter from Col. Dunbar, relating to the New settlements to the Eastward," he announces his Instructions to lay out for every 40 families 12 miles square, and that, if 40 families are ready to go to the eastward, and carry their own provisions, he will go with them and lay out lands for them immediately *etc.* but desires that none come thither to depend upon him for provisions or imployment, as too many did last winter, *etc.* Boston, Aug. 15, 1730. *Signed*, David Dunbar. *Same endorsement.* *Printed.* *Copy.* 2 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 871. *ff.* 197–208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219–220*v.*, 221*v.*]

[Aug. 20]. **403.** Memorandum of a form of agreement prepared by Sir Wm. Keith to be made with the Chiefs of the Cherokee Indians. With note, this paper is missing. *Endorsed*, Recd. Read 20th Aug., 1730. ½ *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 361. *f.* 161*v.*]

Aug. 20. Whitehall. **404.** Council of Trade and Plantations to the Duke of Newcastle. In reply to 23rd June, will prepare a general state of the British Colonies as soon as may be *etc.* *Continue* :—In

1730.

the meantime a particular incident having fallen in our way, which if rightly conducted may very much contribute to fortify the British interest in Carolina, we thought it incumbent upon us to acquaint your Grace, that we conceive it may be for H.M. service that some treaty or agreement should be made by H.M. Order with the Indian Chiefs of the Cherikee Nations before their departure. Your Grace is well apprized of what consequence the good understanding between H.M. subjects of New York and the Five Indian Nations in their neighbourhood, has been of to the British interest in those parts. It may truely be said that they are our frontier guards there, always ready to defend our out-settlements and to make war upon any other Nation whenever we require them to do so. We conceive it is at present in our power to put the Cherikees upon the same footing, and certainly it would be of great advantage to do so because they are a warlike people and can bring 3000 fighting men upon occasion into the field. There are many reasons might be offered for doing this, the opportunity and the present disposition of the people who seem to expect it from us; For to return home again after so solemn an embassy without doing anything of this sort, far from encreasing, would weaken the friendship at present subsisting between H.M. subjects and these people. To which may be added that in such a treaty, words may easily be inserted acknowledging their dependence upon the Crown of Great Britain, which agreement remaining upon record in our Office, would upon future disputes with any European Nation, greatly strengthen our title in those parts, even to all the lands which these people now possess. But however beneficial this work may be, we did not think it proper to undertake it without H.M. approbation, and therefore we desire your Grace would be pleased without loss of time to obtain H.M. Orders for that purpose, for the Indian Chiefs will very shortly return again to their own country, and if so fair an opportunity should be lost, we may not perhaps have another. As this treaty is to be only with savages, we presume H.M. Orders signifyed to us by your Grace in a letter, may be a sufficient power for us to act by upon this occasion. *Autograph signatures.* 3 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 4. *No.* 42; *and* 5, 400. *pp.* 384–386.]

Aug. 24. Boston.

405. Governor Belcher to the Duke of Newcastle. *Refers to* letter of June 29. *Continues*:—I landed here the 10th currt. and publisht. H.M. Commission *etc.* I have been received with all the respect and honour the people cou'd possibly pay to the King's Commission. The General Assembly of this Province stands prorogu'd to the 9th of next month, so I set out this day for the Province of N. Hampshire to publish H.M. Commission there and design to return hither in ten dayes to meet the Assembly when I shall carefully look over all my instructions

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At a meeting of the Commissio-
ners of Indian Affairs of the city of
Albany this 24th Day of Sep 1730

Present
Abraham Cuyler
Reyer Garritse
Evert Banker
Johannis Lansingh
Stephanus Groesbeeck
Rutger Bleecker
Nicholas Bleecker
Direck Ten Broeck
Johannis Schuyler
Evert Wendell

This day came before this board three Sachims of the maquas Indians called Taraghioes Totquaries and Onoghquaghhoghqua and Spoake in the behalf of the two Castells of Maquas Indians viz[t]

Brethren

Some time past this Sumer we were resolvd to go to New York in order to Speak to his Excellency but when we came here in Albany this board inform'd us that the Governo was not at Newyork and thereupon we return'd back again and Defer'd our message till his Excellency Should come up to albany but now finding that his Excellency doth not come up this Summer we resolvd to deliver our Message to this boa with desire That youl Communicate our proposition to his Excellency

Brethren

as we live under a Strong cove=
=nant Chain being one heart one body & one head we must acquaint you That the most part of our Lands on the maquas river is sold to the Christians & our hearts grives us when we Consider what small parcell of Lands is remaining to us and finding by the Intirement of Christians that our young men give ear to Dispose yett more of that Small remainder and Then we will be utterly Distroyd & Scattered among the french & other and by means hereof the Covenant Chain will be

Broken

Broken, we therefore humbly Intreat his Excellency and this board that for the future all Christians may be strictly forbid to intice any of our Indians to purchase any of our Lands & that his Excellency will be pleased to prevent all manner of persons to purchase any more of our lands that remains yet unsold. In order that we & our Children & postainaly may live there quiet and peaceable as brethren as we have done hitherto & keep the Covenant chain firm whereupon they lay down five beaver Skins

Albany the 21th. Septemb. 1730

May it please your Excy

This inclosed is a proposition of three mayquas Sachims we are humbly of opinion that your Excy approveing of their request will certainlyt tend for the good of the publick & Tranquitty which is the medthd at present from

your Excy

most humble & most obedient Servants

Mr Thomas

His Excellency to communicate
unto the Mohawk Northern Indians
Affairs, setting forth the Will speech we
Deed of Sale for most of their Lands
upon to dispose of the Rest remaining part by
speaches they with endangered of being Blind
among the French Indians and therefore do
would be pleased not to grant any Lands or
Lands

His Excellency with the opinion and advice
to his Excellency that his Excellency do not grant
Purchased Lands in the Mohawks Country
any Patents for any Lands already purchased
his Excellency shall have Letters forwarded with
Patents of Indians at Albany

The Bill Entituled an Act for the better
of Oysters was read the second time and committed
for the whole of the Committee any five of them.

A Message from the Assembly by Mr
with the Bill Entituled an Act for the further Continuance
Currency of Bills of Credit struck and issued in the Year
to the Value of five thousand ounces of Plate Lawful
time therein mentioned for Defraying the Contingencies
this board thereto.

Ordered that the said Bill be read
Upon the said Bill was read the first time

the said Bill read ___

Ordered that the said Bill be read the first time

and Reading

A Council held at Fort George in New York

October 8th 1730 ___

Present His Excellency John Montgomerie Esqr Governor &c ___

Mr. Clarke
Mr Livingston
Mr Kennedy
Mr De Lancey
Mr Cortlandt.

Peter Curtenius Petition for Ferry from Long Island to New York read and ordered to be Considered by the Gentlemen of the Council or any five of them

The Bill Entitled an Act for the further Confirming the Currency of Bills of Credit Struck and Issued in the Year 1720 to the value of Five thousand ounces of Plate during the time therein mentioned was read the Second time and Committed to the Gentlemen of the Council or any five of them

The Bill Entitled an Act to revive and continue an Act Entitled an Act for Settling & regulating the Militia in this Province and making the same more useful for the Security and Defence thereof and for repealing all other Acts relating to the same during the time therein mentioned was read the Second time and Ordered to be Committed.

A Message from the Assembly by Coll Bayard with the Bill Entitled an Act for striking Bills of

Albany y.e 3 October 1730

Instructions for Lawrence Claese Pursuant to his Ex.ys Letter of the 26th Septemb.r 1730

You are hereby Required to go forthwith to Onnondage & to acquaint the Sachims of the six Nations that his Excell.cy was Intended to meet them here this fall but by reason of the Generall assembleys Sitting so late in the year was hindred of his Intent.

You are therefore to acquaint them that his Ex.cy Intends to meet them early Next Summer at albany & that his Ex.cy will before that time send them timely notice of the day of his meeting them

Evert Banker
Rulger Bleecker
Johannis Cuyler
ab. Cuyler
Nicholaes Bleecker
Peter Gerritse
Direck Ten Broeck

IROQUOIS INDIANS.

Messrs de Beauharnais and Hocquart send the extract of a letter written by Father de Lauzon,[1] Missionary at Sault St Louis.

This letter states that, reflecting on the means to be adopted to detach the Iroquois gradually from the English by attracting them to the Missions, it is easy to get their relatives who are domiciliated at the Sault St Louis to invite them to come among us. Thirteen years' experience has shown him that success will attend this course when some trifling present can be made those who quit their country to reside in ours, and there has not been a year since he has been in the mission that some Iroquois family did not come to settle there and be instructed. 'Tis true that all have not remained there, but what mostly discouraged them seemed to him to have been that their wants could not be supplied as readily at the mission as in their own country; for although the Christian Indians are well inclined to assist those who come to settle among them, and the Missionaries help them as much as they can, it often happens, notwithstanding, that it is impossible to meet all the wants of the new comers as soon and as abundantly as is needed. Hence, the Indians imagine that they are thought nothing of, and under the apprehension that poverty, some of whose pinchings they already begin to feel, will endure a long time, they decide on returning home.

It would be necessary for the King to grant the mission of Sault St Louis some revenue whereby facilities might be afforded to the Missionaries to assist the new comers and to have fields cleared for them promptly, in order that they may gather corn the very first year for their support.

He observes that the Mission of the Sault is the oldest, the most populous, and that which has afforded the most proofs of its attachment to the French in the wars with the English and the Iroquois, and the one, which, notwithstanding, derives the least benefit from the King's bounty, receiving only 500^lt^ though it has three Missionaries. An increase of revenue would afford it the means of sending a deputation, from time to time, to the villages of the Iroquois with a view to attract some of them to the mission, and to assist them to settle there, which, whilst promoting the glory of God and advancing their salvation, will augment, at the same time, our strength, by depriving the English of those whom they would use against us in time of War.

M. de Beauharnois to Count de Maurepas.

My Lord,*

I have the honor to communicate to you some intelligence respecting what passed at Orange, between the English and the Iroquois. It was sent me by M. de la Corne, who received it from Sieur de la Fresnière, Lieutenant of the troops, and it was communicated to him by an Abenakis Chief who came thence.

I am with most profound respect,

My Lord,

Your most humble, and most

Obedient Servant,

BEAUHARNOIS.

Quebec, 10th October, 1730.

[1] Rev. FRANÇOIS LOUIS DE LAUZON succeeded Father Lafitau (*supra*, p. 882) at the Sault St. Louis. He is said to have died in 1745. *Liste Chronologique.* — ED.

A Chief belonging to St Francis arrived here this day, the thirtieth of September, on his way to hunt at the head of Lake St Francis, and not being able to speak to the Commandant, requested me to tell him, that he (the Chief) fell in three days ago, with two of his people, who, after having been deer hunting some time in the neighborhood of the Little Fall,[1] went to Orange, which place they had left ten days ago; that they had been present at a meeting of Dutch and Iroquois, held on occasion of the death of an English or Dutch man who had been killed at Chouaguen, last Spring.[2] At that meeting, the Iroquois gave three bundles of beaver; one to appease the minds of those belonging to the family of the deceased; the other as an assurance that the Iroquois had duly interred his remains, and to wipe out the blood; the third to invite those to whom they addressed this word, to bury this affair so deep that it would never more be heard of.

The Iroquois receiving no answer demand one, and were told they must wait for one from the Governor of Menathe; [They answered] that Orange was the place they received answers, and that usually they had not to wait for any one to come from Menathe, with an answer. They were told that even if they had the bulk of a house of beaver, they would not receive any answer until the Governor had arrived, and that he it was, who would reply to them; they were, moreover, informed that they were speaking about a man they had just killed, but did not say a word of the three other murders they had previously committed.

The Iroquois replied, that he saw clearly they were seeking to pick a quarrel; that his young men, 'twas true, had killed some evil disposed *(malingré)* English, some time ago; and since those old sores were ripped up anew, some bad designs were entertained, but he would give himself very little trouble about them, and return home to his village. A few days after this an Iroquois runner arrived with orders to notify all the hunters belonging to that Nation, who were somewhat numerous around the Little Fall and Lake S[t] Sacrament, to return forthwith to the village, where news had been received that the Governor of Menathe had arrived quite out of humor at Orange; whereupon all these hunters took their departure next day.

These same Abenaquis assure that all the English or Dutch, who were at Choueguen, had gone away from that place and left the house empty, no one remaining behind there but one man who could not get his property away, and preferred to remain there than to abandon all.

Messrs. de Beauharnois and Hocquart to Count de Maurepas.

My Lord,

We have the honor to send you copy of the trial of a man named John Henry Lidius, a native of Orange, in New England, who has resided at Montreal since 1725, and the decree of the Superior Council which hath declared him impeached and guilty of having contravened the King's Edict in form of letters patent of the month of October, 1727, and especially Article one of Title six of said Letters, and hath consequently condemned him in a fine of 3000[ll] and banished him the Colony forever.

[1] Whitehall, Washington County, N. Y.

[2] Jacob Brower, an Indian trader, was "barbarously murdered" at the falls on the Oswego river, in the spring of 1730, by an Onondaga Indian. *N. Y. Council Minutes*, XVI., 28. — Ed.

Present
Rutger Bleecker
Stephanus Groesbeeck
Johannis Cuyler
Abraham Cuyler
Dirck Ten Broeck
Nicholaes Bleecker
Reyer Gerritse
Evert Wendell

At a Meeting of the Comm.rs for Indian affairs the 2d. October 1730.

In pursuance of his Excel.cy directions by a letter dated 6.th instant we acquainted one of the sachims of Kanojohery that he should acquaint the sachims of both Castles at the mohaws Country that we had acquainted his Ex.cy our Governour w.th their request in Respect of not Suffering their Lands to be sold to which he answerd that he complyd with there request & that none of their Lands shall be sold but that he would further treat w.th them on that head at his Meeting them he next Summer.

Present
Joh.s Cuyler
ab. Cuyler
Peter van Brugh
St. Groesbeeck
Rutger Bleecker
Reyer Gerritse
Evert Wendell

At a Meeting of the Comm.rs of Indian affairs at Albany the 2.d November 1730.

Laurence Claesen the interpreter being Returnd from Onondage dos inform the Comm.rs that he had been there agreable to his instructions of the 3. October last and had acquainted the Six Nations w.th the Ocasion of his Excellencys not meeting them this year; & at the same time, did tell them that his Excellency did intend to meet them early next Summer to w.ch they replyd that they have hitherto expected his Excys. Comeing as usuall or that his Excy. would send them notice of his not comeing but forasmuch as he is interrupted by other publick busines they are Satisfyed to his Excellencys pleasure.

cut off at one blow, we are a very unhappy People—(we are also informed that the French are to build a Fort at Crown point at the south end of Corlaer's Lake but one hundred and twenty miles from this place) perhaps on pretence to intercept and prevent the Trade of the Indians hither and to Canada is also against said Treaty, which is not the only detriment and mischief we apprehend from it, but in case of a rupture between the Crowns it will be a very convenient rendez-vous & Magazine for their Indians to make easie assaults on this County and New England, and where they may at their leizure convey provisions ettc over the lake and surprize this City.

Wherefore we humbly hope and desire that your Excellency will be pleased to represent this Affair to the Court of Great Brittain in order that this approaching evil may be prevented, for if the French do proceed to make these settlements, our City and County is apparently ruined. We hope that we shall not be left thus naked and open to the fury of malicious vigilant Enemies.

We being informed that the Govr of Canada has sent several French Indians a hunting towards Kaderachque, who used to hunt at the Carrying place on our Frontier, and that we daily hear such precarious accounts of the daily incroachments of the French on our Indian Trade, and Captn Blood having received a pacquet wrote in French from Kaderachque by an Indian that he could not read, which he to our great surprise enclosed in a pacquet to Captn Holland for Your Excellcy, which at this juncture of affairs we conclude may be of so pernicious consequence to this province, And as Your Excellency has been pleased to instruct us with the Affairs here has moved us (on the enclosed affidavit of Robert Dunbar that there was such a pacquet) to incroach on Your Excellcy's goodness to know the purport of the said Pacquet, directed to Captn Blood, which we beg Your Excellency will be pleased to pardon—

Which after perusal we find to be of another nature than we at first conjectured. We conclude with that we are—with great esteem and respect

Your Excellcys most obedient and most humble servants.

Philip Livingston	Johs Cuyler
Myndert Schuyler	Abraham Cuyler
John Schuyler	Nicolas Bleecker
Evert [illegible]	Barent Sanders
Stevanus [illegible]esbeck	Dirck ten Broeck

Minutes of the Commissioners for Indian Affairs.

[New-York Papers, Bundle Dd., 136.]

At a meeting of the Commissioners for Indian affairs in Albany the 23rd Novr 1730.

Present—Philip Livingston, Rutger Bleecker,
Myndert Schuyler, Evert Wendell,
Dirck ten Broeck.

That in Lawrence Claese's return from Onondago he does further inform this board that he met with an Indian of the Six Nations, who told him that one Jean Ceure a French Officer

and Interpreter was in the Sinnekes Country, and had some French Soldiers with him, which said Jean Ceure told the said Sinneke Indians, that he haveing disobliged his Governour was Duck'd whip'd and banished as a malefactor, and said, that as he had been a prisoner among that Nation, and that then his life was in their hands, and as they then saved his life, he therefore deemd himself to be a Coherent brother to that Nation, and therefore prayed that they might grant him toleration to build a tradeing house at a place called Tiederontequatt. at the side of the Kaderachqua lake about ten Leagues from the Sinnekes Country, and is about middle way [between] Oswego and Yagero, which place foreign Indians especially must pass and repass to and from Oswego, and frequently the Foreign Indians stop there and go by land to the Sinnekes to furnish themselves with provisions, and the Sinnekes very often repass that way from their Beaver hunting. And that he, the said Jean Ceure entreated and beg'd the Sinnekes that they would grant him liberty to build the aforesaid Tradeing house at that place, in order that he might get his livelyhood by tradeing there and that he might keep some Soldiers to work for him there whom he promised should not molest, or use any hostility to his Brethren the Sinnekes; which aforesaid treaty of Jean Ceure is confirmed by a Report we have from one of the Gentlemen of this Board that he was informed the same by another Indian of the aforesaid Nations. And we have received a letter from Abraham Wendell, Barnardas Hartsen, and Comp^{y} from the Sinnekes Country dated the 12th of October last whereby we are advised that the Nation of Indians called the Foxes had sent two red stone Axes to the warring young Men of the Sinnekes who gave them to the Sachims, and they gave them to the Governour of Canada, because he was at warr with them; moreover there was no request therein, as they said, but we are assured by the aforesaid letter that those Axes were sent upon some request. All which Monsr Jean Ceure confirm by telling our Comp^{y} there, that the Sinnekes Indians had given them two stone axes, which the Foxes had sent to them, requesting that they might live and settle among them, but Jean Ceure said that he had sent them to his Governour, and that he had told the Indians, that if in case they should admit the Foxes to settle among them, that then the French and English together would come and cut off their Castles while they were now united in one body; and further told our people that he designed to stay there this ensuing winter in the small Castle upon the subject of the two Axes. Whereupon it is resolved to write the following letter to Abraham Wendell, Barnardus Hartsen and Comp^{y} now posted in the Sinnekes Country.

Albany 23rd November 1730.

Gentlemen,

We received your letter of the 12th of October last and we are glad that you are all in good health but we understand thereby that Mon^{r} Jean Ceure has been tampering with the Sinnekes in a very odd manner in order to shelter himself among those Indians. We likewise perceive by your letter that the Foxes have sent two Red stone Axes to the warring young men of the Sinnekes who gave them to the Sachims and they to the Governour of Canada because there was no request thereby as they said, but Jean Ceure told you that there was a request by the two axes, and that he had sent them to the Governour of Canada; that the Foxes had desired that they might come and live among them, and that Jean Ceure told them that in case they should admit the Foxes to settle among them, that then the French and English would come and cut their Castles off. Upon considering of which your letter and this affair, we desire that you tell them that we do not think it strange that those Indians have been endeavouring to get

liberty, to settle and shelter themselves among the Sinnekes, and we are much more surprized, that they have not encouraged those Indians to come and live among them, while they are a wise people, and have taken much pains to go to war to take prisoners, to strengthen themselves; and should they now refuse a whole Nation of Indians to come and live in the Sinnekes Country. And we think it very strange that they have delivered the two Red Axes to Jean Ceure, in order to be sent to the Governour of Canada while we expected that they should have sent the same to our Governour in which you may tell them that they have been much wanting in their duty; you may also tell the Sinnekes, that as to what Jean Ceure told them that in case they should come to settle among them the French and English would come and cut them off, you must tell the Indians, as to that, what was the reason that the French did not assist the English when the Anogongaars Indians warr'd with them, while the English and French were in friendship, but instead thereof supplied the said Indians with powder and lead ettc. against the English and therefore tell them that we desire that they will by all means invite the nation of the Foxes to come and settle among them, it being what constantly has been recommended to them by all Governours to invite and encourage as many Indians to settle among them as possibly they could, for that is a means to strengthen them, and that we wonder since the French have so often deceived them with false stories, that they can not apprehend that the meaning of the French is to hinder the said nation to come to settle among them, and by means thereof to keep the Five Nations Low. And we can not think that while they are sensible that we always have been one head, one heart and one body, that they should suspect that we should joyn with any nation to do them harm, for on the Contrary, the covenant chain between the Six Nations and us, is, that we shall help each other when there is any necessity for it; and hereupon you must lay down a Blanket Strowds, to renew the Covenant. And since Monsr Jean Ceure has told the Indians that he was Banished out of Canada ettc. and that he pretended to be a native of the Sinnekes Countrey, and thereupon desired liberty to build a tradeing house there, at a place called Tiederondequatt in order that he may get his liveing there by Tradeing, and that he may keep some Soldiers there with him, to work for him, we therefore in His Excellency, our Governours name desire that you'll heartily request it of the Indians not to grant him any land or suffer him to build, for that they can not but be sensible, that a Man who has been banished out of his Country, cannot have so much command as to have Soldiers under him, but on the contrary his design is under pretence of building a Tradeing house, he will encroach so farr on their lands till he builds a Fort as the French have done at Kaderachque and Jagera, where they first built tradeing houses, and then turned them into Forts by which means they endevour to keep the Six Nations under. We desire that you'll take good notice what Jean Ceure does this winter in the Sinnekes Country, and let us hear from time to time of his management there.—

A true copy examined p^{r} PHILIP LIVINGSTON
Secretary for the Indian Affairs.

26 Nov^br the Commiss^rs transmit to Govr Montgomerie Minutes of the Aforesaid Information & write him that they hear the French are going to build also at Crown Point, they represent the Dangerous Consequence that may be of to this Province & New England in case of a War, & hope that His Excell^cy will be pleased so to represent these Proceedings & Encroachments of the French to his Majesty that proper Methods may be taken to prevent such infractions of the Treaty. —

(N. B.) It was now upwards of Two years since Govr Montgomerie had given the 6 Nations a public Meeting at Albany. so long an intermission ever has been & will be (in my Opinion) a very culpable Neglect, & it certainly was so at this time, as the French were with the utmost Art & Industry courting the 6 Nations & carrying on very refind Intrigues to weaken our Influence over them, wch few Measures tend more to Strengthen than our Gov^rs Annually meeting them giving them some Presents with proper Exhortations, & hearing what they have to say &^c &^c As Govr Montgomerie was a Wise Man & an honest Govr I suppose he was distressed by thos Factions wch have always blasted the Welfare of this Province.

(P. 163.) Albany 8 Feb^ry 1730/31 By a Letter from the Commiss^rs to the Govr I find among other Acts of the French to prevent the Farr Indians trading with us, they raised a Report in their Country that the Plague & Small Pox (wch is full as dreadful to the Indians) raged at New York. the Commiss^rs propose that Persons shall have passes to go amongst the far Indians in order to contradict & convince them of the falshood of these Reports.

3 April 1731. Laur. Claasse is dispatched to the 6 Nations to acquaint them that the Govr proposes to meet them at Albany the 12 of next Month.

Albany 18 May 1731. Govr Montgomerie meets the Mohawks, the Cayouges, the Onondagas, the Sennekas & Tuscarora Indians the Oneidas not being arrived. The Govr in his Speech renews the Cov^t with them as the 6 Nations & also

in behalf of all his Majesties other Subjects in N. America he tells them they acted honestly & wisely when they denied Jean Coeur to make any Settlement on their Land, & says he expects they will suffer no person of any Nation whatsoever to reside amongst them unless they are Subjects of the King of Great Britain. "And since you have put your Lands under the protection of the King of Great Britain, I do in a particular manner require in my Masters Name that you will not suffer the French to build any Fort or Trading House on the side of the Lake (Cadaraqui) or any other part of your Lands."

20 May. The Sachems Answer his Excellencys Speech. They renew the Cov^{t} Chain with this Gov^{t} & all his Majesties Subjects in N. America. They earnestly desire that no Rum may be sold any where but at Albany & Oswego & not bro^{t} into their Castles, they say it is impossible for them to resist it when it is to be sold amongst them, that it destroys Men, Women & Children & unfits them for every kind of Buisness. that if it was only sold at Oswego & Albany, they could fetch it but in small pcells & not be continually intoxicated with it as they are when its continually to be bo^{t} at their Castles.

We are fully resolved not to let any other Settlements be made on the side of the Lake. *There stands a Trading House at Niagara wch the French have treacherously built there, but the House at Oswego has been built by all our Consents.* The more Houses are (p. 164) built near us the more the [men] Liquor is bro^{t} unto us wch is the Occasion of all Mischief therefore we do not incline any more should be made.

the Govr Answered that as to the carring Rum to sell at their Castles he had strictly prohibited it, & if they would tell him the Persons Names who bro^{t} it there he would take Care they should be punished, & that he would do his utmost to prevent it for the future.

I find by the Commiss^{rs} Letter to the Honble Rip van Dam Esqr Pres^{t} of the Council [that] bearing date the 9 July 1731.

that Govr Montgomerie died at New York & that the Administration of the Gov^{t} fell into the hands of the said Van Dam. —

12 July 1731. The commiss^{rs} dispatch Laur. Claasse to the Six Nations to accquaint them with the Death of Govr Montgomerie & that Mr Rip van Dam as Presd^{t} of the Council takes the Gov^{t} upon him. And that as they hear a general Council is to be held at Onondaga where some French Agents are expected whose Errand the Commiss^{rs} judge is to obtain leave to build on the 6 Nations Land, the s^{d} Laur Claasse is to repair thither & put the 6 Nations in Mind of their Solemn Promise made to our late Govr & to prevent all in his power any such Liberty being granted to the French. —

26 July Laur. Claasse returns from Onondaga & says that the Council met there to pass Condolances upon the Death of a Frenchman who had been an Interpreter between them & the French.

25 Sepr 1731. Some Persons who return from Canada, say that in their Journey thither they found the French were building a Fort at Crown Point & that at their return it was finished.

24 Decr The Commiss^{rs} receive Information that some Sachems of the 6 Nations had been with the Govr of Canada in consequence of wch a Council was to be held at Onondaga. hereupon they dispatch Laur Claasse to Onondaga to be present at the Council & to disswade the 6 Nations against yielding to any propositions from the French wch may be detrimental to this Gov^{t} & to reproach the Onondagaes with their not accquainting the Commiss^{rs} of this Genl Meeting.

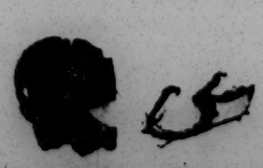
(P. 165.) Albany 11 Feb^{ry} 1731/2 a Deputation from the Mohawks repenting their former Message about the taking up of their Lands bearing date the 21 Sepr 1730 (pag 160 — of these Abstracts) they complain that notwithstanding their said remonstrance Lycences are still Granted to

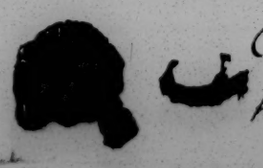
To our Brother the Governour of the Province of New York

The Petition of the Sachems or Chiefs of the Schoharie Mohawk Indians in behalf of them and their Castles

Sheweth

That We the Sachems or Chiefs of the Schoharie Mohawk Indians are sent Down here by our whole Tribe to Complain to our Brother (who is sent here by our Father the Great King on the other Side of the Great Lake, who by our Brother has promised to protect us) of Sinkant, Kageswap, Sawan, Tiamakene, Kekoggua, Tighkeame, and Nesie River Indians of this Province for Stealing our Lands from us which lye in the County of Albany on the West Side of Hudsons River and the Blew Hills of ~~Katts~~ Kil along ~~Each Side of Chaughnagnath Creek to the Schoharie Creek and~~ along Each Side of the Schoharie Creek to the Nearer Falls to Schoharie Containing in the whole about Six Thousand Acres of Land, which lyes near our own Castles & was Reserved by us for our own use in Hunting & Raising Corn (a Draft of which Land is hereunto Annexed) And Selling the Same to Vincent Matthews, Michael Dunning & Daniel Denton of Orange County in this Province Altho they the River Indians had no right or pretence thereto But Stole the Same from your Petitioners the Schoharie Mohawk Indians which was Possessed by us and our Fathers Great Grand Fathers Ever Since the Sun Shone And That Ever Since the pretended Sale they the River Indians Dare not look our Tribe in the face or Dispute their right to the Same or So much as Show their faces to Challenge it, (being Conscious of their Guilt) Altho they were Sent to by us. But We do not Wonder at it for We know the River Indians are Thieves and will Steal any bodys Land they can. That if your Petitioners Cannot Enjoy their own Lands and have the Disposall of them themselves They Shall be Obliged to do themselves Justice upon the River Indians to prevent their Stealing their Lands from them for the future But your Petitioners Hope that our Brother (who was Sent here by our Father the Great King to do Justice to us) will not Suffer us to be Depriced of our Lands And Therefore Pray our Brother not to give away our Lands from us, Nor Suffer the River Indians to meddle with our Lands for the future But that we may have the Disposall of our Lands ourselves


Agaskentha
his Mark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W

E

N

Schohary

Present

Myndert Schuyler
Coenrad Bleecker
Steph. Groesbeck
Evert Wancker
Ab. Cuyler
Philip Schuyler
Nicholas Bleecker
Jer. V. Renselaer
Dirck T. Broeck
Henr. V. Renselaer
Reyer Gerritse
Joh. Lansingh

Att a Meeting of the Comm.rs for Indian Affairs at Albany the 3.d of April 1731

This Board have resolved to Send Lawrence Claesen to the Sinnekes Country to Acquaint & Summon the Six Nations to meet his Ex.cy Our Governour here on Wednesday the 12.th Day of May next Agreable to his Excell.cys directions in his Letter of the 25.th Jan.y last. And therefore we Order the sd Letter to be Wrote to Said Lawrence

D.o Date

Mr. Lawrence Claesen

By directions from His Ex.cy John Montgomerie Esqr. Vice Cap.n Gen.l Youare hereby Required to go w.th all Convenient Speed to the Sinnekes Country and in your going up Acquaint the Sachims of the Six Nations in General that it is his Ex.cys pleasure that they do meet him here at Albany on Wednesday the 12.th day of May next precisely w.th whom you are to come down in order to Waite his Ex.cys pleasure to Treat w.th them as usuall. and you are to hire two of the most Truely proper Indians that you can procure to go from the Sinnekes Country to Najagera (out of the name of our Governour to Inform the forsign Indians that Such Reports as have or might have been Spread among them of the Plague or small pox being in Sue York or Elsewhere in this Province are altogether false and Scandelous, and is Reported only by those who are Enemies to His Ex.cy our Governour and our Brethren the Six Nations, and with a View to Stopp up that Path between Our Brethren and us which hitherto has been open and Clear, and you may likewise Acquaint them, that His Ex.cy our Governour

With

With the Legislative power out of a tender regard to their peace and Tranquility have Established Such Wholesome Laws to be put in force at Oswego, as Shall for the future give them all the Content & Satisfaction they can Desire in their Trade, with the Christians~ there or Elsewhere. for which Service you are to agree to give Each of the aforsaid two Indians Two Strowd blank=ets and a Shirt, and you are desired to make all the Narrow Inspection you can dureing your Stay in the Sinnekes Country, how and in what manner Mean Leur and his Company behave themselves and report the~ Same to us. Who are ~ &c.a ~

Albany April 13th 1731 ~

May it Please your Ex.cy:

Conformable to your Ex.cys directions in~ your Letter of the 25th Jan.y Last We have Sent Lawrence Claesen to Invite the Sachems of the Six Nations to meet your Ex.cy here on the 12th day of May next precisely. and have Ordered Lawrence to remain w.th the Indians in~ Order to accompany them down. We have Likewise given Lawrence directions to Employ two Trusty Indians to go from the Sinnekes Country to Niagera to undeceive the foreign Indians in the false report of the plague or small pox being in our Lower Settlements.

Abraham Kendall Smith and Company are come down from the Sinnekes Country who Tells us~ That Jean Leur and Company w.th two Smiths of his~ own Stamp do Continue to reside there; but they tells us they have not heard anything relateing Oswego during their Stay there. We have nothing Materiall to~ Communicate to your Ex.cy untill we have the honour to do it to your Ex.cy in Person. We heartily wish your Ex.cy a good Voyage and Safe Arrivall here. Who are &c.

Present
Ph. Livingston
Mynd. Schuyler
Rutger Bleecker
Evert Wendell
Harb Wendell
Philip Schuyler
John Schuyler
Henry V. Rensselaer
Reyer Gerritse
Dirck Ten Broeck

At a Meeting of the Comm.rs for Indian affairs at Albany the 17th May 1731

His Ex.cy having Layed before this board a Draught of a Propovition he Intends to make to the Sachims of the Six Nations for this board to Peruse, They after makeing some Amendments thereunto have returnd the Same to his Ex.cy

By His Excellency John Montgomerie Esq.r Captain Generall and Governour in Chief of the Provinces of New York New Jersey and the Territories thereon depending &c.a

A Proclomation

Whereas Sworall Sachims of the five Nations are arrived here with many other Indians to Treat w.th me about Some publick affairs, and Experience has Shown how prejudiciall to his Majestys Service and Dangerous to the peace of the Inhabitants, the giveing or Selling of Rum or other Strong Liquors to those Indians has at all Times been These are therefore by virtue of the powers granted me by his Majestys Letters Patents under the broad Seal of Great Britain Strictly forbidding the Selling or giveing to the Indians any Such Liquors During my Residence in this place as they will answer at their Perill, and all Magistrates Justices of the Peace or other Civil officers are hereby required and Impowered to give all due assistance and Countenance to Such as Shall Dilate or Informe ag.t any person or persons

Acting Contrary to the Tenor and Intents of this proclo-
:mation to the End that Such Delinquents may be
Prosecuted and Punished th to. the Uttermost Severity of
the Law Given under my hand in Albany this Sixteenth
Day of May in the fourth year of his Majestys Reign
Annoq Domi. 1731

God Save the King

Signd J Montgomerie

Albany May the 18th: 1731

Present
His Excy John
Montgomerie Esqr. &c
Francis Harrison
Philip Livingston
James D Lancey
} Esqrs. of the Council
The Commissioners of Indian affairs
The Mayor, Recorder & Aldermen
And Several Gentlemen attending
the Governour

His Excellency made the following
Proposition to the Sachems of the five Nations viz.t The
Maquase Cajouges, Onondages, Sinnekes and Tuska-
roras. The Oneydes not yet arrived.

Brethren I Meet you here with great Satisfaction
To Renew the old Covenant Chain, and in the name of my
Master and your father George the Second King of
Great Britain &c.a I do Renew the Covenant Chain betwen
the Six Indian Nations, and all his Majesties Subjects
in North America; I hope this Silver Covenant Chain
Wherein We are Linked will Every day grow Clearer
brighter and Stronger Gave a belt

Acting Contrary to the Tenor and Intent of this proclo-
mation to the End that Such Delinquents may be
Prosecuted and Punished to the Utermoost Severity of
the Law Given under my hand in Albany this Fifteenth
Day of May in the fourth year of his Majestys Reign
Annoq Domi. 1731

God Save the King

Sigd Montgomerie

Albany May the 16th 1731

Present
His Ex. John
Montgomerie Esqr. &
Francis Harrison } Esqr. of the Council
Philip Livingston }
James DLancey
The Commissioners of Indian affairs
The Mayor, Recorder & Aldermen
And Several Gentlemen attending
the Governor

His Excellency made the following
Proposition to the Sachims of the five Nations viz. The
Maquace Cajouges, Onondages, Sinnekes and Cuska-
roras, the Oneydes not yet arrived.

Brethren I Meet you here with great Satisfaction
To Renew the old Covenant Chain, and in the name of my
Master and your father GEORGE the Second King of
Great Britain &c. I do Renew the Covenant Chain betwen
the Six Indian Nations, and all his Majesties Subjects
in North America; I hope this Silver Covenant Chain
Wherein We are Linked will Every day grow Clearer
brighter and Stronger Gave a belt

Brethren I Do not think that the barbarous Murder committed by one of your People last year on Jacob Brower, doe put any rust on the Chain, Or Violate or Weaken the ancient Alliance, which has so long Subsisted betwixt the King of Great Britain's Subjects and your Nations; by the Law of God and the Laws of all Nations a Murderer ought to Suffer death, which deterrs Villains, And Secures the Lives of good men: If you Punish with Death those who are guilty of Murder, You will Soon find the good Effects of it, and it will Tend greatly to the Advantage and peace of your Country. Therefore I do Expect that you will Execute that Murderer who so Treacherously Slew Jacob Brower; and I Assure you if any person in my Govern^mt Murders an Indian he Shall be Tryed by the Law, and if Found guilty punished as if he had Murdered one of the King of Great Britains Subjects — Gave a Belt —

Brethren Since I have given you this Solemn Assurance I Expect that you will give me the Like and promise on your Part, that you will punish wth death any of your People, who Murders a Subject of the King of Great Britains — Gave Strings of Wampum —

Brethren I Am very well pleas'd wth the accounts I have had of your behaviour last Winter, from those of his Majestys Subjects, who Resided Lately Among you. The Expressions of your Obedience and Fidelity to the King of Great Britain, your Indulgent father and protector will not be forgot; and I Shall not Fail by the first Opportunity to Communicate them to the King of Great Britain — Gave Strings of Wampum —

Brethren You acted honestly and wisely when you denied
=37 Jean Cour to make any Settlement or building on your
Land. I Expect and do not Doubt but you will persevere in
this good behaviour, and Permit no persons of what
Nation Soever to Reside and dwell among you, Expect
they be Subjects of the King of Great Britains, and since
you have put your Lands under the protection of the
King of Great Britain, I do in a particular Manner
Require in my Masters name; That you will not suffer
the French to build any Fort or Trading house on
the Side of the Lake or any other part of your Lands
for if at any Time hereafter there Should happen to be a
Warr between us and the French, Such places will be
Very dangerous, and they may make use of them to
Enslave and Destroy you — Gave a Belt —

Brethren — The King of Great Britain to Shew his
affection to you, has Ordered me to make you in his
Name a handsome present of Such Goods as are most
Suitable for you which you Shall receive as Soon as
you give me your Answer

At a Councill held in Albany
May the 20th 1731

Present
His Ex: John
Lord Lomerie Esq. V.G.
Francis Harrison
Philip Livingston
James D-Lancey
} Esqrs of the Councill

His Excellency Communicated
to this Board, that he was privately Informed, that the
Sachims of the Six Nations in their Answer will Consent
and promise to Execute the Murderer who slew Jacob —
Brower, but after that they Intend to begg a reprieve for
him — His Ex: desires the Opinion of this Board —
Whether

Brethren You acted honestly and wisely when you denied
Jean Cour to make any Settlement or Building on your
Land. I Expect and do not Doubt but you will persevere in
this good behaviour, and Permit no persons of what
Nation Soever to Reside and dwell among you, Expect
they be Subjects of the King of Great Britains, and since
you have put your Lands under the protection of the
King of Great Britain I do in a particular Manner
Require in my Masters name; That you will not suffer
the French To build any Fort or Trading howse on
the side of the Lake or any other part of your Lands
for if at any Time hereafter there Should happen to be a
Warr between us and the French, Such places will be
Very dangerous, and they may make use of them to
Enslave and Destroy you — Gave a Belt

Brethren The King of Great Britain to Shew his
affection to you, has Ordered me to make you in his
Name a handsome present of Such Goods as are most
Suitable for you which you Shall receive as Soon as
you give me your Answer

At a Councill held in Albany
May the 20th 1731

Present
His Ex: John Lord Montgomerie Esq. V.G.
Francis Harrison
Philip Livingston
James D. Lancey } Esqrs of the Councill

His Excellency Communicated
to this Board, that he was privately Informed, that the
Sachims of the Six Nations in their Answer will Consent
and promise to Execute the Murderer who slew Jacob
Brower, but after that they Intend to begg a reprive for
him — His Ex:y desires the opinion of this Board
Whether

Whether he should grant it, Who Desire that
His Ex^cy will be pleas'd to ask the Opinion of the Comm^rs
of the Indian affairs on that Subject.

His Excellency Ordered the said Comm^rs to attend
at his Lodgings to whom the same was Communicated.

Present
Myn^d Schuyler
Joh^s Schuyler
Evert Bancker
Henry V. Rensselaer
Rutger Bleecker
Stephanus Groesbeck
Abraham Cuyler
Harmanus Wendell
Nicholas Bleecker
Roger Gouverneur
Philip Schuyler
Jeremiah V. Rensselaer
Direck Ten Broeck
Johannes Lansingh

The Commission^rs for Indian affairs according to
Order, appeared Immediately; to whom His Ex^cy
Communicated, as he had done above to the
Gentlemen of the Councill, Whereupon His Ex^cy
Desired the said Comm^rs to give their Opinion.

Who are unanimously of Opinion that for
Quieting the minds of the Indians, and keeping
them firm to His Majesty's Interest; That
His Ex^cy doth promise to Grant a Reprieve for
the Indian who Slew Jacob Brower, in Case
the Sachims desire it

Whether he should grant it, Who Desire that
His Ex.cy will be pleas'd to ask the Opinion of the Comm.rs
of the Indian affairs on that Subject.

His Excellency Ordered the said Comm.rs to attend
at his Lodgings to whom the same was Communicated.

Present
Myn.r Schuyler
Joh.s Schuyler
Evert Bancker
Henry V. Rensselaer
Rutger Bleecker
Stephanus Groesbeck
Abraham Cuyler
Harmanus Wendell
Nicholas Bleecker
Reyer Gerritse
Philip Schuyler
Jeremiah V. Rensselaer
Dirck Ten Broeck
Johannes Lansingh

The Comm.rs for Indian Affairs according to
Order, appeared Immediately; to whom His Ex.cy
Communicated, as he had done above to the
Gentlemen of the Councill, Whereupon His Ex.cy
Desired the said Comm.rs to give their Opinion.

Who are unanimously of Opinion that for
Quieting the minds of the Indians, and keeping
them firm to His Majesty's Interest; That
His Ex.cy doth promise to Grant a Reprieve for
the Indian who Slew Jacob Brower, in Case
the Sachims desire it.

Answer of the Sachims of the
Six Nations to His Ex.cy John Mont-
-gomerie Esq.r &c.a in Albany May the
20.th 1731 Anno

Present
His Ex.cy John
Montgomerie Esq.r &c.a
Francis Harrison
Philip Livingston
James D Lancey
} Esq.rs of y.e Councill
The Comm.rs of Indian Affairs

Brother Corlaer

You Told us two days ago
that you was very glad to meet us here at Albany.

To

To Renew the Ancient Covenant Chain between us and all His Majesty's Subjects, That you renewed the same in the name of his Majesty King George the Second, our Indulgent father and Protector ——

Brother Corlaer You not only Sayd that you renewed the Covenant Chain but made the same Clearer and brighter and that the same may be Stronger, and that no rust Should be upon it. ——

Brother Corlaer You have assured us that our father King George the Second has the same affection for us as a father for his Children, and we do now Renew the Covenant Chain between all his Majesties Subjects in North America That the same may be Clear and bright and Shall for Ever be kept Inviolable, and no Nation or People Shall be able to Influence us to break or Weaken that Chain — Gave a Belt —

Brother Corlaer You Told us also that the barbarous Murder Committed by one of our people on Jacob Brower who was so Treacherously Murdered, Should be no Violation of the Covenant to weaken the Chain or bring any rust on it; We are very glad for your Excr kind Expressions about that Fact that it Should not Weaken the Chain, for which we return you Thanks, — We had Expected it Otherwise from you, and Do — now — Gave a Belt —

Brother Corlaer You Told us that in Case any of his Majesty's Subjects Should Murder any of our people that he Should be punished by the Law, and We do — Promise on our parts to Punish any of our people —

With

With Death, that may Murder any of his Majestyé Subjects

Brother Corlaer You Told us also that Countreys are Governd by the Laws of God and man, and that a Murderer is to be Punishd w.th death, that the Murderer who Slew Jacob Brower Should be put to Death, And We do Promise all who are here present and do Consent that he Shall be Executed for it — Gave a Belt

Brother Corlaer We Told you Just now that the Murderer Who Slew Jacob Brower ought to be Punishd w.th death but we know that you have so much affection and Compassion, Therefore We desire as he is a Man, and hath been good for the Interest of the English, and has committed it when he was Etoxicated in drink; We Sale The Six Nations begg in his behalfe that this fact may be forgiven and forgotten in oblivion, as a Drop of Water in a Swift Stream, and begg your favourable Answer, that we may go Quietly home — Gave a String of Wampum

Brother Corlaer You Thanked us also for our dutifull behaviour, which has been acquainted you by your People, We are glad that the same is pleasing to you And as you know our Inclinations, We promise on Our part that your people Shall be always received among us as Brethren, and Civilly Treated, That the Amity and Friendship may grow and Increase greater than formerly. We Should not forget to tell you one thing that your People do from which all

The

The Evil Proceeds, that is that Rum is carried up among us, Therefore we desire you that no Rum may be brought to our habitations, but other goods as much as they will, for it Creates great mischief when Strong Liquor is brought among us, for Liquor is Master of us, when We can't gett it We abstain from it, Men Women and Children it Destroys. Every thing is Neglected: Who can mind his business that is out of his Senses and Drunk, Wherefore We begg to prohibit that no Liquor may be brought to our Castles, formerly when We fetch'd Rum from Albany it was but by small Parcells carried up, and then We only Drunk as long as it Lasted, for then We could gett no more, till it was fetch'd by our people, but when it is always among us We will have it: Wherefore we begg that Rum may only be sold at Albany, Kaster, and at Oswego where those who want it may fetch it

Gave a String of Wampum

Brother Corlaer

You Told us also that you was very Glad that we Denied Jean Cuvr to make any Settlem.t at Tiederondequat — Yea we know well that he has Dwined us from Time to Time to Let him settle there and at Sodos — The one belonging to the Sinnekes and the other to the Cayouges. You Said also that we Should not hearken to any people to make any Trading houses or Settlements Among us Excpt Subjects of the King of Great Britain, We are fully Resolved not to Suffer any other Settlements to be Made at the Side of the Lake; there Stands a Trading house at Najagera, which the French has Treacherously built there, but the house at Oswego has been built by all Our Convent, the more buildings are

We Made many, the more Liquor is brought unto us, which is the occasion of all Mischief therefore We do not Indine any more Should be made - Gave a Belt

Brother Corlaer

I hope you will Excuse us for this Small Trifle we Lay down Its Small but the friendship and affection is the greater, formerly we Could Do it much better Its the fault of your people who Come among us Who Trade from us what we have, and what is left We bring to Oswego, So that We have but Little to Lay before you - We thanks you that you Told us you would make us a handsome present in the name of the King your Master, our father We thanks him and you for it

(1) His Ex.y Answered

Brethren

(2) I am very well pleased with what you have Sayed Since you have So Solemnly Renewed the Ancient Covenant Chain, between all His Majestys Subjects in North America and your Six Nations: I Expect and Desire you will not go to War ag.t any Indians who Live under the Protection of the King of Great Britain

Brethren

(3) As for the person who Murdered Jacob Brower Since all the Six Nations Earnestly desire that he may be forgiven, and represent him as a person well Affected to the Interest of His Majestys Subjects, and that he Committed that Murder in a passion, without any Premeditated Design: I Consent that he Shall not be Executed: and I make no Doubt but that the King of great Britain my Master will approve of what I have

Done

Dona; I hope the Mercy Shown him will occasion his good behaviour for the future

Brethren As to the bringing Rum to your castles Ever since I was last here I have given Strict orders that none Should be carried to your Country (Except to Oswego) and if you will Inform me who are the persons that have carried Any they Shall be Punished; I will repeal my orders and If I can find out any more Effectuall method to put a Stop to it, it Shall be Strictly put in Execution

Brethren I thank you for the present you made me, I am very much pleased with it, Since you make it with So much affection and Sincerity; I hope you will Take the present I now make you as a Mark of your father the King of Great Britains kindness to you

I have ordered a fatt ox for you, Sack provisions for your Journey home & Some barrels of Beer to drink the Kings health

Sachim Answered

Brother We return you our most hearty thanks for the fine Present you now made us in the name of the King of Great Britain our father, We promise to be Obedient to all his Commands

Present
His Ex.y John Montgomerie Esq.r &
Francis Harrison Esq.r of
Ph. Livingston } the Council
James DLancey
The Commission.rs of Indian affairs
And Sev.l Gentlemen attending
the Goovernour

The Schaahkook and River Indians attending His Ex.y the Governour at Albany the 25.th May 1731 he Spoke to them as follows

Children I

Sent for you to renew the assurances I have heretofore given you of the protection of the Great King of Great Britain my Master, our

Common

Dona; I hope the Mercy Shown him will occasion his
good behaviour for the future —— 340

Brethren As to the bringing Rum to your Castles Ever since
I was last here I have given Strict orders that none
Should be carried to your Country (Except to Oswego) and
if you will Inform me who are the persons that have carried
Any they Shall be Punished; I will repeal my orders and
If I can find out any more Effectuall methods to put a Stop
to it, it Shall be Strictly put in Execution ——

Brethren I thank you for the present you made me,
I am very much pleased with it, Since you make it with
So much affection and Sincerity; I hope you will Take
the present I now make you as a Mark of your father
the King of Great Britains kindness to you ——
I have ordered a fatt Ox for you, Sacl provisions for your
Journey home & Some barrels of beer to drink the Kings
health ——

The Sachim Answered ——

Brother We return you our most hearty thanks for the kind
Present you now made us in the name of the King of Great
Britain our father We promise to be obedient to all his
Commands ——

Present
His Ex.y John
Montgomerie Esq.r &
Francis Harrison Esq.rs of
Ph. Livingston. the Council
James D Lancey
The commission.rs of Indian affairs
And Several Gentlemen attending
the Governour ——

The Schaakhook and River Indians
Attending His Ex.y the Governour at
Albany the 25.th May 1731 he Spoke to
them as follows ——

Children I
Sent for you to renew
the assurances I have heretofore given you of the protection
of the Great King of Great Britain my Master, our
Common

Common Father and Sovereaign and to Recommend to you
in this publick manner to persevere in your dutefull
behaviour and Fidelity to those under Authority from
him, And as much as in you Lies to grow in your Affection
to your brethren, the rest of his Subjects in these parts,
And in his name and by his order I renew w.th you, the
Ancient Covenant Chain, and give you a present of Such
things as are of use to you, and Also Expect you will
continue firm in your duty at all Times to come and in
So doing You may rest Assured not only of my protection
but of all other good offices in the power of those that are
in authority under the King our common father and
Protector — Gave a belt of Wampum

(hildren) I Am very much Surprized to hear of your
Insolent behaviour to the Christians your brethren, by
Claiming Lands w.th your Ancestors have Sold, and keep
Possession there of by Force and Violence Contrary to
your repeated promises to the Commissioners particularly
that Land called Squampamick, which Land Coll.o
Renselaer has recovered by due Course of Law, who is
now ready to Show that Said Lands have been Legally
Bought from your Ancestors, which I Expect will Satisfie
you that you may for the future be Quiet and peaceable;
And if at any Time hereafter there Arise a Difference
between the Christians, and any of your people, I Expect
you will not be your Own Judges, nor dispossess any
of them of their Lands by Force but Leave the decision
thereof unto me, or those I Shall appoint for that purpose
to prevent unhappy Accidents that may Insue thereon
Gave a String of Wampum

I Expected you would have Endeavoured
to Increase your number by Inviting those of your people
Who on frivolous pretences have left their native Country,
And are gone to Canada, to return to Schaakhook to —

Live under the Shade of the Tree of peace and Welfare which
has so long Since been planted there, that would
have been a Meanes to have kept your fire Continually
kindled and burning there for your own Security and
Prosperity; which I Shall Endeavour to promote for
your Encouragement and Safety —

The Answer of the River Indians
in Albany the 22d May 1731 —

Father — You Told us yesterday that you was glad
to See us here, to meet together by the Kings Order our
Father, and We do in obediance there of Appear before
you — You Told us also that we Should be
obedient to Our father the King, and our brethren his
Subjects, which are in authority under him, which We
promise to do

We do now renew the Ancient Covenant
Chain, and to keep it bright and Clean, give three Beaver
Skins, to Wrap it in, and rub the Same with bear grease

We are very glad that our father takes
So much notice of us and has been pleased to declare
That we are under the King of Fathers protection, &
are Linked So firm unto the ancient Covenant as the
as the five Nations, which we are very glad to perceive
And Do now Tye the Chain faster than Ever, and
hope it may always Continue So, not only under
Your Excy Administration, but when you Shall happen
to be removed — Gave a Belt —

Father Corlaer We are few in Number, We Should be more
Numerous, if the Christians did not hunt us So much
We are glad that you take So much notice of us and
Open

Live under the Shade of ~~my~~ the Tree of peace and Willfare which has so long Since been planted there, that would have been a Means to have kept your fire Continually kindled and burning there for your own Security and Prosperity; which I Shall Endeavour to promote for your Encouragement and Safety —

The Answer of the River Indians in albany the 22d May 1731 —

Father — You Told us yesterday that you was glad to See us here, to meet together by the Kings Order our Father, and We do in obediance there of Appear before you — You Told us also that we Should be obedient to Our father the King, and our brethren his Subjects, which are in authority under him, which We promise to do

We do now renew the Ancient Covenant Chain, and to keep it bright and Clean, give three Cheers Three, to Wrap it in, and rub the Same with bear grease

We are very glad that our father takes So much notice of us, and has been pleased to declare That we are under the King of Fathers protection, & are Linked So firm unto the Ancient Covenant as the five Nations, which we are very glad to perceive And Do now Tye the Chain faster than Ever, and hope it may always Continue So, not only under Your Excellencys Administration, but when you Shall happen to be removed — Gave a Belt —

Father Corlaer We are few in Number We Should be more Numerous, if the Christians did not hunt us So much We are glad that you Take So much notice of us and

Open

Open your heart so fully, and shew such great Affection for us — Gave a String of Wampum —

We are poor because your people follow us Where: ever we go hunting, & c. Rum and make us bare and Naked, by Enticing us to drink all we gell, So that we are Ashamed to come to Town and are thereby disabled to — Pay our Debts. We desire that no Rum may be Sold but in Albany only that we may be Quiet on our hunting

His Ex.y Told them —

Children I am very glad for your dutyfull behaviour & Answer. and do assure you of the protection of the Great King of Great Britain your Common Father. And I — Expect that you do not Molest or oppress any of his — Majesties Subjects in the peaceable possession of their Lands. If you are wronged by any of them I Shall take Care that you Shall have your Just Right —

The Indians Answered —

Father Corlaer The Land of Claverack has been Sold to — Coll.o Renselaer, and Squampanick but we know not the Piece of Land Called has been Sold which we have given to Johannis Lansingh, because he is very Civil to us, and been at great Charge & Expences in, Providing us & c. Victualls when we come to this place

His Ex.y Answered —

Children I Shall appoint Impartiall Judges to — Examine into the Deeds of Col.o Renselaer, what Land is Sold by the Ancestors, and to hear your Allegations And then make their report to me I Shall See you Justice Done —

I give you in your Grandfather the King of Great Britains name, a handsome present of such things as are of use to you, as a Mark of his affection to you

To which they thanked his Ex.cy

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Albany the 9th July 1731

May it please your Hon.r

It afforded us much concern to hear of His Ex.cy our Late Governours Sudden departure from this Life, and again it gave us much Satisfaction To find that we are placed unter the administration of So worthy and Steady a Gentleman as Your Hon.r whom We heartily Congratulate; and wish you a Continuance of good health to discharge your Selfe therein, which we hope and Doubt not but will Tend to the Tranquility and Satisfaction of this Government

Sir The Enclosed is Copy of a Letter from his Said Ex.cy wherein (at Mr. Wendells request relateing the Sending up a Person to act as Commissary & Interprete at Oswego) he desires our advice in respect of Joseph Clement, whom Mr. Wendell recommends as a Person very Fitt for that Service, and one who is a Carpenter and may be very Serviceable there, in asmuch that the house is very much out of repair

Sir As we are Informd Joseph Clement is a Man well Qualified for that Service, but we rely on

Your

Present
Philip Livingston
Myndert Schuyler
Rutger Bleecker
Steph. Groesbeck
Evert Wendell
Nicholas Bleecker
Philip Schuyler
Dirck Ten Broeck

At a Meeting of the Com.rs for Indn affairs at Albany July 12th 1731.

This Board haveing Concluded to Send Lowrence Claeven the Interpreter to acquaint the Six Nations of the death of His Late Ex.cy Governour Montgomerie, with some other Materiall affairs, Do therefore give him the Following Instructions Viz.t

Instructions for Lowrence Claeven

You are to Repair to the Indian Countrey as Soon as may be and acquaint the Sachims of the Six Nations at Onondago that His Ex.cy Govern.r John Montgomerie Lately departed this life and that the Honble Pip Van Dam one of his Majties Councill is Prevident of the Colony of New York by which he has Taken upon him the Administration of the affairs of this Colony untill his Majesty Shall Pleave to Send a Governour

You are Likewise to Tell them that we are Informd that there has Lately a Message been Sent to Some Sachims of the Mohawks by a Token of Seven hands of Wampum, Telling forth that Therein is to be a generall Meeting at Onondago where the French are to Come and Treat about Some Secret business, which we are apprehensive is to obtain Liberty from the Six Nations to Settle on Some of their Lands, which if that is their design we hope and Expect that they will Recollect the Firm Promises they made in their Treaty with our Governour That they would not upon any Terms Suffer any of the French to Settle among them, and you are to use your best Endeavours to Prevent their Suffering the French

Settling

selling among them. and if their meeting be upon any other account that may prove Detrimentall to their Government you must Doe as much as in you Lyes to Prevent the same Taking Effect.

At a meeting of the Comm.rs for Indian affairs albany the 20.th July 173[illegible]

Present

Mynd.t Schuyler
Jn.o Schuyler
Steph.n Groesbeck
Abraham Cuyler
Jacob.s Bleecker
Beyer Gerritse
Derck.k S.t Broeck
Joh.s Roseboom
Joh.s Lansingh

Some Sachims of Oneyde having appear'd at this Meeting. Do with much concern come to Repeat the great misfortune and Loss they have heretofore had of their men being Taken Prisoners and some killed by the Callabaio Indians which they have been very Easy in, and Left themselves to the Care and assistance of their Father our Late Gov.r and their brethren the Comm.rs to do the best they Cleard and could therein for them, and since they have been at so much Trouble in this affair and that without Effect. So they are resolvd not to Trouble us therein; while they cannot trust them. inasmuch that they have heard, if they Should Come there again, they would Serve them in the like kind. and having Sent a Token. to the Indians they therefore demand the same again

They say farther that a Considerable Time ago they Sent Lawrence Claeven a belt of Wampum by order of Coll.o Pete Schuyler to Stopp their men

From

killing among them. and if their meeting be upon
any other account that may prove Detrimentall
to this Government you must Doe as much as
in you Lyes to Hinder the same Taking Effect.

At a meeting of the Comm:rs for
Ind.n affairs at Albany the 20th July
1731

Present

Myn.d Schuyler
Jn.o Schuyler
Steph.n Groesbeck
Abraham Cuyler
Jac.b Bleecker
Meyer Gerritse
Derck T. Brocck
Joh.s Roseboom
Joh.s Lansingh

Some Sachims of Oneyde having appeard
at this Meeting. Do with much concern come to
Repeat the great misfortune and Loss they have
heretofore had of their men being Taken Prisoners
and Some killed by the Callabach Indians which
they have been very Easy in, and Left themselves
to the Care and assistance of their Father our
Late Gov.r and their brethren the Comm:rs to do the
best they Cleard and Could therein for them, and
since they have been at so much Trouble in this
Affair and that without Effect. So they are resolvd
not to Trouble us therein; while they cannot Trust
them. in as much that they have heard, if they
Shold come there again, they would Serve them in
the like kind. and having Sent a Token. to the
Indians. they therefore demand the same again

They Say farther that a Considerable Time
ago they Sent Lawrence Claeven a belt of Wampum
by order of Coll.o Peter Schuyler to Stopp their men

From

From going to Warr w.th the Virginia Indians whid
Said Indians are Turnd over to the Cattabaws to —
assist them, and it was their desire and request
that the said belt Shoud be returnd again, which
Lawrence Clawen Promised to do. They say likewise
that they are Surprized how the Indians whom the
Intended to Warr ag.st are from Time to Time previously
Warned and acquainted of their Intentions, and
therefore they think there must be some underhand
Intelligence given them, that they know their —
Number so well. — Gave a Strong of Wampum. That
the Comm.rs may Enquire who the Persons are that
Discover them

They say also that all their young men
who have been out a Fighting are returnd home in
good health, and they begg that their brethren the
Comm.rs may give them some powder to Enable them to
go out a hunting that they may the better Maintain
their wives and Children — Gave 9 lb powder

The Commissioners Answerd

Brethren We fully answer you as to the Loss of your
Men and the Trouble you have had therein that we
are Equally Concernd w.th you, That you have had
no better Success, and we assure you that there
has been no care wanting Either in his Ex.cy our —
Late Governour, the Governour of Virginia or us,
to obtain you Satisfaction, as you'll be better —
acquainted by Lawrence Claeben by whom we —
have Lately sent you a Packett Containing of a belt
of Wampum, a Calumet of peace and Two Small —
Twists of Tobacco, which has been Sent you by the
Cattabaws in return of your belt of Wampum —

Brethren We are much Surprized that you Say you have —
been Misused in Forewarning or giveing Intelligence
to —

To your Enimies of your Intentions while we have
Constantly done you all the Friendship in our
Power, and adviseds you to Live in peace, neither
would we have you to apprehend that we are any way
Concerned in Such your Complaint, and if you want
Further Satisfaction you must find out the
Authors of your misfortunes your Selves, neither have
you ever acquainted us of your number that went
out a Fighting

Brethren You Tell us that you are Poor and want Some
Powder for your young men to go a hunting; where-
fore Considering your necessity we give you a Cask of
Powder wch farr Exceeds the Value of your present and
Wish that for Time to come you may Live in more
Amity with your Neighbours which will prevent
Trouble to you and us

To your Enimies of your Intentions while we have Constantly done you all the Friendship in our Power, and advised you to Live in peace, neither would we have you to apprehend that we are any way Concernd in Such your Complaint, and if you want Further Satisfaction you must find out the Authors of your misfortune your Selves, neither have you ever Acquainted us of your number that went out a Fighting

Brethren You Tell us that you are Poor and want Some Powder for your Young men to go a hunting; wherefore Considering your necessity we give you a Cask of Powder w.ch will Exceede the Value of your present and Wish that for Time to come you may Live in more Amity with your Neighbours which will prevent Trouble to you and us

At a Meeting of the Comm.rs for Indian affairs at Albany 26th July 1731

Present
Myndert Schuyler
Rutger Bleecker
A. Groesbeck
Evert Wendell
John Cuyler
John Schuyler
Evert Wendell
Philip Schuyler
Henry V. Rensselaer
Nich.s Bleecker
Crayer Gerritse
Jeremy V. Rensselaer
Derck Jon Broeck

Laurence Claasen being this day returnd from Onondago Agreeable to his Instructions of the 12th Instant for that purpose - Says that he has acquainted the Sachims of the Six Nations w.th the Malencholly death of his Late Ex.y our Gov.r and that he Told them that the Hon.ble Rip Van Dam Esq.r President of the Council for the Colony of New York Succeeded his Said Ex.y in the Administration of the affairs of this Province at w.ch first News they were heartily concernd and again were glad that the Government was Setled in the Management of So worthy a Gentleman

He further Informs us that the Occasion -

= 45 — Occasion of the Meeting at Onondago was —
upon account of Some Indians going to Canada to
Condole the death of a Frenchman named Morasaw
Who was Interpreter to the Indians —

Lowrence likewise Agreable to his Instruction
delivered to the Oneydes the belt of beads a Calumet of
Peace and Two Skins of Tobacco Sent them by the —
Governour of Virginia by way of our Late Governour
from the Attabaws in return of their belt —

We have the following Account from a French
Sachim named Schonondo. who Says that the —
Governour of Canada had Intelligence by an Indian
from hence that Our Governour should have —
Expressed himselfe in a Publick proposition to
Our Six Nations that if in case Jean Leur should
build a house at Tiedirondequalt (w.) it's a place
between the Garrison of Swego and Niagera abt
Ten Leagues from the Sinnekes Country at the —
South Side of the Kaderachque Lake) that he
would Directly Demolish the Same, and put those
to the Sword who Should Attempt Such a peice of
Incroachments and that he heard the Governour
of Canada Say now I tell you that the Lands at
Tiederondequalt is my Land and that I am as
great as the Governour of New York, and now I
am resolved to Send Jean Leur to Settle there in
Despite of the Governour of New York or the —
Sinneke Indians, and he that is the best man
Shall keep it, and at that Time our Informer —
heard that Jean Leur Designed to Proceed on —
his Journey thither within Thirty Days where
of Twelve Days are now Expired —

Journal 1731

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Pensylvania 1761

Gentlemen

The publick Papers of the last spring have appriz'd
the whole Country of the application you made to His
Majesty in Council, and then to the Parliament of
Great Britain by Your Agent, especially
in Relation to, for obtaining from the Assemblies Respective
Northern Colonies in America, the full Value of the
Bills you have so much at heart. By all Advices of the
Same Nature we have received from the Several Boards
most to be the Latest Date of the 6th Month, from which
we find it is no Ways likely you should receive what you
might have been in Expectation of from those Bills
especially considering Matters Circumstances much
have since very much Changed for the Worse, and
to the most Part by the last Peace from Canada.
that either by repealing the Act of Parliament, but from
the long Opposition it met with in the House of Commons
House of Lords, where it was for a while very likely to
Opportunity proper in every Session of Parliament.

I need not hope to be able to give you any
Improvement this Year in the Article of Naval Stores
America, & the Method to bring that Trade of
the Plantations with any of the Foreign Sugar Colonies
it but upon a Footing with Ireland, by
our Neighbours getting the intended Conveniences
of the Harbour we shall ever be liable
from the Northern Colonies of this Colony will be
most deeply affected by this Inconvenience such
as more especially the Mast Trade, for it is evident
that if our Neighbours are denied the Ports they have
had for their Masts, they must be confined
to be confined to the River Nile, the Port of our
Metropolis Dublin will by means be brought to
exceedingly low

Our Honourable Proprietors have on this Occasion
shewn their Attachment to our Interest by
warm Opposition to the Bill, and that Gentleman,
who at your last meeting was appointed your Agent,
has not for interested himself therein in behalf of
this Colony, & exerted himself with such Care —

and

» and Obligation for his Interest (even before that Appointment
» should have taken Effect) that I am extremely
» sorry I cannot comply with the Request, and I
» promise on my part that Nothing shall be wanting
» on my Side to fully
» give the first Notice of that Design, but you will want
» no other Information, and will easily find many Ways
» to keep the Door open in the meantime for Peace, which
» I hope you will enter upon with a becoming Concern,
» to prevent such Desolations in Your Country
» as those which His Majesty & the Province
» by overruling Providence threaten you with,
» as a Matter that is nearly Related to all immediately
» concerned.

There also another Affair in hand of great Importance
to the Interest of the Colony, & of the Inhabitants, to
which I hope you will duly & immediately attend.

The Governor then proceeded to inform the House,
that the Matter mentioned in the Close of the preceding
Message related to Indian Affairs, & could be found by
Writings of very great Consequence to the whole Province,
the Deed whereof the Chief Men of the Six Nations had
executed, to whom the Information had been first
given, & who from his long Experience & Knowledge in
those Affairs could give the best Account of it.

That Gentleman then produced the Map of
the Province, printed & published by Lewis Evans
& Mr. Peters published at London in the Year 1732. & observed
that the French Claims were on
the Continent of America, that by the Description on the
Map they claimed a great Part of Carolina and
Virginia & that Land quite beyond the Boun-
dary of Pennsylvania. Then he proceeded to observe that
by virtue of some Treaty as they alledge, the French
pretend a Right to all Lands lying on Rivers, of the
Mouths of which they are possessed. That the River
Ohio, (a Branch of Mississippi) comes close to those
Mountains, which lye about 120 or 130 Miles back
of

of Susquehannah within the Boundaries of this Province as granted by the King's Letters Patents, That adjoyning thereto there is a fine Tract of Land called Alleghaney on which several Shawanese Indians have seated themselves, one that by the Advices lately brought to him by several Traders in those parts it appears that the French have been using Endeavours to gain over those Indians to their Interest, & for this End a French Gentleman had come amongst them three years since sent as 'twas believed from the Governor of Montreal and at his Departure last year carried with him some of the Shawanese Chiefs to that Governor, with whom they at their Return appeared to be highly pleased. That the same French Gentleman, with five or six others in Company with him, had this last Spring again come amongst the said Indians, and brought with him a Shawanese Interpreter, was well received by them, had again carried some of their Chiefs to the said Govr. & the better to gain the Affections of the said Indians brought with him a Gunsmith to work for them gratis. Mr. Logan then went on to represent how destructive this Attempt of the French, if attended with success may prove to the English Interest on this Continent, and how deeply in its Consequences it may affect this Province, & after having spoke fully on these two Heads, Moved, That to prevent or put a Stop to these Designs, if possible, a Treaty should be set in foot with the Five Nations, who have an absolute Authority as well over the Shawanese as all our Indians, that by their means the Shawanese may not only be kept firm to the English Interest, but likewise be induced to remove from Alleghaney nearer to the English Settlements, and that such a Treaty becomes now the more necessary, because 'tis several years since any of those Nations have visited us, and no Opportunity ought to be lost of cultivating & improving the Friendship which has always subsisted between this Government & them.

After which he observed to the Board, that such frequent Complaints of late had been made of the Abuses committed by carrying large Quantities of Rum amongst the Indians, that it would be necessary for

for the Legislature to take the same into their Consider.n & provide a Remedy to so great an Evil. That to this pernicious Liquor a late unhappy Accident in the Chief Family of our Delaware Indians had been in a great measure owing for the Death of Shakatawlin, whom Sassoman his Uncle had in a fit of Drunkenness killed

The Board upon mature Consideration hereof were unanimously of Opinion, that a Treaty with the five Nations is absolutely necessary, and that it should be recommended to the House to make proper Provision for defraying the Charges thereof, and likewise to prevent the Abuses committed by carrying Rum among the Indians: But because it may be inconvenient in several Respects to have those Reasons for entring into a Treaty at this time with the five Nations made publick, The Clerk of the Council is Ordered to represent the same verbally to the House, & to deliver a shorter written Message on this Subject which was drawn up in these Words.

"Gentlemen

"Upon some Notices I have lately received, the Import of which will be now verbally communicated to the House, you will, I believe clearly see the Necessity of entring into some further Treaties with the five Nations of Indians, whose Friendship is well known to be of the highest Importance to the Peace & Security of these Countries: And I must further add that the most unfortunate late Accident in the chief Family of our Delaware Indians, by means of that pernicious Liquor Rum, and the Abuses these poor People suffer by its being carried to them in large Quantities under the Pretence of Trade call also for Redress, which at this time becomes the more necessary, because by a due Provision of this kind, our Treaties with them will be much facilitated & strengthned

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Memorandum

On the News of Shakatawlin's Death, & that Sassoman's Grief for the unhappy Accident was so great, that it was like to cost him his Life, & the Governor sent to

Pensylvania 1731

a Message, desiring Deputies to come to Philadelphia
who came accordingly, & the Governor's Speech entered
thereinto

At Council held at Philad.a Augst 12.th 1731

Present

Thos Penn Esq.r Proprietary & Governor
James Logan Esq.r Speaker
Isaac Norris Esq.r Mayor Philada 3 Esq.rs

Present also

Deputies or Representatives from the Counties
of Chester Philadelphia & Bucks
Peregrine Taylor Clerk of the Deputies

Edmund Cartlidge
James Swift } Sheriffs

The Governor by his Interpreter, spoke to
the Indians as follows

Brother Delawares

When we first heard of the unhappy Death of
our Friend Sam Blackhatchin we were exceedingly
grieved for it. We heard also at the same time that
you were so much disturbed for this Fact, that you
for a long time refused to bury the Body, but after we had
by our wise & good Friends the Shawanese & others, assured
you of our Love & Friendship, you were
at length prevailed upon to do it. To prevent this, you
were sent for that we might take care of you, and
preserve your Life, that you might live & remain
a People, & not be cut off. This we have done,
which we hope you will always remember with
Gratitude, that you ought to be a united People, and if
any Disorder should happen that Peace

Delawares

This unhappy Accident happened by your
own Misbehaviour, being
in that pernicious Liquor Rum, which has too often
occasioned Mischief before, & have received divers
Complaints of its being carried in Quantities amongst
you. We have made many good Laws to prevent this,
but you are so fond of it yourselves that you will find
means

for his Support the current year, presented the following Bills for his Assent, which were accordingly passed into Laws of this Province, & Warrants Issued for affixing the Great Seal thereto, vizt:

1. AN ACT for Re-Emitting & continuing the Currency of such Bills of Credit of this Province as by former Acts are directed to be sunk & destroyed.

2. AN ACT for Enabling Religious Societies of Protestants within this Province to purchase Lands for Burying grounds, Churches, Houses for Worship, Schools, &c.

3. AN ACT for the better enabling divers Inhabitants of the Province of Pensylvania to hold Lands, & to invest them with the Privileges of natural born subjects of the said Province.

4. AN ACT for the Relief of Benjamin Mayne, with Respect to the Imprisonment of his Person.

5. AN ACT to disable William Fishbourn from holding any Office of Trust or Profit within this Province, & to secure the Payment of a Provincial Debt due from the said William Fishbourn.

6. AN ACT for the better Prevention of Accidents that may happen by Fire in the City of Philadelphia, by Bakehouses & Cooper's Shops.

7. AN ACT for Amendment of the Law entituled An Act for Relief of, Insolvent Debtors.

&

8. A SUPPLEMENT to the Law Entituled An Act to prevent the Killing of Deer out of Season, & against carrying of Guns & hunting by Persons not qualified.

The Governor having thanked the House for the obliging manner in which they had provided for his support they withdrew, & the Council adjourned.

N. B. The House adjourned to the 2d of August next.

At a Council held at Philadia, April 8th, 1731.

PRESENT:

The Honble PATRICK GORDON, Esqr., Lt. Governr.

Samuel Preston,	Thomas Laurence,	Esq'rs.
Anthony Palmer,	Ralph Asheton,	
Henry Brooke,	Samuel Hasell.	

The Governor acquainted the Board that the time of the sitting of the Supreme Court now drawing nigh, it would be proper to fill up the two Vacancies in that Commission, occasioned by the Death of the Chief Justice & of Mr. Hill. And His Honour having named Isaac Norris, Esquire, to be Chief Justice, Jeremiah Langhorn, Esquire, to be second Justice, & Doctor Thomas Græme to be third Justice of the said Court, The Board unanimously expressed their Satisfaction with the said Nomination, and 'TIS ORDERED that Commissions be issued to them accordingly.

At a Council held at Philadia., Augt. 4th, 1731.

PRESENT:

The Honble PATRICK GORDON, Esqr., Lt. Govr.

James Logan,	Clemt. Plumsted,	Esq'rs.
Isaac Norris,	Ralph Asheton,	
Samuel Preston,	Samuel Hasell.	

The House of Representatives having mett on the 2d inst. pursuant to their Adjournment, The Governor laid before the Board a written Message drawn up for the House, touching the Application of the Sugar Islands to His Majesty in Council & the British Parliament, for restraining the Trade of the Northern Colonies in America; And the same being read, together with a Letter from Mr. Paris, the Agent for the Province, It is the Opinion of the Board that the subject matter of the said Message is of such Importance as well deserves the serious Application of the whole Legislature, & the said Message being approved was ordered to be sent down to the House, & is in these Words:

"GENTLEMEN:

"The Publick Papers of the last Spring have apprized the whole "Countrey of the Application first made to His Majesty in Council, "and then to the Parliament of Great Britain by the Sugar Islands, "especially Barbados, for restraining the Trade of his Majesty's "Northern Colonies in America.

"The first Notice of this Affair from England did not reach my "hands till April last, and as the hearing of their Petition before "the Council was to be the latter end of that Month, I thought it "would be to no Purpose to call you together at a time wch might "have been inconvenient to your private Affairs, especially consi-"dering that our Remonstrances must have come very late, if any "thing had then been determined on the said Petition. By the last "Advices I understand that a Bill has passed the House of Com-"mons, but from the strong Opposition it mett with was not gott "thro' the House of Lords, where it now lies, & will undoubtedly be "vigorously pressed on next Session of Parliament.

"I need not I hope observe to you of how great Importance this "Affair is to the whole Continent of America, & tho' it may be "thought that the Trade of this Place with any of the Forreign Sugar "Islands is but inconsiderable with respect to that carried on by our "Neighbours, yet when the immediate Consequences of such a Re-"straint are maturely considered, it will be found that the General "Trade of this Colony will be most deeply affected by it, & the In-"conveniences such as must be sensibly felt by all its Inhabitants, "and especially the industrious Farmer, for it is evident that if our "Neighbours are denied the Vent they have had for their Bread & "Flour in the Forreign Colonies, & be confined solely to our own, "the Price of our Staple Commodities will by means thereof be "brought exceedingly low.

"Our Honourable Proprietors have on this Occasion shewn their "Affection & Concern for our Interest by a warm opposition to the

"Bill, and that Gentleman who at your last meeting was appointed "your Agent, has so far interested himself therein in behalf of this "Colony, & exerted himself with such Care and Assiduity for its "Interest, (Even before that Appointment could be made known to "him,) that I am extremely well pleased your Choice fell on so able "an hand, and I perswade myself his Services will meet with a "proper Encouragement. I send herewith a Copy of part of a "Letter I received from him on the subject, which so fully gives the "then state of that Affair that you will want no other Information, "and with it I send some Prints that may be of use to you in this "momentous Affair, wch I hope you will enter upon with a becoming "Concern, & prepare such Representations in Behalf of this Coun-"try to be laid before His Majesty & the British Parliament, & give "such necessary Directions therein to your Agents as a Matter that "so nearly Affects us all immediately calls for.

"I have also another Affair of very great Importance to the Se-"curity of this Colony & all its Inhabitants to lay before you, which "shall speedily be communicated to you.

The Governor then proceeded to inform the Board that the Matter mentioned in the Close of the preceding Message related to Indian Affairs, & would be found to be likewise of very great Consequence to the whole Province; the Detail whereof His Honr. said he would leave to Mr. Logan, to whom the Information had been first given, & who from his long Experience & Knowledge in those affairs, could give the best Account of it.

That Gentleman then producing the Map of Louisiana, as inserted in a Book called a New General Atlas, published at London, in the Year 1721, first observed from thence how exorbitant the French Claims were on the Continent of America; that by the Description in the said Map they claimed a great part of Carolina and Virginia, & had laid down Sasquehannah as a Boundary of Pensilvania. Then he proceeded to observe that by Virtue of some Treaty, as they alledge, the French pretend a Right to all Lands lying on Rivers of the Mouths of which they are possessed; That the River Ohio (a branch of Mississippi) comes close to those mountains which lye about 120 or 130 Miles back of Sasquehannah, within the boundaries of this Province, as granted by the King's Letters Patent; that adjoining thereto there is a fine Tract of Land called Allegheny, on which several Shawanese Indians had seated themselves, And that by the Advices lately brought to him by several Traders in those parts, it appears that the French have been using Endeavours to gain over those Indians to their Interest, & for this End a French Gentleman had come amongst them some years since, sent as 'twas believed from the Governor of Montreal, and at his Departure last year carried with him some of the Shawanese Chiefs to that Governor, with whom they at their Return appeared to be highly pleased: That the same french Gentleman, with five or six others in Company with him, had this last Spring again come amongst the said Indians and brought with him a Shawanese Interpreter, was well received by them, had again carried some of their Chiefs to the said

Govr., & the better to gain the Affections of the said Indians, brought with him a Gunsmith to work for them gratis. Mr. Logan then went on to represent how destructive this Attempt of the French, if attended with Success, may prove to the English Interest on this Continent, and how deeply in its consequences it may affect this Province; & after having spoke fully on these two heads, Moved that to prevent or putt a stop to these designs if possible a treaty should be sett on foot with the five Nations, who have an absolute authority as well over the Shawanese as all our Indians, that by their means the Shawanese may not only be kept firm to the English Interest, but likewise be induced to remove from Allegheney nearer to the English Settlements, and that such a treaty becomes now the more necessary, because 'tis several years since any of those Nations have visited us, and no opportunity ought to be lost of cultivating & improving the Frindship which has always subsisted between this Government & them.

After which he observed to the Board that such frequent Complaints of late had been made of the abuses, committed by Carrying large Quantities of Rum amongst the Indians, that it would be necessary for the Legislature to take the same into their Consideran., & to provide a Remedy to so great an evil; That to this pernicious Liquor a late unhappy Accident in the Chief Family of our Delaware Indians had been in a great measure owing, vizt: the Death of Shackatawlin whom Sassoonan, his Uncle, had in a fitt of Drunkeness Killed.

The Board upon mature consideration hereof, were unanimously of Opinion that a treaty with the five Nations is absolutely necessary, and that it should be recommended to the house to make proper Provision for defraying the Charges thereof, and likewise to prevent the Abuses committed by carrying Rum amongst the Indians; But because it may be inconvenient in several respects to have those Reasons for entering into a treaty at this time with the five Nations, made publick, The Clerk of the Council is Ordered to represent the same verbally to the House, & to deliver a shorter written Message on this subject, which was drawn up in these words:

"Gentlemen:

"Upon some Notices I have lately received, the Import of which "will be now verbally communicated to the House, you will I be- "lieve, clearly see the Necessity of entring into some further Trea- "ties with the five Nations of Indians, whose Friendship is well "known to be of the highest Importance to the Peace and Security "of these Countries. And I must further add, that a most unfor- "tunate late accident in the Chief Family of our late Delaware In- "dians, by means of that pernicious Liquor, Rum, and the abuses "these poor People suffer by its being carried to them in large "Quantities under the pretence of Trade, call also for a Redress, "which at this time becomes the more necessary, because by a due "provision of this kind, our Treaties with them will be much facili- "tated & strengthened."

Pensylvania 1731

a Refuge, desiring Sefoonan to come to Philadelphia
who came accordingly, & Conferrd long acquainted
therewith

At Council held at Philad.a the 12th Aug.t 1731.

Present

The Hon.ble Patrick Gordon Esq.r Lt Gov.r
James Logan Samuel Preston
Isaac Norris Thomas Lawrence } Esq.rs

Sefoonan or Allummapees King of the Delawares
Tishcohan sent by the Sefoonahans Lord Power & Chief
Peisquetoman Relation of Sefoonans

Edmund Cartlidge
James Steel } Interpreters

The Governor by the Interpreters, spoke to
Sefoonan in these Words

Brother Sefoonan

When we first heard of the unhappy Death of
our Friend Sam Shakelaxon we were exceedingly
grieved for it. We heard also at the same time that
you were so much disliked for his Life, that you
for long taking necessary Rest, & that after we had
lost two very good Friends & Neighbours by him, we were
in danger of losing you also. To prevent this, you
were sent for that we might take care of you, and
preserve your Life, that you might be still remain
longer amongst us, & continue to preserve Peace,
which we understood was always your Inclination.
But you ought to give us notice of it to him, and if
he did not Let you forgive for that Reason

Brethren

This unhappy Accident, Tunderstand, was owing
to that pernicious Liquor Rum, which has too often
occasioned Mischief before, & I have received divers
Complaints of its being carried in Quantities amongst
you. We have made many good Laws to prevent this,
but you are so fond of it yourselves that you will find
means

" means to prevent it. I now desire to know freely your
" minds who are here upon that head, what measures
" you would have taken to regulate this Affair. And if
" you will observe on your Cards what shall be agreed on.
" I shall endeavour the same shall be observed on ours

The Roman by the said Interpreters answers the
Governor Words to this Effect

That he understands very well what has been now
spoke to him, and that he came hither on purpose to hear
what the Governor has to say.

That when he hears his Cousin, he Lamented and
grieved sorely for it & refused any Nourishment, but that
on the Receipt of the Letter which was wrote to him from
hence he has comes hither & taken Fort, keep himself
alive, & it gives him great Comfort to hear now from
them Mouth of his Brother the Words that have been
spoke.

That he is very sorry for his two Cousins Opeskaset
& Shackatrucken) who are dead, notwithstanding
which, he hopes, that he will still hold fast by that web.
& good & not depart from it: And that he is glad that
Shekellamy who is of the five Nations is now present
& hears what is said, for that they the five Nations, all
his People and the English are as one

That it is very true, the Indians have made frequent
Complaints of Rum being brought amongst them in large
Quantities, & that they themselves have too great a
liking for it; But that of late very large Quantities
are carried every where amongst them, that many
Horse loads of it pass by his Door, & it all comes from
Philadelphia, and that he cannot understand why
such Quantities should be sent up

Sefferonce being then asked whether it was not
his Desire, that an entire Stop should be put to the sending
up of Rum amongst the Indians. Answers

That there has lately a great Council of the five
Nations & Mohocks, where he understands, it was agreed
that the white People should not be suffered to bring
any Rum amongst them, & that if an Indean wanted
any, he should go to the white People and bring it.

Pensylvania 1736

it himself. That there is not so much Danger to be apprehended from the Quantities that the Indians themselves may bring in this manner as from the great Quantities that are brought amongst them by the white People, and the Desire that most of them should be suffered to be carried amongst them by the English, but that if any Indians should be found they should be sent to Philadelphia for it.

That the Lords upon all the English Indians to be a one People closely united together, and to be secured by an Union between them, & that they should endeavour that Union & Love in the Tye between both.

The Governor then told the Governor, that he was well pleased with his Answer, & promising him Strouds for a Blanket gave them as a Confirmation of the Words he had spoke to them in behalf of the Pilletts, & requested Pope, that he would tell them they would discover with about their Business

[illegible]

The Governor having given the Governor and Spoken to divers of the Indians Chiefs, after that Affair was over, he desired to ask something & what he had to propose concerning Rum to-day carrying it into the Woods &c.

That the Indians do not desire that Rum should be entirely kept from them, but that all should be brought to them, they would have some but not much, & there some might be brought but not for great Men, who will take Dram with them to the Detriment of them, not to much, as to hurt them. The Governor knows there are ill People amongst the Christians as well as amongst them, that when Mischief is done, he believes is chiefly owing to Rum, that should be prevented.

He desired that no Christian should carry any Rum to Shamokin, where he lives, to sell, when they want any they will send for it themselves, they would not be wholly deprived of it, but they would not have it

MEMORANDUM.

On the News of Shakatawlin's Death, & that Sassoonan's Grief for the unhappy Accident was so great that it was like to cost him his Life, The Governour sent a Messa[illegible] desiring Sassoonan to come to Philadelphia, who came accordingly, & the Governour being acquainted therewith,

At a Council held at Philadia., Augt. 12th, 1731.

PRESENT:

The Honble PATRICK GORDON, Esqr., Lt. Govr.

James Logan, Samuel Preston, } Esq'rs.
Isaac Norris, Thomas Laurence. }

PRESENT ALSO:

Sassoonan or Allummapees, King of the Delawares.
Shekallamy, sent by the five Nations to preside over ye Shawanese.
Peasquitoman, a Relation of Sassoonan's.

Edmund Cartlidge, & James Scull, } Interpreters.

The Governour by the Interpreters, spoke to Sassoonan in these Words:

"Brother Sassoonan:

"When we first heard of the unhappy Death of our Friend Sam "Shakatawlin, we were exceedingly grieved for it. We heard also, "at the same time, that you were so much aflicted for his loss that "you forbore taking necessary food, and that after we had lost two "very good Friends, Opekasset & him, we were in danger of losing "you also. To prevent this you were sent for, that we might take "care of you and preserve your Life, that you might still remain "longer amongst us and continue to preserve Peace, which we un- "derstood was always your inclination. But you ought to goe in "mourning for him, and I have ordered a Coat for you for that "Purpose.

"Brethren:

"This unhappy accident I understand, was owing to that perni- "cious Liquor, Rum, which has too often occasioned mischief before, "and I have received divers Complaints of its being carried in Quan- "tities amongst you. We have made many good Laws to prevent "this, but you are so fond of it yourselves that you will find means "to procure it. I now desire to know fully your minds who are "here upon that head, and what measures you would have taken "to regulate this affair; and if you will observe on your parts what "shall be agreed on, I shall Endeavour the same shall be observed "on ours."

Sassoonan, by the said Interpreters, answered the Governor in Words to this Effect:

That he understands very well what has now been spoken to him,

and that he came hither on purpose to hear what the Governor had to say.

That when he Killed his Cousin he lamented and grieved sorely for it & refused any Nourishment, but that on the Receipt of the Letter that was wrote to him from hence, he has come hither & taken Food to keep himself alive, & it gives him great Comfort to hear now, from the Mouth of his Brother, the Words that have been spoke.

That he is very sorry for his two Cousins, (Opekasset & Shackatawlin) who are dead; notwithstanding which, he says that he will still hold fast by that wch is good & not depart from it: And that he is glad that Shekellamy, who is of the five Nations, is now present & hears what is said, for that they, the five Nations, all his People and the English are as one.

That it is very true the Indians have made frequent Complaints of Rum being brought amongst them in Large Quantities, & that they themselves have too great a liking for it; But that of late very large Quantities are carried every where amongst them; that many Horseloads of it pass by his Door, & it all comes from Philadelphia, and that he cannot understand why such Quantities should be sent up.

Sassoonan being then asked whether it was not his Desire that an entire Stop should be putt to the sending up of Rum amongst the Indians, Answered; That there was lately a great Council of the five Nations & Mohocks, where he understands it was agreed that the white People should not be suffered to bring any Rum amongst them, & that if an Indian wanted any he should goe to the white People and bring it himself. That there is not so much Danger to be apprehended from the Quantities that the Indians themselves may bring in this manner, as from the great quantities that are brought amongst them by the white People, and his Desire is that no Rum should be suffered to be carried amongst them by the English, but that if any Indians want it, they should come to Philadelphia for it.

That he looks upon all the English & the Indians to be as one People, closely united & joyned together, & 'tis to be feared by means of Rum Quarrels may happen between them & Murther ensue, which may tend to dissolve that Union & loosen the Tye between both.

The Governor then told Sassoonan that he was well pleased with his Answer, and presenting two Strouds & a Blankett, gave them as a Confirmation of the Words he had spoke to them in behalf of the Publick, and acquainted them that tomorrow they would be discoursed with about other Affairs.

AUGUST 13th.

SASSOONAN having this day mett the Governr. and Trustees, to discourse about the Indian Lands, after that Affair was over, He desired to add something to what he had said yesterday concerning Rum and the carrying of it into the Woods, vizt:

That the Indians do not desire that Rum should be entirely stopt

it himself. That there is not so much Danger to be apprehended from the Disorders that the Indians themselves may bring in this manner as from the great quantities that are brought amongst them by the white People, and his Desire is that no more should be suffered to be carried amongst them by the English, but that if any persons will do it they should come to Philadelphia for it.

That he looks upon all the English & the Indians to be as one People closely united & joined together, & to be secured by a Chain of Friendship. Quarrels may happen between them, & Differences enter, which may tend to disturb that Union & loosen the Tye between both.

The Governor then observed, that he was well pleased with his Present, & presenting him with a Blanket gave them as a Confirmation of the Words he had spoke to them in behalf of the Publick, such requests as from that to time they would be discovered & dealt about the Letters.

Tuesday 15th

The Governor having this day sent the Interpreter and Shickellamy to discover from the Indians Chiefs, after that affair was over, he desired to hear something of what he had said yesterday concerning Rum & the carrying of it into the Woods. Viz.

That the Indians do not desire that Rum should be entirely kept from them, that none at all should be brought to them: they would have some but not much, & desire none may be brought but in Casks or great Vessels, which will take a Dram with them & refresh them, but not so much, as to hurt them. The Governor knows there are ill People amongst the Christians as well as amongst them, that what Mischief is done, he believes is mostly owing to Rum, but should be prevented.

He desired that no Christian should carry any Rum to Shamokin, where he lives, to sell, when they want any they will send for it themselves, they would not be wholly deprived of it, but they would not have it

it brought by the Spriticans

He desired four Men may be ordered to carry some Rum to Allegheny to refresh the Indians when they return from hunting, and that none else be allowed to carry any. They also desire that some Rum may be left at Tulpehocken & Paxton to be sold to them, that their Children may not have too long a way to fetch it.

At a Council held at Philad.a Augt 16th 1731

Present

The Hon.ble Patrick Gordon Esq.r Governr.

James Logan Esq.r
Isaac Norris
Samuel Preston
Clement Plumsted
Thomas Lawrence
} Esq.rs

The preceding Minutes of what passed between the Governor & Sachems being read & approved, the Governor acquainted the Board, that there being then but few Members of Council present, he had delayed reporting to them sooner the Answer he had received from the House of Representatives to the Message agreed on the 4th Inst.t, the Minutes of which Council was likewise read & approved.

His Honour then proceeded to report

That to the Message touching the Application of the Sugar Islands, he had received the House Answer in the following Words

"To the Hon.ble Patrick Gordon Esq.r Governor
"of the Province of Pensylvania & Counties
"of Newcastle Kent & Sussex upon Delaware

"May it please the Governor

"We are heartily concerned, that the Account of the
"Application of the Barbadians to the Parliament of
"Great Britain, for an Act to restrain the Trade of the
"British Northern Colonies came so late, that the Repre-
"sentatives of the Freemen of Pensylvania had not the
"Opportunity to represent the great Injury such an Act
"would be to His Majesty's Subjects inhabiting this
"Province, and how much they must suffer by such a
"Restraint

But

and that he came hither on purpose to hear what the Governor had to say.

That when he Killed his Cousin he lamented and grieved sorely for it & refused any Nourishment, but that on the Receipt of the Letter that was wrote to him from hence, he has come hither & taken Food to keep himself alive, & it gives him great Comfort to hear now, from the Mouth of his Brother, the Words that have been spoke.

That he is very sorry for his two Cousins, (Opekasset & Shackatawlin) who are dead; notwithstanding which, he says that he will still hold fast by that wch is good & not depart from it: And that he is glad that Shekellamy, who is of the five Nations, is now present & hears what is said, for that they, the five Nations, all his People and the English are as one.

That it is very true the Indians have made frequent Complaints of Rum being brought amongst them in Large Quantities, & that they themselves have too great a liking for it; But that of late very large Quantities are carried every where amongst them; that many Horse-loads of it pass by his Door, & it all comes from Philadelphia, and that he cannot understand why such Quantities should be sent up.

Sassoonan being then asked whether it was not his Desire that an entire Stop should be putt to the sending up of Rum amongst the Indians, Answered; That there was lately a great Council of the five Nations & Mohocks, where he understands it was agreed that the white People should not be suffered to bring any Rum amongst them, & that if an Indian wanted any he should goe to the white People and bring it himself. That there is not so much Danger to be apprehended from the Quantities that the Indians themselves may bring in this manner, as from the great quantities that are brought amongst them by the white People, and his Desire is that no Rum should be suffered to be carried amongst them by the English, but that if any Indians want it, they should come to Philadelphia for it.

That he looks upon all the English & the Indians to be as one People, closely united & joyned together, & 'tis to be feared by means of Rum Quarrels may happen between them & Murther ensue, which may tend to dissolve that Union & loosen the Tye between both.

The Governor then told Sassoonan that he was well pleased with his Answer, and presenting two Strouds & a Blankett, gave them as a Confirmation of the Words he had spoke to them in behalf of the Publick, and acquainted them that tomorrow they would be discoursed with about other Affairs.

AUGUST 13th.

Sassoonan having this day mett the Governr. and Trustees, to discourse about the Indian Lands, after that Affair was over, He desired to add something to what he had said yesterday concerning Rum and the carrying of it into the Woods, vizt:

That the Indians do not desire that Rum should be entirely stopt

& that none at all should be brought to them; they would have some but not much, & desire none may be brought but by sober good men, who will take a Dram with them to refresh them & not so much as to hurt them. The Governor knows there are ill People amongst the Christians as well as amongst them; that what Mischief is done he believes is mostly owing to Rum, & it should be prevented.

He desires that no Christian should carry any Rum to Shamokin where he lives, to sell; when they want any they will send for it themselves; they would not be wholly deprived of it, but they would not have it brought by the Christians.

He desires four Men may be allowed to carry some Rum to Allegheney, to refresh the Indians when they return from hunting, and that none else be admitted to carry any. They also desire that some Rum may be lodged at Tulpyhockin & Pextan, to be sold to them, that their Women may not have too long a way to fetch it.

At a Council held at Philadia., August 16th, 1731.

PRESENT:

The Honble PATRICK GORDON, Esqr., Lt. Governr.

James Logan, Clement Plumsted, Isaac Norris, Thomas Laurence. Samuel Preston, } Esq'rs.

The preceding Minute of what passed between the Governor & Sassoonan being read & approved, The Governor acquainted the Board that there being then but few Members of Council present, he had delayed reporting to the Board the Answers he had received from the House of Representatives to the Messages agreed on the 4th currt., the Minute of which Council was likewise read & approved.

His Honour then proceeded to report,

That to the Message touching the Application of the Sugar Islands, he had received the House's Answer in the following Words:

"To the Honble Patrick Gordon, Esqr., Governor of the "Province of Pennsylvania & Counties of Newcastle, Kent & Sus- "sex, upon Delaware:

"May it please the Governor:

"We are heartily concerned that the Account of the Application "of the Barbadians to the Parliament of Great Britain, for an Act "to restrain the Trade of the British Northern Colonies, came so "late that the Representatives of the Freemen of Pensylvania had "not the Opportunity to represent the great Injury such an Act "would be to His Majesty's Subjects inhabiting this Province, and "how much they must suffer by such a Restraint

"But as this Misfortune was in a great measure supplied by the "vigorous & seasonable Application of the Honble Proprietary "Family, We can do no less than acknowledge ourselves deeply "engaged to them, for their kind & generous Interposition in our "behalf. The Governour may be assured we shall readily defray

it brought by the Shrieves

The House order Messengers to attend to carry some Rum to Allegheny to exchange the Indians corn which they return from hunting, and that none be permitted to carry any They also desire that no Rum may be sold at the Playgrounds at Coates's to them or their Children may not have too large a way to selle it

At a Council held at Philadelphia August 5th 1734

Present

The Hon.ble Patrick Gordon Esq.r Governor

James Logan, Clement Plumsted, Isaac Norris, Thomas Lawrence, Samuel Preston } Esqrs.

The preceding Minutes of what passed between the Governor & Sassoonan being read & approved, The Governor acquainted the Board, that there being then but few Members of Council present, he had delayed Reporting to them the Answer he had received from the Heads of the Six Nations to the Message agreed on the 1st Instt, the Minutes of which Council was likewise read & approved.

He Honour then proceeded to report

That to the Message touching the Application of the Sugar Islands, he had received this Answer in the following Words

"To the Hon.ble Patrick Gordon Esq.r Governor
"of the Province of Pensylvania, Counties
"of Newcastle Kent & Sussex upon Delaware

"Please please the Governor

"We are heartily concerned, that the Account of the
"Application of the Barbadians to the Parliament of
"Great Britain, for an Act to restrain the Trade of the
"British Northern Colonies came so late, that the Repre-
"sentatives of the Freemen of Pensylvania had not the
"Opportunity to represent the great Injury such an Act
"would be to His Majesty's Subjects inhabiting this
"Province, and how much they must suffer by such a
"Restraint

But

Pensylvania 1731.

"But as this misfortune was in a great measure
"occasioned by the repeated Importunities & Application of
"the Hon.ble Proprietary Family: He can do no less than
"acknowledge himself deeply engaged to them for their
"kind & generous Intercession in our behalf: The
"Governor may be assured we shall readily defray the
"necessary Charges expended in that Solicitation, and
"apply ourselves before the next Year with such In-
"formation to the Board as we hope may be sufficient
"to the Removal of the Restrictions complained of
"the noble Lords of the Committee of Council
Signed by Order of the House
A Hamilton Speaker

Whereas the Hon.ble Knight Governor is by his Message
to lay before this House the Accounts of Charges expended in the Solli-
citation of this Affair by the Agent amounting to
£108. 17. 11 Sterling as by the same

Gentlemen

I desire you would search for the Votes of
your House of the 14th of January in answer
to a Message of the 13th of January to which
I cannot find any Answer was given, and
therefore desire you would search for the
same, and lay them before me.

Aug.t 6th 1731

That he had likewise received the Houses Answer
to

Pensylvania 1731

to the Message on Indian Affairs in these Words

To the Hon.ble Patrick Gordon Esq.e
Governor of the Province of Pensylv.a

The Answer of the House of Representatives
to the Governors Message of the 25th
instant

"May it please the Governor

"Upon Consideration of the Governors Message,
"& what was delivered to us verbally by his Secretary,
"We have resolved that it is the Opinion of this House,
"that as a good Understanding hath at all times, since
"the first Settlement of this Province subsisted between
"Our Proprietary & his Deputy Governors, & the Indians
"of the five Nations: so every Opportunity ought to be
"embraced to renew & maintain the same, & to put them
"in mind, that the Representatives of our late Hon.ble
Proprietarys, & the People of Pensylvania retain the
"same Goodwill and Friendship for the five Nations,
"which the Honourable William Penn always expressed
"to them in his Lifetime; And that this House will
"readily defray the necessary Charge that shall
"attend a Treaty with those People

And it is also the Opinion of this House, that
"due Notice be taken of our own Indians, some of whom,
"as we are informed, have of late been uneasy at the
"Christians settling upon some Lands to which they
"pretend Claim; Wherefore we request the Governor,
"that he would be pleased to move the Proprietary
"Trustees to purchase such Lands of the Indians (which
"we understand they are desirous to sell) and this,
"We conceive would effectually remove those Complaints
"and cultivate a good Understanding between us &
"them

"We have duly considered the Laws of this Province
"now in force, against selling Rum to the Indians, &
"upon the whole are of Opinion, that unless the Indian
"Traders of our neighbouring Colonies, who daily
"traffick with our Indians, & supply them with any
"quantity of Rum they are desirous or able to purchase;
"could be restrained from that Practice, all further
attempts

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Pensylvania 1731

attempts to regulate our Indian Trade in this particular Article of Rum has proved ineffectual

Signed by Order of the House
& Benj.a Shoemaker Speaker

But considering it highly necessary that some further Regulation should be made in the Indian Trade, do give some Satisfaction to the Fears & Uneasiness of the other Parts concerned in their Progress, have thought proper further to engage on the Subject & therefore in the following Words to wit

Gentlemen

As this is the highest Importance to us at this time, that we should cultivate the same good Understanding with the Six Nations of Indians, that has hitherto subsisted between this Government & their People, but also that Presents given in any Measure on this head, we should at this time endeavour to improve & further secure, I heartily thank you for your readiness to enter into Debates for that Purpose in the Name of the whole Province, and for the Observations you have made, & hope that your Steps will effectually destroy the Practice of Rum Selling to the Indians with them: And that there be a Law or Laws made & Duly put in Execution for the Purpose, with Penalty of 20 pounds for every Offence committed in the Province, or Territories thereof, & that the Money arising thereby be applied to the Use of the Province, as shall be thought most proper & necessary for that End.

And as there will be Occasion from time to time to employ Interpreters in Treating with the great Number of Indians annually coming hither, by means of which the Members of this House may enter their Case as, by unhappy Accidents daily befalling, & fatal Instances of which has any Abuse happened, that I should most deeply resent: And yet it is found altogether impracticable to carry on a Trade with them, & to furnish them with Necessaries for their Cloathing & Cloathing, which is the only Bond

"Bonds and Ties of Mere Friendship with us, without some
"moderate quantities of Rum Liquor; nothing will more
"sensibly affect them, nor more strongly engage them to us,
"than if from time to time we give them, that now at this present
"meeting of the Representatives of all our People, we have
"taken that measure as will furnish them with so
"much Liquor as they shall judge really necessary for
"them, and yet that it shall be so restrained, as that the
"ill consequences arising from Liquor Quantities proved
"so than, as the Practice has been, shall on our parts
"be effectually prevented: I must therefore request you
"most seriously to apply your Thoughts to this impor-
"tant Subject, and to appoint a Committee that may
"receive such Bills to be brought into this House for that
"Purpose.

"Your Lonours also that our own Indians should be
"made easie & those Complaints be removed that they
"have made, of the Christians settling the Lands they
"claim as property & Just, for Compliance with your
"Request, I shall not only move it to the Proprietory
"Trustees to make a Purchase of these Indians, but shall
"promote it by all the means in my Power. This I
"understand has been so long delayed, solely in Expecta-
"tion of the Arrival of some of the Proprietors, sons, as
"the Descendants of their late Honourable Father,
"for whose Name all the Indians have the highest Regard,
"would be the most proper to manage such an Affair
"with their own Estate: But as I am assured, the
"Gentlemen now in Trust for them have all possible
"Zeal & Inclination for the Peace & true Interest of the
"Country, it is not to be questioned but that, convinced
"by the Necessity of the thing they will proceed to the utmost
"length of the Power they are invested with, so far as
"they can with any Safety to themselves, to answer
"your & my Request in so important an Affair.

August 7th 1731

That upon Consideration thereof, & what was verbally
represented by Mr Logan, who attended the House &
was heard on this Subject, a Bill had been brought in
for preventing the Indians from being abused by Rum &

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Strong Drink Mr Lee that referrs the Said Bill was thrown out by a large Majority, of which His Honour was requested by order of House from the Hon[ble] Mr Lee who came to request, that the Laws now in force for regulating the Indian Trade might be strictly put in Execution

The Govern[r] then Informing the House with what precaution Consequences the Practice of carrying large quantities of Rum among the Indians might be attended, Shou'd make the Assembly Very careful endangered Merely; Proposes as easier & more Expedient to prevent it, than to put on Execution. After the Board there was a Difference of Opinion that a Reward should be paid, & to enforce Obedience to the Laws for regulating Indian Trade, & to require all the Traders to attend his Honour personally for their Licences, & proper Examination, & to make with their Securities Report whereof, & thereupon some further Regulations may be thought proper for rendering the said Laws more effectual, & to lay his Opinion & Instructions for the Purpose before the Board & that the Secretary & Clerk of the Council do prepare the same accordingly

The Governor acquainted the Board, that an Opportunity now offered by Mr Hockley of sending a Present to the Six (formerly call'd Mohawk) Nations, by Shekallamy, who is willing to undertake the same, & to return the present Answer to his Message, & if the Board thought fit to make use of him for that purpose, he would advise with the Interpreters what Presents might be proper to accompany the Message, what Presents to be given Shekallamy. And that there being present Mr Parsons & Mr Peters of Opinion that an Invitation be sent to the Six Nations to come & treat at Philadelphia, that a Present of about 100 pounds Value should accompany the Message, & it is Referr'd to Mess[rs] Logan & Preston to provide the Same, & to consult what may be proper to be given to the Messenger for his Trouble

[illegible]

& that none at all should be brought to them; they would have some but not much, & desire none may be brought but by sober good men, who will take a Dram with them to refresh them & not so much as to hurt them. The Governor knows there are ill People amongst the Christians as well as amongst them; that what Mischief is done he believes is mostly owing to Rum, & it should be prevented.

He desires that no Christian should carry any Rum to Shamokin where he lives, to sell; when they want any they will send for it themselves; they would not be wholly deprived of it, but they would not have it brought by the Christians.

He desires four Men may be allowed to carry some Rum to Allegheney, to refresh the Indians when they return from hunting, and that none else be admitted to carry any. They also desire that some Rum may be lodged at Tulpyhockin & Pextan, to be sold to them, that their Women may not have too long a way to fetch it.

At a Council held at Philadia., August 16th, 1731.

PRESENT:

The Honble PATRICK GORDON, Esqr., Lt. Governr.

James Logan, Clement Plumsted, Isaac Norris, Thomas Laurence. Samuel Preston, } Esq'rs.

The preceding Minute of what passed between the Governor & Sassoonan being read & approved, The Governor acquainted the Board that there being then but few Members of Council present, he had delayed reporting to the Board the Answers he had received from the House of Representatives to the Messages agreed on the 4th currt., the Minute of which Council was likewise read & approved.

His Honour then proceeded to report,

That to the Message touching the Application of the Sugar Islands, he had received the House's Answer in the following Words:

"To the Honble Patrick Gordon, Esqr., Governor of the "Province of Pennsylvania & Counties of Newcastle, Kent & Sus- "sex, upon Delaware:

"May it please the Governor:

"We are heartily concerned that the Account of the Application "of the Barbadians to the Parliament of Great Britain, for an Act "to restrain the Trade of the British Northern Colonies, came so "late that the Representatives of the Freemen of Pensylvania had "not the Opportunity to represent the great Injury such an Act "would be to His Majesty's Subjects inhabiting this Province, and "how much they must suffer by such a Restraint

"But as this Misfortune was in a great measure supplied by the "vigorous & seasonable Application of the Honble Proprietary "Family, We can do no less than acknowledge ourselves deeply "engaged to them, for their kind & generous Interposition in our "behalf. The Governour may be assured we shall readily defray

"the necessary Charges expended in that Sollicitation, and apply "ourselves to furnish our Agent with such Information & Instruction "as we hope may be of weight when the Merits of the Bill comes "to be debated before the Noble Lords of the Upper House of Par- "liament.

"Signed by Order of the House,
"A. HAMILTON, Speaker."

Whereupon he had thought proper to lay before the House the Accounts of Charges expended in the Sollicitation of this Affair, amounting to £128 " " Str. with a Message in these Words:

"Gentlemen:

"The Concern you express for the true Interest of your Country "by your Message of yesterday, in answer to mine of the day before, "cannot fail of being equally acceptable to all the good People of "this Province in general, as it is to me in particular. And as the "Sollicitations in Opposition to the Attempt of the Sugar Islands, "have been attended (as in all such Cases is usual) with a necessary "Charge, I herewith send the Agent's Account of money expended "in that Affair, & must recommend it to you to make Provision for "his Re-imbursement, & likewise to consider whether the Allowance "you have established for him is not by much too small when com- "pared with that of other Colonies, whose Business cannot occasion "a greater Application & Fatigue than ours must necessarily do, "And I perswade myself your House will the readier agree to this "when 'tis considered that this Gentleman has Several other Affairs "now under his Management at home, which are likewise of very "great Importance to the whole Province."

Augt. 6th, 1731.

That he had likewise received the House's Answer to the Message on Indian Affairs, in these Words:

"To the Honble Patrick Gordon, Esqr., Governor of the Province "of Pensylva.

"The Answer of the House of Representatives to the Governor's "Message of the fifth instant:

"May it please the Governor:

"Upon Consideration of the Governor's Message & what was de- "livered to us verbally by his Secretary, we have resolved that it is "the opinion of this House that as a good Understanding hath at "all times, since the first settlement of this Province, subsisted be- "tween our Proprietary & his Deputy Governors & the Indians of "the five Nations, so every Opportunity ought to be embraced to "renew & maintain the same, & to putt them in mind that the Re- "presentatives of our late Honble Proprietary & the People of Pen- "sylvania, retain the same Goodwill and Friendship for the five Na- "tions which the Honourable William Penn always expressed to "them in his Lifetime. And this House will readily defray the "necessary Charges that shall attend a Treaty with those People.

"And it is also the Opinion of this House, that due Notice be "taken of our own Indians, some of whom as we are informed, "have of late been uneasy at the Christians settling upon some

"Lands to which they pretend Claim. Wherefore we request the "Governor that he would be pleased to move the Proprietary Trus- "tees to purchase such Lands of the Indians, (wch we understand "they are desirous to sell,) and this We conceive would effectually "remove those Complaints, and cultivate a good Understanding "between us & them.

"We have duly considered the Laws of this Province now in "force against selling Rum to the Indians, & upon the whole are of "Opinion that unless the Indian Traders of our neighbouring Colo- "nies who daily traffick with our Indians, & supply them with any "Quantity of Rum they are desirous or able to purchase, could be "restrained from that Practice, all further Attempts to regulate our "own Indian Traders in this particular Article of Rum would prove "ineffectual.

"Signed by Order of the House,
"A. HAMILTON, Speaker."

But conceiving it highly necessary that some further Regulation should be made in the Indian Trade, & to give some Satisfaction to the House as to the other Point contained in their Answer, he had sent down a further Message on this subject to the House in the following Words, vizt:

"Gentlemen:

"As it is of the highest Importance to us at this time, that we "should not only cultivate the same good Understanding with the "Five Nations of Indians that has hitherto subsisted between this "Government & that People, but also that for the Reasons given in "my Message on this head, we should at this time Endeavour to "improve it further for our Security. I heartily thank you for your "enabling me by your last Answer to speak to them on these Sub- "jects in the Name of the whole People of this Province, and for "the Assurances you give me that your House will readily defray "the necessary Charges of the Treaty to be held with them. But "as the nature of such a further Treaty will absolutely require a "greater Expense than such as have hitherto attended our usual "Treaties with them in this Place, & that money should immediately "be advanced at the time it is carrying on, I hope you will give such "Orders to the Treasurer as that we may not be under any Exigency "on that head.

"But as those People have from time to time complained of the "Abuses putt upon them by the great Quantities of Rum carried "into the Woods, by means of which the Number of the Indians "under their Care are by unhappy Accidents daily lessen'd, a fatal "Instance of which has very lately happned that I doubt may deep- "ly Affect us. And yet it is found altogether impracticable to carry "on a Trade with them & to furnish them with Necessaries for their "hunting & cloathing, which is the only Bond and Tie of their "Friendship with us, without some moderate quantities of that Li- "quor; nothing will more sensibly affect them nor more strongly "engage them to us, than if I can assure them that now, at this "present meeting of the Representatives of all our People we have

"taken such measures as will furnish them with so much Liquor as "they shall judge really necessary for them, and yet that it shall be "so restrained as that the ill Consequences arising from larger "Quantities forced on them, as the Practice has been, shall on our "parts be effectually prevented. I must therefore request you most "seriously to apply your thoughts to this important Subject, and to "appoint a Committee that may agree on a Bill to be brought into "the House for that Purpose.

"Your concern also that our own Indians should be made easie, "& those Complaints be removed that they have made of the "Christians settling the Lands they claim, is prudent & just, & in "Complyance with your Request I shall not only move it to the "Proprietary Trustees to make a Purchase of these Indians, but "shall promote it by all the means in my Power. This I understand "has been long delayed, solely in Expectation of the Arrival of "some of our Proprietors, who as the Descendants of their late "Honourable Father for whose Name all the Indians have the high-"est Regard, would be the most proper to manage such an Affair "with their own Estate. But as I am assured the Gentlemen now "in trust for them have all possible Zeal & Affection for the Peace "& true Interest of the Country, it is not to be questioned but that "convinced by the Necessity of it, they will proceed to the utmost "Length of the Powers they are invested with so far as they can "with any Safety to themselves, to answer your & my Request in "so important a Affair.

"August 7th, 1731."

That upon Consideration thereof, & what was verbally represented by Mr. Logan, who attended the House & was heard on this Subject, a bill had been brought in for preventing the Indians from being abused by Rum & strong Drink, &c., but that afterwards the said Bill was thrown out by a large Majority, of which His Honour was acquainted by a verbal Message from the House, & at the same time requested that the Laws now in force for regulating the Indian Trade, might be strictly putt in Execution.

The Governor then observing to the Board with what pernicious Consequences the Practice of carrying large quantities of Rum amongst the Indians might be attended, & how much the Publick Peace might be endangered thereby, Proposed to consider of some Expedient to prevent so great an Evil. And the Board thereupon were of Opinion that a Proclamn. should be published, to enforce Obedience to the Laws for regulating the said Trade, & to require all the Traders to attend the Governor personally for their Licenses; that a proper Examination may be made into their Character & past Behaviour, & that they come under such further Engagements as may be thought necessary for rendring the said Laws more effectual. And 'TIS ORDERED that a Proclamation for this Purpose be prepared by the Clerk, and laid before the Council at their next meeting.

The Governor acquainted the Board that an Opportunity now favourably presented itself of sending a Message to the Six (formerly called the Five) Nations by Shekallamy, who is willing to undertake

it, & is a trusty good Man & a great Lover of the English; That therefore he was now to advise with the Council Touching the said Message; what Present might be proper to accompany it, and the Reward to be given Shekallamy. And the same being considered, the Board are of Opinion that an Invitation be sent to the Six Nations to come & visit us at Philadelphia; that a Present of about Ten pounds value shall accompany the Message, & It is Referr'd to Messrs. Logan & Preston to provide the same, & report what may be proper to give to the Messenger for his Trouble.

At the Courtho. of Philadia., Augst. 17th, 1731.

PRESENT;

The Honble PATRICK GORDON, Esqr., Lt. Govr.
Samuel Hassell, Esqr., a Member of Council, &
Thomas Griffith, Esqr., Mayor of Philadia.

A List was Presented of the Names of Thirty nine Palatines, who with their Families, making in all One hundred & seven Persons, were imported here in the Ship Samuel, Hugh Peircy, Master, from Rottrrdm., but last from Cowes, as by Clearance from that Port. The Master being examined said he had no particular License for their Transportan.; They were then called in, and having declared that their Intentions were to settle & live peaceably in this Province, the several Persons whose Names are subjoined, did repeat & sign the Declaration inserted in the Minute of 21st of September, 1727, & likewise took & Subscribed the Declaration of Fidelity and Abjuration.

Johan George Crisner,
Johan Fisher,
Johan Michal Glain,
Engelbrod Shrawss,
Johan Henrick Knopp,
Philip Knopp,
Casper Holtzhausen,
Conraat Kert,
Johan Jacob Groust,
Johan Jacob Scheive,
Johan Henrick Hermel,
Frederick Babemeyer,
Lutwig Han,
Johannes Metzger,
Joest Wenst,
Christopher Kink,
Conrad Mellar,
Lutwig Goodbroodt,
Christopher Ritter,
George Sebald Madinger,
Hans George Bender,
Johanes Ditreich,
Hans Georg Loreman,
Philip Fredrick Vogell,
Andreas Erlewyn,
Johannes Millburger,
Hans Ritter,
Lutwig Heck,
Johan Cristofall Bauor,
Lutwig Sourmilg,
Johannes Kauns,
Johannes Pengler,
Hans Adam Wartsman,
Johan Georg Kopp,
Turgen Hendrick,
Barent Tysen,
Georg Carl Wentz,
Hans Jerig Loreman,
Hans Georg Fleger.

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Invitation to the 5 Nations 1731.

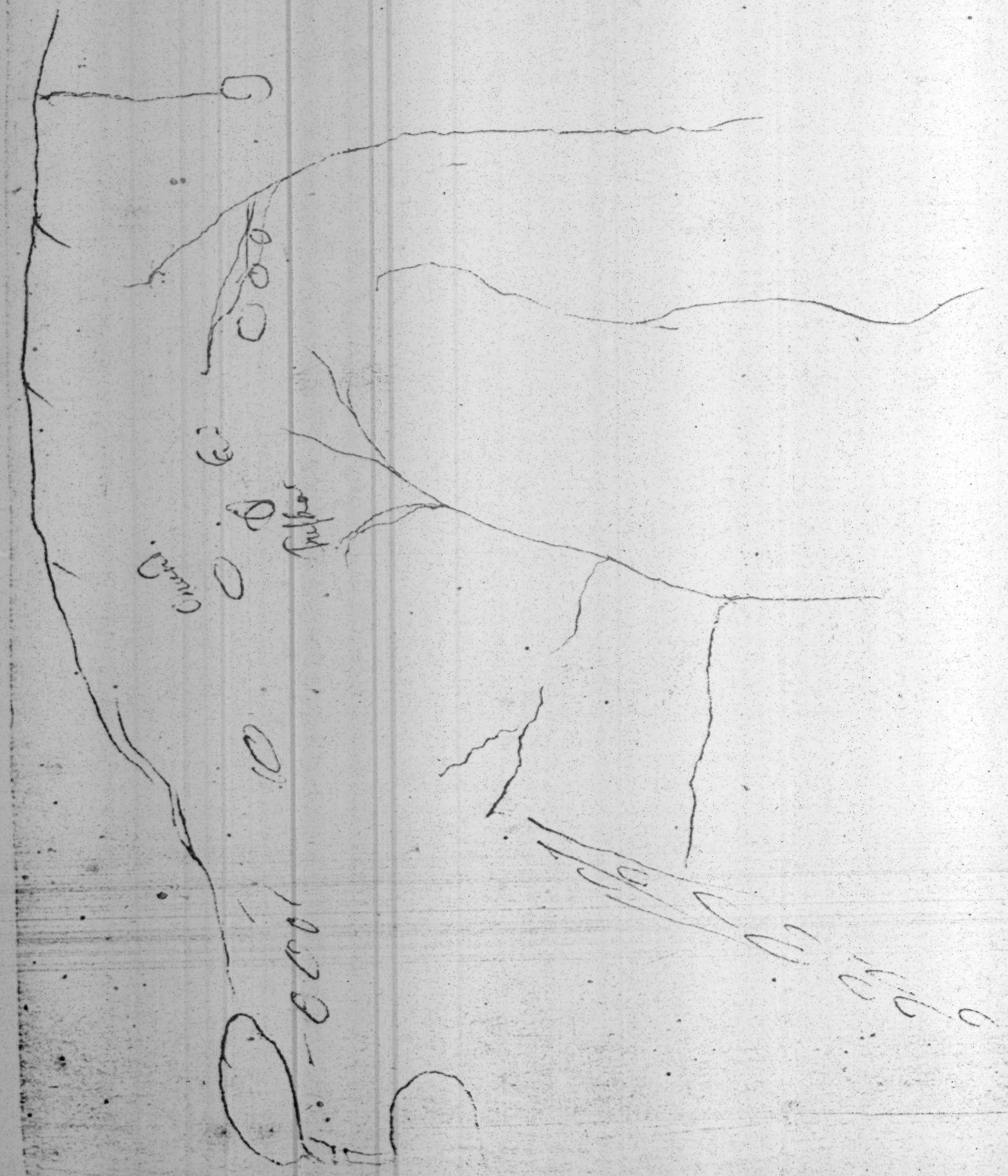
Mckellamy is desired to apply to ye Chiefs of the 5 Nations and acquaint them that from the first Settlem^t of this Province by William Penn there has subsisted a firm friendship between this Governm^t and them, that accordingly they have frequently visited us as their friends that it is now many years since we have seen any of them at Philadelphia except some of the Cayugas about 5 years since sent them a message about 2 years since but that we would now willingly see some of their old Wise men of Authority amongst them to discourse of some affairs concerning their own security and the peace of these Countries. We sent a Message to them about two years since, but now would desire to see some of themselves.

Aug. 16. 1731.

See Colon. Records Vol. III p. 436. —

Message
to the Six Nations by Shekellamy

Augt. 18th 1731



Lords of Trade &c., to Gov. for Information, 1731.

Whitehall, June y^e^ 10th, 1731.

Sir:

His Majesty having been graciously pleased, upon an Address from the House of Commons, to give Directions to my Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, to prepare a Representation to be laid before the House, in the next session of Parliament, of the state of His Majesty's Colonies in America, with respect to any Laws made, Manufactures set up, and Trade carried on there, wch may affect the Trade, Navigation & Manufactures of this Kingdom; my Lords Commissioners have commanded me to give you this Notice & to desire that you will immediately upon the receipt hereof, send them the best & most particular Account you can, of any Laws made, Manufacturies set up, or Trade carried on, in the Province of Pensylvania, which may in any way affect the Trade, Navigation & Manufactures of this Kingdom.

I am Sir,

Your most humble servant,

ALURED POPPLE.

Patrick Gordon Esqr,
Deputy Govr of Pennsylvania.

Indorsed—Sec'ry of Trade & Plantations. June 10th, 1731.

Invitation to the Five Nations, 1731.

Shekellemy is desired to apply to ye Chiefs of the 5 Nations and acquaint them that from the first Settlem^t^ of this Province by William Penn, there has subsisted a firm friendship between this Governm^t^ and them, that accordingly they have frequently visited us as their friends, that it is several years since we have seen any of them at Philadelphia, that we sent them a message about two years since, but would now willingly see some of their old wise men of Authority amongst them, to discourse of some affairs concerning their own security and the peace of these Countries.

August 16, 1731.

Indorsed—Message to the Six Nations, by Shekellemy. Augt 18th, 1731.

* See Col. Rec. Vol. III. p. 436.

Pensylvania 1731

At a Council held at Philadelphia the 20th day of 7ber 1731

Present

The Hon.ble Patrick Gordon Esq.r Lieut. Governor

Jeremiah Langhorne, Ralph Assheton & Thomas Lawrence Esq.rs

The Minutes of the preceding Council being read & approved, Ordered, that the same be regularly Published forthwith, and that printed Copies thereof be sent into each of the Counties which Proclamation is in these Words.

By the Honourable
Patrick Gordon Esq.r
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Pensylvania & Counties of Newcastle Kent & Sussex upon Delaware

A Proclamation

Whereas by the Blessing of Almighty God on the past Peaceable measures, which at the first Settlement of this Colony were entered into by its Honourable Founder, and have since been pursued by this Government, a firm Uninterrupted Friendship has been maintained between the Inhabitants thereof & the Native Indians, And whereas the more effectually to preserve the same, divers Laws have been Enacted for regulating the Trade carried on with the said Natives, and for prohibiting their being abused with strong Liquors: Notwithstanding which divers Persons of late have made it their Practice to carry amongst the said Indians large Quantities of Rum, by means whereof they are not only grievously wronged, but such fatal Accidents too often ensue, as without a timely Interposition may destroy that good Agreement which

which hath hitherto subsisted between them & us, and of
likewise very much Endanger the Publick Peace, as appears
by the unlawful Complaints, not only of our own Indians, but
of those to the Northwards, who have formerly been known
by the Name of the Five (but are now called Six) Nations
And Whereas the Representatives of the Freemen
of this Province, at their Last Sitting of Assembly, upon a
serious Consideration of the Premises, have requested me,
that I would cause the several Laws now in force for
regulating the Indian Trade, & preventing Abuses commit-
ted by selling Rum to the Indians to be strictly put in
Execution; I have therefore, by & with the Advice of
the Council, thought fit to issue this Proclamation, Hereby
Requiring & Commanding all & singular His Majesty's
Subjects within this Province, who are any ways concern'd
in the Trade with the Indians, that they carefully observe
& practice the several Laws of this Government thereunto
relating, as they will answer the contrary at their Peril
And that no Person or Persons whatsoever presume to
deal or traffick with the Indians in this Province, unless
they are recommended & licensed, as by an Act of
General Assembly of this Province past in the Eighth
year of the Reign of His late Majesty King George
of blessed Memory Entituled An Act to prohibit
the selling of Rum and other strong Liquors to the Indians
& to prevent the Abuses that may happen thereby, is
appointed to direct. Hereby notifying to all & every
such Person or Persons, as shall hereafter be recom-
mended by the Justices of any of the County Courts of
Quarter Sessions within this Government to me for a
Licence, That they present themselves personally before
me, in order to obtain the same. And Whereas
it hath been likewise represented to me, That several
Non Residents & unskilled Persons continue to come
into this Province, and clandestinely deal & traffick
with the Indians, & not being under any proper
Security, are the less careful of their Behaviour in
their Dealings with, and Usage of, the said Indians.
For Prevention whereof I hereby strictly enjoyn
all & every of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace
within this Government, & more particularly those in
the

Pensylvania 1731

" the ensuing part of this Province, that any such
" Offenders who shall happen to resort or settle in the
" upper Counties thereof, they cause the Act of
" General Assembly of the said Province to be read in the
" first Court year of this Reign of his late Majesty King
" William the third of Blessed Memory Entitled
" The Law about Foreign Seamen to be strictly putt in
" Execution

" Given in Council at Philadelphia under my
" Hand & the Great Seal of the said Province
" the twenty sixth day of [illegible] in the fifth
" year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord
" George by the Grace of God
" King of Great Britain France & Ireland
" Defender of the Faith &c Anno Dom 1731

" God save the King

The Governor then informed the Board that he
Would Appoint for certain Reasons Assigned to
the Office of Chief Justice of this Province some other
proper Person right to be appointed in Case
His Honour Having named Thomas Logan Esquire,
as a Gentleman, whom will become the Station
duly greatly him for that Action. The Board
unanimously concur for the said Nomination &
Sir Will. Keith is to be commissioned Chief
Justice accordingly.

The Governor further represented to the Board
that [illegible] Chester County, now vacant by the Death of
Samuel Blunston Esq. and it appears
have a great Number of Petitioners there, that His
Honour proposing that Mr John Hamilton
living in those parts, of whom he well received
a favourable Character, should be signed to
Justices of the Peace, The Board agreed thereto &
Ordered that he be Commissioned accordingly

[illegible]

At a Council held at Philadia., Augt. 20th, 1731.

PRESENT:

The Honble PATRICK GORDON, Esqr., Lt. Govr.

Clement Plumsted, Ralph Asheton, } Esq'rs.
Thomas Laurence. Samuel Hasel. }

The Minute of the preceding Council being read & approved, The Clerk according to order, laid before the Board a Draught of a Proclamation which being read was likewise approved, and 'tis ORDERED that the same be sealed & published forthwith, and that printed Copies thereof be sent into each of the Counties, which Proclamation is in these Words:

"BY THE HONOURABLE PATRICK GORDON, ESQR.,
"Lieutenant Governour of the Province of Pennsylvania, & Counties
"of Newcastle, Kent & Sussex on Delaware,

"A PROCLAMATION.

"WHEREAS by the Blessing of Almighty God on the just & "prudent measures which, at the first Settlement of this Colony were "entered into by its Honourable Founder, and have since been pursued by this Government, a firm & uninterrupted Friendship has "been maintained between the Inhabitants thereof, & its Native "Indians, AND WHEREAS the more effectually to secure the "same several expensive Treaties with them have been held, and "divers wholesome Laws have been Enacted for regulating the Trade "carried on with the said Natives, and for preventing their being "abused with Strong Liquors. Notwithstanding which divers Persons of late have made it their practice to carry amongst the said "Indians large Quantities of Rum, by Means whereof they are not "only grievously wrong'd, but such fatal Accidents too often ensue, "as without a timely Interposition may destroy that good Agreement "which hath hitherto subsisted between them and us, and likewise "very much endanger the Publick Peace, as appears by the repeated "Complaints not only of our own Indians, but of those to the "Northward, who have formerly been known by the Name of the "Five (but are now called the Six) Nations, AND WHEREAS the "Representatives of the Freemen of this Province, at their last Session of Assembly upon a serious Consideration of the Premises, "have requested me that I would cause the several Laws now in "Force, for regulating the Indian Trade & preventing Abuses "committed by selling Rum to the Indians be strictly putt in Execution, I HAVE THEREFORE, by & with the Advice of the "Council, thought fitt to issue this Proclamation, Hereby Requiring "& Commanding all & singular His Majesty's Subjects within this "Province, who are any ways concerned in the Trade with the Indians, "that they carefully observe and practice the several Laws of this "Government thereunto relating, as they will answer the contrary "at their Peril; And that no Person or Persons whatsomever, presume to deal or traffick with the Indians in the Woods unless they "are recommended & licensed, as by an Act of General Assembly

"of this Province, pass'd in the eight year of the Reign of His late "Majesty KING GEORGE, of blessed Memory, Entituled *An Act "to prohibit the selling of Rum and other Strong Liquors to the "Indians, & to prevent the Abuses that may happen thereby*, is "appointed and directed. Hereby Notifying to all and every such "Person or Persons as shall hereafter be recommended by the Jus-"tices of any of the County Courts of Quarter Sessions within this "Government, to Me for a License, that they present themselves "personally before me in order to obtain the same; AND WHEREAS "it hath been likewise represented to me, that several Non Residents "& unsettled Persons continue to come into this Province, and "clandestinely deal and traffick with the Indians, & not being under "any proper Security are the less carefull of their Behaviour in their "dealings with & usage of the said Indians.

"FOR PREVENTION thereof I hereby strictly enjoyn all & "every of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace within this Govern-"ment, & more particularly those in the remoter parts of the Prov-"ince, that against such Offenders who shall hereafter be found "within the reputed Boundaries thereof, they cause an Act of Gen-"eral Assembly of the said Province, passed in the twelfth year of "the Reign of his Late Majesty KING WILLIAM the third, of "blessed Memory, Entituled the Law about Indian Traders, to be "strictly put in Execution.

"Given in Council at Philadelphia, under my Hand & the Great "Seal of the said Province the twentieth day of August, in the fifth "year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord GEORGE the second, "by the Grace of God King of Great Britain, France & Ireland, "Defender of the Faith, &c., Annoq. Dom. 1731.

"GOD SAVE THE KING."

The Governor then informed the Board that Isaac Norris, Esquire, having for certain Reasons declined the Office of Chief Justice of this Province, some other proper Person ought to be appointed thereunto. And His Honour having named James Logan, Esquire, as a Gentleman whose well known Abilities sufficiently qualify him for that Station, The Board unanimously concurred in the said Nomination, & 'TIS ORDERED, that he be commissionated Chief Justice accordingly.

The Governor further represented that by several Petitions from the Inhabitants of the back parts of Chester County, now laid before the Board, it appears there is great Want of a Magistrate there; And his Honour proposing that one John Karnaughan being in those parts, of whom he said he had received a favourable Character, should be assigned a justice of the Peace. The Board agreed thereto & ORDERED that he be Commissionated accordingly.

and for want of such I now send the bearer Express, by whom I earnestly crave your Answer.

At the same time, Dear Sir, I beg you would let me hear from my friend as well as the Governor. I much want to know particularly of your health, & whether there is yet any Prospect of your longer stay amongst us, for I am with great Esteem,

Sr,

Your most obedt humble Servt,

P. GORDON.*

Indorsed—Govr Gordon's Letter to B. Leond Calvert, Esqr, Govr of Maryland. Sept 13th, 1731.

Reply of Govr. Calvert to Govr. Gordon, 1731.

Sir:

I have this Day received yours of 13th† Instant, and am very sorry to find new Differences arise upon Our Borders—equally disagreeable to both of Us: I have but lately finished a tedious Session of Assembly, since when my Indispositions have diverted my thoughts from any publick Business, otherwise I should have troubled you upon the same Subjects which You treat of in your Letter to me; having received repeated Applications from Persons upon Our Borders relating to their Sufferings as well from private Incroachments and Insults upon their Estates and Persons, as by extraordinary Acts of Magistracy from their Neighbours of the three Lower Counties; but for the present laying aside Expostulations upon other Matters, I shall confine myself to those Subjects of Difference between Our People, which you yourself have at this time particularly treated of.

First, as to the Riot You mention to have been committed last Spring by One Holly, of Cecil county, and Others, I can say no farther to it at present, but return you my sincere thanks on behalf of the Government here for your kind Indulgence towards him, and shall be ever ready on my Part to imitate your Generosity therein.

As to David Wherry, the sd Hollys Adversary in the Dispute, and the Information against him in Our County Court, I shall be more particular, and give You the best Answer I am able at present; As to Our Court their Proceedings therein, towards which permit me to subjoin the Substance of a Representation lately made to me by the Magistrates of Cecil County,‡ which is all at present I can oppose to the Representation of the Magistrates of Chester County.

David Wherry was presented by the Grand Jury of Cecil County, for a Trespass committed by him on the land of Robert Holly and Robert Withers, on a Tract of Land called Mount Hope, the Clerk of Indictments preferred an Information to which there was a

* See Gov. Calvert's answer, Sept. 19 below; also p. 282 for some depositions from Md. respecting these parties. † p. 289. ‡ p. 281.

Plea to the Jurisdiction of the County Court of Cecil, on which Issue was taken and found for Our Lord Proprietary, the Matter chiefly insisted upon for the Lord Proprietary was, that, that Trespass was committed contrary to Agreement of the Proprietarys; Holly and Withers claimed under the Grant of Our Ld Proprietary, dated Anno 1716; Wherry claimed by an Instrument dated Anno 1721; It appeared also that twelve Years since, a Man deemed, a Marylander, held the Place on which Wherry now lives, but that he sold, as your People call it, his Improvement, and the Person it was sold to turned Pensylvanian, but that of late Wherry cleared down on the Land called Mount Hope, by Virtue of some pretended Line formerly run by their Proprietary.

After the Plea to the Jurisdiction was overruled, and the Defendant ruled to plead in Chief, he refused it, so that Judgment went against him, but as to what that should be, the Court entered a Curia advisare vult until November next, and the said Wherry was bound over accordingly.

For my own part, I cannot see that this Proceeding of Our Court is either irregular or unreasonable, but for my farther Satisfaction therein, I have ordered M^{r}. Jenings, who is going up the Bay, to enquire more particularly into the Matter, being very desirous of contributing towards Peace and good Neighbourhood, and of making you the most suitable Returns I am able for your kind Disposition towards the same good End.

As for the Affair that has happened, as your People suppose, in the County of Kent upon Delaware, I have nothing to object to the Truth of the Representation made by the Justices of that County, since the Verbal Account I had of that Affair from some of Our Dorchester County People agree with it, but upon the very face of your Justices Remonstrance to you; I think they must evidently appear the real Infringers of that Peace and good Neighbourhood, which You and I endeavour to promote.

It appears that it was a Commission to Examine Evidences upon the bounds of some lands supposed to lye in Dorchester County, and well might it be so supposed, from the Antienaty of the Title under Our Lord Proprietary; It was no Precept or Commission to put a new Person into Possession of those Lands, by turning a present Possessor out, but the Person thinking himself interested by an Old Maryland Right thereto, and well considering that through Length of time, Bounds of Land, which in these Parts chiefly are Trees and such perishable things, might be entirely lost, was desirous to review and perpetuate those his Bounds, that if hereafter that Part should be adjudged to bee within the Province of Maryland, he might have something to have Recourse to upon his Original Claim.

I am surprized indeed at the manner wherewith your Magistrates thought fit to proceed by committing Our Commissioners into the Sheriffs Custody in so peremptory a manner without the least Violence done, in my humble Opinion Sheriffs or Comm^{rs} acting by due and

special Authority should not be treated in such like Manner, when acting in Matters so very disputable as those of Bounds between Us are, but if your People please to continue to use such short Methods with Ours, a just Retaliation may serve to convince them of the Unreasonableness as well as Hardships of such proceedings.

Upon the whole of both these foregoing Subjects I hope they may be settled to Our mutual Satisfaction, my present Indisposition and the daily Expectation of the Lord Proprietary's Arrival here hinder me from proposing what I should otherwise willingly embrace on my Part, a Meeting upon Our Borders between Us, for Nothing, I think, could so effectually quiet these Sort of Disturbances, as a settlem^{t} upon the Spot of such Boundaries as might keep Either side from interfering with Each Other, contrary to the Agreement between the two Proprietarys.

I am sorry to find your People so eager in their Menaces towards Ours, I believe they had better let pacifick Measures take Place wherein I shall be always ready to concur with You; they may be assured that We shall as cautiously avoid doing anything on Our Part, that may argue Fear, as they shall do; nothing doubting but that We shall be as ready and capable of maintaining Our own Rights and Possession as they can be.

I have before observed to you that I expect by the Return of Mr Jenings a fuller Account of Wherry's Affair; he is not in Prison, as I understand, but only bound over to next November Court, against which time myself or the Lord Proprietary will doubtless concert the most pacifick Measures towards a mutual satisfaction, and I hope that all things may remain quietly upon the present Footing until then; and that this answer to yours may be in some Sort satisfactory to yourself; for you may be assured, that I shall not countenance any thing contrary to the Agreement between Our two Proprietarys.

As to what you mention of Our People taking up Lands high up the River Susquehannah, I shall endeavour to Enquire into it as soon as possible, till when I must beg Leave to defer any farther Answer on that head.

I will not Detain your messenger longer, but to add my Sincere respects to good M^{rs}. Gordon and your family; I Inclose herewth a few lines, wrote before y^{r} Messenger Came, in order to go by M^{r}. Jenings, I am at present in so very weak and Disord'd a Condition thro' Sickness, and the Daily Expectation of my Brother and the Governor of Virginia, that I hope you will Excuse any omissions or Imperfections in the foregoing.

I Remain, with the greatest Esteem,

Dear Sir,

Your most Obliged Humble Servt,

BEN^{DT}. LEON^{D}. CALVERT.*

Sept. 19th 1731.

* The last paragraph and sig. are in the Govrs. handwriting.

SAML. BLUNSTON TO ROBERT CHARLES.—MESSAGE FROM INDIANS, 1731.

October ye 3d, 1731.

ffr[d] Robert Charles:

About A week Agoe, when Severall of the Majestrates Met at Lancaster to Assist at Raising ye Court House, Capt. Civility Came there, and by an Interpreter which he brought with him, (In behalf of ye Rest of ye Indians,) Laying down the Inclosed String of of Wampum, Desired the ffollowing Message might be therewith Comunicated to ye Governour, Viz.: That the Conestogoe Indians have Always lived in Good Friendship with the Christian Inhabitants of Pensilvania, And have behaved themselves Agreeable to their Treatys with them. That William Penn had promis'd them they Should Not be Disturbed by any Settlers on the west Side of Sasquehanah, but now, Contrary thereto, Several Marylanders are Settled by the River, on that side, at Conejohela; And one Crissop, particularly, is Very Abusive to them when they pass that way, And has Beat & wounded one of their women who went to Get Apples from their own Trees And took away her Apples. And further Says, that, as they Shal Always Take Care their people Do us no hurt, So they also Expect we shall protect them.

We then Told him the Gov[r] had wrote to the Gov[r] of Maryland on that Subject, And that it was Contrary to his will they Should be Disturbed by ye Marylanders, & would Gladly do all that Lay in his power to prevent it.

I have further to add on ye Indian Subject, That being Informed the Gov[r] Expected Some of ye Chiefs of ye 5 Nations Down in a little time, It might be of Service to acquaint him, that a few Days agoe, about twenty of ye 5 Nations warriours, Returning this way from the S.ward, brought with them three Negros & a Mulatto. One of the Negros being lame with Travailing, they sold to a Connoi Indian for about £20; the Rest they took off. This being Contrary to ye Last Treaty at Albany, & if not Discouraged, Like to be of Dangerous Consequence, I thought fit to Comunicate, and am, with my best Service to ye Gov[r], thy Assured ffr[d].

SA: BLUNSTON.

P. S.—James Logan, when I was Last Down, Said he Should be Glad if Crissop Cou'd be Taken. We have now Just Cause to Apprehend him for breach of Law in Entertaining & protecting A bound Servant belonging to one of our people, And threatens to Shoot any person who Shal offer to take away s[d] Servant. If you think it will be of any Service to ye Governm[t] to have him Taken, I believe it may be Done.

Direction.

"To Robert Charles,
"In Philadelphia.
"Per J. Emerson."

Indorsed—"S. Blunston, ab[t] the Settlem[t] on ye West Side of Sasqueh. the Uneasiness of ye Indians & the Abuses of Cressap."

[illegible]

At a Council held at Philadelphia the Decem.r 16.th 1731.

Present

The Honourable Patrick Gordon Esq.r Lieut.t Governor

James Logan Esq.r Samuel Hazlet Esq.r

Isaac Norris Esq.r

Shallamy's accompanied with Echachquisy a Cayoogo Indian, being returned from the Six Nations, reported by

Conrad

Conrad Weyser also Peter Scull Interpreter

That he had delivered the Governors Message to the Chiefs of the Six Nations at Onondaga who were extreamly pleased to hear from the Governor, that they received the Message very kindly, but desired that the Winter coming on they could not come down, but would certainly visit him in the Spring when the days are longer, in Confirmation whereof they have sent a small Bundle of Indian dressed Deer Skins.

That the Chiefs of these Nations are very old and unfit to bear the Fatigue of so long Journey, but that they will chuse three of their Brethren, when the days grow longer and the Sun gives more heat and in Confirmation thereof they have sent another small Bundle of Indian dressed Deer Skins.

That the Indians at Tioga Diaquat have taken care to detain Shickellamy with the Governors Message & Presents to the Western Indian Nations, and to be sufficient there to be ready to wait on us by the time they have appointed.

That Shickallamy then desired he might come out from Allamingoes or Tulpehocken to deliver to the Governor which is this

That Tulpehocken hereby claims the Springs of Kempsium with a Mile Square to their Settlement & would desire to accompany them that he could not come to Philadelphia as intended by Queen of this Age and Infirmity to travel but that as soon as the Six Nations would come to Philadelphia he would wait for them at his own House as they passed that way.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Dec.r 11.th 1731

Present

The Honourable Patrick Gordon Esq.r Lieut. Governor

James Logan Esq.r

Isaac Norris Samuel Hasel Esq.rs

The Governor having proposed to the Board to consider of an Allowance to be made to Shickallamy for his Journey to the Six Nations, and to Conrad Weyser for coming hither with him from Tulpehocken It is Ordered that Ten pounds be given Shickallamy or the value thereof in such Goods as he shall esteem most desirous to have and forty Shillings to Conrad Weyser the Interpreter.

Jan.r

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Decemr. 10th, 1731.

PRESENT:

The Honourable PATRICK GORDON, Esqr., Lieut. Governor.

James Logan, Clement Plumsted, } Esq'rs.
Isaac Norris, Samuel Hasel. }

Shekellamy accompanied with Cehachquey, a Cayoogoe Indian, being returned from the Six Nations, reported by Conrad Weyser and John Scull, Interpreters:

That he had delivered the Governor's Message to the Chiefs of the Six Nations at Tsanandowa, who were extremely pleased to hear from the Governor; that they received the Message very Kindly, but said that the Winter now coming on they could not come down, but would certainly visit us in the Spring when the Days are longer, in Confirmation wheref they have sent a small Bundle of Indian drest Deer Skins. That the Chiefs of these Nations are now grown very old and unfitt to bear the Fatigue of a long Journey, but that they will certainly visit us their Brethren, when the days grow longer and the Sun gives more heat, and in Confirmation thereof they have sent another small Bundle of Indian drest Deer Skins.

That the Indians at Tsanandowa have taken care to dispatch Messengers with the Governor's Message & the Presents, to the others of the Six Nations, and to acquaint them to be ready to visit us by the time they have appointed.

Shekellamy then said he had somewhat from Allummapees or Sassoonan to deliver to the governor, which is this:

That Sassoonan sent by him some strings of Wampum with a Message to the Indians at Tsanandowa to acquaint them that he could not come to Tsanandowa as he intended, by Reason of his Age and Inability to travel, but that as 'twas expected the Six Nations would come to Philadelphia, he would wait for them at his own house as they passed that Way.

E.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Decr. 11th, 1731.

PRESENT:

The Honourable PATRICK GORDON, Esqr., Lt. Governor.

James Logan, Clement Plumsted, } Esq'rs.
Isaac Norris, Samuel Hasell. }

The Governor having proposed to the Board to Consider of an Allowance to be made to Shekellamy for his Journey to the Six Nations, and to Conrad Weyser for coming hither with him from Tulpachockin, It is ORDERED that Ten pounds be given Shekellamy, or the Value thereof, in such Goods as he shall seem most desirous to have, and forty Shillings to Conrad Weiser the Interpreter.

E.

The Payment in asmuch that his Hon.r Suppose that Mr. Wendell will provide no more than his Contract obliges him to, but withall that the Garrison must not be Suffered to want Provisions —

Now this board are of Opinion that the Providing any additionall Supplies for the Garrison (other than what Mr. Wendell has Contracted to furnish) is an affair Entirely out of their Power and the Season of the year being so farr advanced, It is Impracticable to have any Provisions Transported thither —

Unless we had Effects in our hands to Imploy Indians to kill Deer and Carry the Venison to them, which would prove very Expencive —

At a meeting of the Comm.rs for Indian affairs at Albany the 24th Decem.r 1734 —

Present —
Philip Livingston
Myndert Schuyler
Rutger Bleecker
Evert Wendell
Abraham Cuyler
Nicholas Bleecker
Johannis Lansingh

Resolved by this board to give Lawrence Clausen the Interpreter the following Instructions in order to go to Onondagoe, and that Sander Van Eps Shall ride the said Lawrence to Skanajohere for which we have Agreed to Pay him thirty Shillings —

Instructions for Lawr.o Clausen

Having Lately receid Information that Some Sachims of the Six Nations have been at Canada Last Fall when the Governour there Showed them a Large belt and Told them that by the same they designd to Cutt off the Indians at Sudwakrondie and then Enjoynd them to go home and Tell the Sachims to Send him Delegates of Each of the Nations, within Two months to Treat with him, which if they Neglected he would Send an Army to Cutt off. and have now receid Intelligence that at Onondago there is to be a Genr.ll Meeting within few Days, and that the Onondagoes Have —

Have Sent Seven hands of Wampum to the Mohawks
Desireing them to Send Some of their Sachims to
attend at Said Meeting in order to go to Canada at
that Governours request, and while we Conceive that
the French Threatnings and Invention of their Deceits
wholy to gett a Number of the Sachims of Each Nation
at Canada, and then to gett their Consents to build next
Spring at the South Side of Cadarachqui Lake above
Oswego or in Case of Refuzall to Stir up the Such va-
Schlandy Indians agst the Five Nations, that So
Either by Perswasion or threats, gett a Building at
the place aforesd. wch we apprehend will certainly not
only be the ruin of the Furr Trade, but the Entire
Loss of the Said Nations, wherefore its resolved by
this board to Endeavour to Prevent the French
Incroachments on Said Indians and to keep them
Firm to their Fidelity to his Majesty - by Sending
Some good faithfull Indians to Onondagoe to
attend at Said meeting to dissuade the Sachims from
going to Canada or any Pretence whatever, and by
no meane Suffer the French to Erect any building
on their Land and to Tell the Onondagoes of their
breach of Trust in not acquainting this board of Said
Intended meeting Contrary to their repeated
Promises - and after your Treaty as aforesd. you are
Desired to acquaint Capt. Abraham Wendell and
Company at the Simneken Countrey not to Suffer any
of the French to Incroach on their Land on any
Acct. or Amusem. whatever Given under our
hands at Albany the 24th Decemr. 1735

that Govr Montgomerie died at New York & that the Administration of the Govt fell into the hands of the said Van Dam. —

12 July 1731. The commissrs dispatch Laur. Claasse to the Six Nations to accquaint them with the Death of Govr Montgomerie & that Mr Rip van Dam as Presdt of the Council takes the Govt upon him. And that as they hear a general Council is to be held at Onondaga where some French Agents are expected whose Errand the Commissrs judge is to obtain leave to build on the 6 Nations Land, the sd Laur Claasse is to repair thither & put the 6 Nations in Mind of their Solemn Promise made to our late Govr & to prevent all in his power any such Liberty being granted to the French. —

26 July Laur. Claasse returns from Onondaga & says that the Council met there to pass Condolances upon the Death of a Frenchman who had been an Interpreter between them & the French.

25 Sepr 1731. Some Persons who return from Canada, say that in their Journey thither they found the French were building a Fort at Crown Point & that at their return it was finished.

24 Decr The Commissrs receive Information that some Sachems of the 6 Nations had been with the Govr of Canada in consequence of wch a Council was to be held at Onondaga. hereupon they dispatch Laur Claasse to Onondaga to be present at the Council & to disswade the 6 Nations against yielding to any propositions from the French wch may be detrimental to this Govt & to reproach the Onondagaes with their not accquainting the Commissrs of this Genl Meeting.

(P. 165.) Albany 11 Febry 1731/2. a Deputation from the Mohawks repenting their former Message about the taking up of their Lands bearing date the 21 Sepr 1730 (pag 160 — of these Abstracts) they complain that notwithstanding their said remonstrance Lycences are still Granted to

purchase their Lands wch purchases are made after a Scandalous & unfair Manner. They say they are now detirmined to go down to New York & address themselves to the Superior Powers on this Subject.

28 Feb^ry^ The Commiss^rs^ in Answer to a Letter from the Pres^t^ about the Property of the Lands at Crown point write thus.

" what relates that y^r^ Hon^r^ is pleased to be informed from us, to what Indians the Crown Point belongs or who claims it, We conceive that the Lands at the Crown Point & places adjacent belonged to the Mohawks who Undoubtedly have conveyed their right to the Crown while Parson Delius [1] has had a Patent for the same as far as Rogies a Rock in Corlaers Lake at least 30 Miles to the North of Crown Point wch Patent is resumed to the Crown. What claim the Gov^t^ of the Massachuchets or New Hampshire have to the same we know not."

I find several Complaints scattered up & down the Records of the ill-supply & badness of the Provisions to the Garrison at Osswego & as it was put in the hands of a Commissary at Albany, I am neither surprized at the Complaints nor their continuance.

Albany 24 April 1732. Eight Sachems of the Mohawk Indians make a complaint to the Commiss^rs^ that they hear Mr Philip Livingston has obtained a Patent for all their Land wch lays to the North & west along the Mohawks River as far as to a certain fall upon the said River. they say, if this is true then Mr Livingston has murdered us asleep for our Land is our Life. We earnestly desire you to send for a Copy of the s^d^ Patent that you may inform us how much Land he has taken up in said Patent that our Children may not come into dispute after our Decease, (p. 166) For we have sold no Land to Mr Livingston & are now fully resolved never to sell him a foot of Land. We

[1] This Affair of the Dutch Parson One Dallius is taken notice of in these Abstracts pages 25 & 26. (*Ante*, p. 30. — Ed.)

(There is much in the *New York Colonial Documents* about Dellius and his grants. Bellomont charged him with gross irregularities. See Index to *N. Y. Col. Docs.* — Ed.)

know that said Livingston has given several private Gifts to some of our Young Men but he may account that as thrown into the Sea.

The Commissrs Answer that they would transmit their Complaint to the Prest in Council & if they think fit to send a Copy of the said Patent we shall inform you thereof & shew you the same.

The Commissrs did accordingly transmit to the Prest a Copy of this Complaint of the Mohawks.[1]

Albany 28 April 1732. Laurence Claasse is dispatched on behalf of this Govt to Attend another Genl Meeting wch the Commissrs are informed is to be held at Onondaga —

Whether this is the same mentioned pag 164 [I do] the Records do not inform me, I am [dis]inclined to beleive it is as there appears no report from Laur Claasse of anything done at Onondaga since that time.

3 Augt 1732. His Honr the Prest having directed the Commissrs to furnish a Detachment of the Indept Companys with Provisions for their March to Oswego. they return for Answer that having none of the publics Money in their hands & no Provision being made for the same by the Assembly they cannot do it.

7 Augt 1732. The Commissrs write a Congratulatory Letter to Wm Cosby Esqr upon his Arrival as Govr of this Province

25 Augt The Mayor Corporation & Commonality of the City of Albany Transmit an humble Representation to Govr Cosby of the defenceless State of the City & County of Albany & humbly pray his Excellcy to lay it before the Assembly that a Stone Fort may be built at Albany & a Wooden Fortification at Serahtoga & a Garrison kept there as a Retreat for out Skouts & other important uses. —

[1] 26 June following I find another Embassy & complaint from the Mohawks on this Subject who insist on seeing the Patent, the Commissrs answer the Prest had not sent it.

4 Sepr Laur. Claasse is dispatched to the 6 Nations to notify to them the Arrival of Govr Cosby & that he cannot meet them this year but proposes to do it next Spring. —

(P. 167.) Albany 8 Sepr 1733. Govr Cosby meets the 6 Nations at Albany, he condoles with them on the Great Mortality wch has happened amongst them by reason of the small Pox.

That he is sorry he could not meet them sooner, but that the Affairs of New York & Jersey necessarily detained him. That he is commanded by his Majesty to renew the Cov^{t} Chain with them in behalf of all his Majestys Subjects of N. America & expects they will do it on their side.

That he expects they are now convinced the Garrison at Oswego is not only promotive of the Trade with the far Indians but for the Security & conveniency of the Six Nations, and therefore that they should defend it against all Attempts from any Enemy. And that they will be kind to the Traders & not molest them. he says. "Bretheren how unable the French are to supply you with Goods when the King of Great Britain & the French are at War, you know very well & that the French themselves in Canada could not have subsisted had they not been supplied from Albany."

he Commands their Young Men to forbear Hostilities against such remote Indians as do not annoy 'em & to cultivate a good Understanding with them for our general Good.

That they will not permit any Persons of what Nation soever to reside amongst them but the Subjects of the King of Great Britain *And since you have put your Lands under the Protection of the King of Great Britain, I do in a particular manner require you in my Masters Name, that you will not suffer the French to build any Fort on the side of the Lake or any other part of your Lands.* he says,

"Bretheren I am informed that some of our Traders at Oswego have cheated the remote Indians by selling them Water instead of Rum. I will take care that no such thing be done for the future. I will give Orders to the

these Deponents severally and respectively, And the said Deponent, William Peters, on his Oath saith, that on or about the Twelfth Day of July, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Forty Two, he the said Deponent, William Peters, was present and saw the within written Deed Poll or Memorandum of that Date, which is subjoined or wrote under the said within written Deed of the said Sassoonan and Others, duly signed as within, and sealed by Lingahonoa, One of the Schuylkill Indians therein named, both the said Deeds having been first carefully read, interpreted and explained, to the said Lingahonoa, before his Signing as aforesaid, in Presence of this Deponent and the other subscribing Witnesses, And that the Name William Peters subscribed as a Witness to the said Lingahonoa's Signing and Sealing the said subjoined Deed Poll or Memorandum, is the proper Handwriting of this Deponent.

WILL. ALLEN.

Indorsed—Indeed Deed—Sasoonan, &c.—for Lands on Skuylkill. Dated 7th Septemr, 1732. Recorded Page 114. N. B. Boileau, Secy.

Govr. to the Indians, 1732.

My frds & Brethren:

I received yr Letter wh some Strings of Wampum, by H. Smith, & shall be pleased to establish & improve an amicable Correspondence wh your Nation. We lately had a Visit here from some Chiefs of Minguays, with whom we have renew'd our ancient Leagues & Chain of friendship, in wch you are likewise comprehended, so that you & we are to consider each other as true friends & Brethren.

I understand you deal chiefly at the great Trading house of Oswego, which I much approve; the English there & we are all one People, we hope they will treat you kindly. If any Traders from this Government should come amongst you, I desire you will receive them kindly & use them well; & in Confirmn of these my Words, I send you two Strowd Matchcoats, & am

Your true frd. & Broyr.

Govr. Gordon to Govr. Ogle, 1732.

Sir:

A few days since I had the Pleasure of receivs yrs of the 4th currt, & having consulted our Commissioners on the time & place you have

* See Smith's Laws, Vol. II. p. 116, for remarks respecting this deed.

Aug. 23. 1732.

Tyorinhogarao
Selaquanlagechly } Chiefs of the Tsanandowas, with Joachklack-
-kout, Sodoranches, Jolienaro, Owastic, Aranda,
Taniayuris, Tuwanagira, Tarachkoros, and
Alondheydhaw of that Nation.

Tchogauenda A Chief of the Cayooges with Auchsochquaw,
Skaieguts, Juhihachquey Otungsariaka of that
Nation.

Sagogalinae Brother
to Carandowana
Swalaney alias
Shekallamy } Chiefs of the Oneidas, with Tachnadoroos
and Tungiedirakney of that Nation.

September & October 1736

Tsanandowas or Senekas.

Kenickhungo Speaker
Segaskasioloo
Sagogahundachqui
Askolax
Selaquentagechly Speaker

Onondagoes

Kahiskerenawe (Brother to their
former great Chief Carghsorachie at
Albany)
Taquichuntee
Taxhaayu
Kuchidachary
Sawegatee-o

Cayooges

Saquehtanyunt
Sunarehy
Kanawatoe
Tecoenhelseeghierochgoo

Oneidas

Sarisagoe
Jahashwangaeeras
or Shekellamy

Suskavores

Sawunteya
Syeroi.

Octob. 5th 1741 Messengers Ketsgehah Sch Haiyanteh & Kachyantee

Names of the Mingquay Indians at
Philad.a in 1732 & 1736

returned to the Council Chamber

Present

Wm Alexander Chairman of the Said Committee

reported that as to the Several petitions of
Nathl Hazard & Gabriel Ludlow & Company & Jacob Mott & Company
Nathl Hazard and Company, that those three Several petitions
be laid upon the Table for the further Consideration of this
Board. And as to the petition of the aforesaid Jacob Miller
& Company that the Same Should be rejected Which report
was approved of by the Board And as to the petition of
the above Named John Collins & Company the Said Wm
Alexander further reported from the Committee that the
prayer thereof might be granted which Report was
agreed to and approved of by this Board And Ordered that
a Lycons to issue be prepared according to the prayer of
that petition. And as to the Petition of the aforesaid Nathan.
Hazard and of Gabriel Ludlow Junr Wm Alexander further
reported from the Said Committee that the Committee
were of Opinion that his Honour may Grant the prayer
of the Said Several Petitions. Which Report was agreed
to And approved of by this board The Assembly standing
Adjourned to the 2d Tuesday in Inst. President out of Council
further Adjourned the Assembly to the 2d Tuesday in Feby.

At a Council held at Fort George in
New York the 4th day of Feby 1731

Present The Honble Lt Gr Van Dam Esqr President
Mr Clarke
Mr Alexander
Mr Provoost
Mr De Lancey
Mr Courtlandt

The President said before the board a Letter Sent to him

Letter from the Assembly
that House thereupon
to bear their proportionable
a Message to the Governour
of the said Fort and the withdrawing
And Desiring the President to Engage
Indians in said Message all which being
Assembly at Boston for that purpose and Send
Letter

On Reading of which it is the Opinion
of this Board that His Hon.r Do write to the Comm.rs
of Indian Affairs at Albany for them to make Diligent
to whom the Lands at Canon joint belonging W.th the
River Indians or to the five Nations of Indians and
of them and that they transmit their Informations
Knowledge thereof to the President with all Convenient
Expedition and that in the Mean time His Honour the
the Governour of Canada with what has been done hereon

His Honour said Goes the Board his Majesties
in Council 29 Dealing an Act of this Province past in the
1730 Entitled an Act to prevent the taking or keeping of
Specialtys more than the principal Interest and costs of Suit
and other purposes therein mentioned which having been
was Ordered to be Entred in the Minutes of this Board
is in the words following Viz.t

At the Court at Kensington the 12.th Day of
August 1731

Present

The Kings most Excellent Majesty

S.r William Stra

Horatio Walpole Esq.r

WHEREAS by Commission under the Great Seal of
Britain The Governour Council and Assembly of
his Majestys Colony of New York are Authorized and
Impowered to make Constitute and Ordain Laws Statutes
and Ordinances for the publick peace Welfare and good
Government of the Said Colony which Laws Statutes and
Ordinances are to be as near as Conveniently may be agreable
to the Laws and Statutes of this Kingdom and to be transmitted
for his Majesties Royall Approbation or Disallowance &c.
Whereas in pursuance of the Said powers An Act was past in
the Said Colony in October 1730 Which hath been transmitted
Entitled as follows Viz.t

An Act to prevent the taking or Levying on Specialties
more than the principle Interest and Cost of Suit and other
purposes therein mentioned. —

Which Act together with the Representation from the
Lords Comm.rs for Trade and Plantations thereupon having
been referred to a Committee of the Lords of his Majesties
most Honourable Privy Council — The Said Lords of the Comittee
this day reported the Said Act to this Board with their Opinions
that it was proper for his Majesty to Signifie his Disallowance
thereof — His Majesty taking the same into his Royall
Consideration is pleased with the Advice of the Privy Council
to Declare his Disallowance of the Said Act And hereby to
his Majesties pleasure thereupon The Said Act is hereby
repealed declared Void and of none Effect. Whereof

This Generall [illegible]
adjourned to the Secon[illegible]
His Honour has thought fit [illegible]
of the Gentlemen of the Council [illegible]
Adjourn the Said Generall Assembly [illegible]
Tuesday in March next and Orders [illegible]
do accordingly issue —

The Petition of John Vanderspiegle
and John Borghaert Setting forth that [illegible]
Honour & Councill to them for that purpose Thereby [illegible]
of the Native Indians Some Vacant Wood Land [illegible]
Groundrie the County of Albany Called Waste Land
Island and Cattle Snake platt near adjoyning to the
of Kinderhook patent and praying His Majesties
Patent to them for the Same —

Was read and referred to the Gentlemen of the
or any five of them —

His Honour withdrawing the Board resolved into
Committee to Consider of the aforegoing petition —

The Committee being agreed in their report by them
made thereon & the Resolution being acquainted therewith
Honour returned to the Council Chamber & took his place —

Then Mr Alexander Chairman of the Committee in
Place reported that it was their Opinion that His Honour
grant the prayer of the Said petition —

That His Honour put the Question whether the Board
agreed to the Said Report. and the Same was agreed to and
Confirmed —

Then His Hon[illegible] put the Question whether the Board
would Advise him to grant his Majesties Letters patent to the
Petitioners for the Lands by them petitioned for —

Mr Livingston

County of Suffolk was
Read Setting forth that by reason
of the Justices for that County the
Common Pleas which was to have been
Said County on the first Tuesday in Octob.
was not Opened until the Day following And
the Day following Nothing Done Whereby there
was a Discontinuance in all Causes then Depending
in the Said Court And therefore prayed that this Board
would be pleased to Interpose their Authority in their
favour by making a New Ordinance for the Erecting
of a Court in the Said County

On Reading of Which Petition it is Ordered
That the Attorney Generall of this Province be directed
and required to prepare an Ordinance in Order to
Enable the Justices of the Said County to meet on the
21st Day of this Instant February at the usuall place
for holding the Courts in the Said County And then & there
to Open the Court of Generall Sessions of the peace &
also the Court of Common Pleas for the said County &
from thence to Adjourn themselves to their usuall time
of Sitting And further Ordered that Such of the Justices
of the Said County who on the Day the last Court of
Common Pleas for the same County was to have been
held did not appear to Show to this Board with all Convenient
Expedition some Sufficient reasons in Excuse of their
Neglect in not Attending at the said Court on the Day
on which the same was to have been Opened & held as
aforesaid & that a Copy of this Order be Served on some
or one of them, And in Case those Justices who neglected

4r

Justices for this Same

Council

on the 7th of Febru

Present The Honble Chief Van

Mr. Clarke

Mr. Alexander

Mr. Van Horne

Mr.

Mr. D

Mr. Col

The Warrant for the payment of the Presidents
being this day moved to the Board And the ques
and against the Presidents having the whole Sa
on the late Governour being read and Seriously
of It is the Opinion of the Board that the Presidt
to the whole Sallary and Afterwards a Warrant for pa
President the Sum of three hundred and ninety pou
his Quarters Sallary from the first day of September
to the first day of December following together with
other Quarterly Warrants from Said first day of Se
to Said first day of December after having been read
Signed by his Honour Vizt

No. 141	To the President for his Quarters Sallary from the first day of September last to the first day of Dec. follg	390	—
142	To the Chief Justice for his Quarters Sallary for Said Time	62	10
143	To the Secretary of the Province for Do. for Said Time	15	—
144	To the Searcher of the Customs for Do. for Said Time	10	—
145	To the Printer for Do. for Said Time	12	10
146	To the Gauger of the Customs for Do. for Said Time	7	10
147	To the Land & Tide Waiter for Do. for Said Time	7	10
148	To the Door Keeper of the Council for Do. for Said time	5	—
149	To the Indian Interpreter for Do. for Said Time	5	10

Present
Ph: Livingston
Myndert Schuyler
Rutger Bleecker
St: Groesbeck
Ab.m Cuyler
Nicholas Bleecker
Philip Schuyler
Jeremiah Van Rensselaer
Barent Saunders

35.

Att a Meeting of the Comm.rs of Indian Affairs at Albany the 11th February 173½

Some of the principall Sachims of the Mohawks Indians having desired to Treat w.th the Comm.rs Do now come to remind us that on the 21.st Septem.r 1730 Three Sachims of the Nation Viz.t Taragiores Totquarisse and Onohquahoghque did then Acquaint us That the most of their Lands on the Mohawks River were already Sold to the Christians w.ch grieves Them to their hearts - and That thro' the Enticem.ts of the Christians to which their young men are too ready to give Ear the remaining Small parcells of Their Lands are Likely to be Sold in Like manner by which means they would be Utterly destroyed and Scatterd among the French and others and so Make a breach in the Covenant Chain. Wherefore They then prayed His late Ex.cy Govern.r Montgomerie That the Christians might be Strictly forbidden to Entice their Indians to Sell them any of their Lands and that his Ex.cy would be pleased to prevent all Persons whatsoever from Purchasing any of their Lands (yet unsold) for the Future that they and their Posterity might Live peaceably and Quietly as Brethren

Wherefore The said Sachims do now Say That Contrary to their Said request a Lycence has Since been granted to One Jannetie Cregier to Purchase Some of their Lands w.ch Lycence they have Taken from her and have produced to this board, and Since they find there is So Little notice Taken of their repeated requests not to Suffer any of the Christians to purchase the remainder of their Lands yet unsold they do Design to See what they can do in this Affair by going themselves to New York, and Address themselves to the Superior

Powers in order to be Redressed in this grievance and mean while desire that the Comm.rs may Send This their request to the President not to Grant for the future Lycences to purchase any of their Lands upon w.ch This Board have promised to Comply with Their request. The Comm.rs being Informd that Some Indians who were out a Fighting to the South have Taken up four Negro men and a Molatto Slave Three of which are among the Mohawks, whom They alleadge were run away from their masters Wherupon This Board demanded said Slaves from the Sachims, desireing them to deliver them up in order that they may be Sent to their Masters as Soon as it Shall be Known to whom they belong: Who Say as Soon as they Receive any Account from the said Slaves Masters they will further Consider what to do therein

May it please Your Hon.r

Albany Febuary 20.th 173½

Your favours of the 21.st Instant & the Post we have Read and observe the Contents that we have been Remiss in our Duty. to Recommend a proper Person to your Hon.r pursuant to the Last Act Passed for the Support of the Troops at Oswego) to be Commissary there, to Perform Such duties as by Said Act is directed, we Desire that you will be perswaded That it is no willfull neglect in any of us, while We have hitherto Shown and given proof of our Readiness for his Majestys Service and Interest Having promoted the Same and to Exerted our Selves To the Utmost of our abilities; Having proposed to David Ab.m Schuyler to go to Oswego to act as Commissary, whom we think a person Qualified, and is Willing to go On that Service, and therefore refer our Selves to your Hon.rs Approbation Therein

Present &c.

Rutger Bancker
Evert Bancker
Hendrick V. Rensselaer
Stephanus Groesbeck
Johannis Schuyler
Abraham Cuyler
Nicholas Bleecker
Jeremiah V. Rensselaer
Evert Wendell
Roger Gouvive
Dirck Ten Broeck
Johannis Lansingh

At a meeting of the Commrs. for Indian affairs at Albany 24th. April 1732

Sight of the Chiefs of the Mohawks Indians of Kanajohere Castle having desired to Treat wth. this Board; Say That the Governour for The Time being is Commissionated a Superiour Over them and us — but notwithstanding They have always been accustomd to Treat of and offer whatever they had to Say before This Board who are bound to keep the old Covenant Chain from being Violated by any Mismanagement or misunderstanding but — Preserve the same Clean and Unspotted — And in the first place we are come to Ask a Question of you wch. we desire you'l Answer us, without Concealing any thing from us. That is that David Schuyler Sitts now in Goal and We desire to know what his Crime is, whether it is for murder Felony or any other Heinous Crime, if he is guilty of any — Such, then we have nothing more to Say, but we Suppose it is Some Great man here has done it & thereupon we Demand a Direct Answer. Then this Board Told them go on wth. your whole Speech, and we Shall Answer you at once, who replyed they would not proceed 'till they were Satisfied in their First Question

Whereupon The Commrs. Answerd David Schuyler is Put in Goal and this is a Law and Custom among the Christians, That if one man is Indebted to another, he Must first Pay the money or go to Goal, and that we nor no Man can prevent, unless we or they Pay Such Debt

Brethren In Goal he cannot Hunt Do but Enlarge him and then he will be able to Pay his debts, for we are come with a full Resolution of our Castle to have him out of Goal so much that he is Incorporated among us as one of our Children We have given

Him

Him a Tract of Land and he is one of us — We desire you to Let him Loose, whereupon they Layed down three Strings Wampum to Open the Goal door —

Brethren When Queeter was alive we never mett with Such Usage, and what is the meaning That we are now Somuch oppressd —

Brethren A Child is dear to his father, and if this Token is not Sufficient to open the door of the Goal, we will Lay down a better, and if you don't Let him out this day, we Will forthwith Send one of our People to our Castle to Inform them thereof — Then the Comm.rs answerd and Told them upon what acc.t David Schuyler is Lodged in Goal, viz.t That he was committed there at the Suit of John Moore and Philip Livingston, according to the Laws of England, but Mr. Livingston having withdrawn his Suit he only now rests in Goal at the Suit of the aforesd. Moore, whereupon we returnd the Wampum and Told them, that it was out of our power to Enlarge him unless we Paid his debt —

The Indians Answerd —

Brethren We have given a Tract of Land to David Schuyler in presence of his Late Excy. John Montgomerie Philip Livingston and Lowrence Claeven, and at the Same Time he promised to Sell to Said Livingston a Tract of Land Lying along the river to the Eastward of David Schuylers Land; and now we must Tell you that We are Informd that Mr. Livingston has Obtaind a Pattent that Takes in all our Land that Lyes to the North and West along the Mohawks river, as farr as to a certain Fall upon the Said river — if this is True then Mr. Livingston has Murdered us asleep, for our Land is our Life, whereupon we Earnestly desire you to Send for a Copy of the Said Pattent, that you may Inform

Us —

We how much Land he has Taken up in that Pattent
that our Children may not Come into dispute after our
Decease. for we have Sold no Land to Mr Livingston.
And are now fully resolved never to Sell him a foot of
Land — We know that Said Livingston has given
Severall private Gifts to Some of our Young men, but he
may account that as thrown in the Sea —

Brethren We have Likewise given a Small Tract of Land
to our father the Dutch Minister, which we desire that
he as well as David Schuyler may keep Each his Tract
and we will that they Shall have the Same for Ever
Whereupon the Comm.rs Answerd —

Brethren We Shall lay your whole Proposition
before His Hon.r The President-in Councill, and if They
think fitt to Send a Copy of the Said Pattent We Shall
Inform you thereof and Shew you the Same — Whereupon
they returnd thanks and Said now we are So farr
Satisfied. but we Shall never be Easy untill we know
the whole Truth of this affair —

Albany the 24th April 1732 —

May it please Your Hon.r

We Enclosed is Copy of a
Proposition from the Chiefs of the Mohawks Indians
at Skanajohere, which they have very Earnestly offerd
We refer the whole to your Hon.r in Councill, and wait
your answer thereupon —

Capt Abraham Wendell Sybrant Van
Schaick &c the Blacksmiths and Company being returnd
from the Sinnekes Country Inform us that during their
Stay there this Last Winter they have found the Two
Castles of Sinnekes Indians to agree better then Ever
heretofore, and in a firm alliance to the Crown of Great
Britain & by all we can Learn the Said Smiths have
given the Indians more Content then Ever has been done by

Any that hitherto have been Sent
thither — We are with great respect
&c &c

Albany the 28th April 1732.

May it Please Your Hon:

The Enclosed from Doctor Charles Kerr we Send for your Perusall, while we are in a Consternation how to act otherwise in any thing that relates to that Garrison

The Latter part of Mr. Kerrs Letter Seems to be wrote very Splenatick, and we are of opinion that this Gent and Joseph Clement have not so good an Understanding as they ought to have, which the former own words Seem to Indicate the same — and Your Hon^r is Sensible that Clement could not make any repairs on the Garrison in Such a hard Winter, and there never is any Trade to be had there during that Season — We are &c^a

Instructions for Lawrence Claeven

Whereas we have yesterday Recd a Letter from Capt Walter Butler Intimateing that the Onondage Indians have by a Belt of Wam hands of Wampum Acquainted ye Sachims of the Mohawks Indians, that there is to be a generall Meeting of the Five Nations in a few days, & have desired we may Send you with them — & how while we are Strangers upon what Acc^t the Said Indians are going or with ther their Journey is Intended — You are Therefore with all Convement Speed to repair to Onondago and at your Arrivall there to Inspect narrowly into the Intentions of Said Indians, upon what design they are going, and what their Business is, and in Case you find the Same Disagreable to the Interest of This Govern^t And that it may prove Prejudiciall to Hir Majesty & the peace & Tranquility of his Subjects Then You are According as you find their Intentions to Treat wth them for the publick Interest & Dissuade them from Undertaking any thing that may Hurt the Same and bring us their answer thereupon Given under our Hands at Albany the Ninth day of May 1732

Present
Ph. Livingston
Rutger Bleecker
Joseph. Groesbeck
Nicholas Bleecker
Graham Cuyler
Ph. Schuyler
Jen. V Rensselaer
Dirck Jen Broeck
Jeremiah V Rensselaer
Peyer Gerritse
Johannis Lansingh

At a Meeting of the Comm.rs for Indian Affairs at Albany the 9th May 1732

35

This Board having given Instructions to Lawrence Claesen the Interpreter to go to Onondago and be Present at that Meeting They farther resolve to give him the following Goods to make Presents to the Indians on his Treating w.th them, which he is to receive at Johan Jurd Haats upon the Comm.rs Acc.t Viz.t 3 Strowd Blankets Some Rum Bread and Bacon; and That M.r Dirck Jen Broeck Shall Let the Said Lawrence have in Toys or Trinkets to give the Said Indians to the Value of Three pounds and no more

Albany the 13.th May 1732

Captain Butler Sir

The bearer M.r John Wall having three Slaves run away from him Last aug.t in Company w.th three other Slaves belonging to his Neighbours which he is apprehensive may have Sheltered themselves Among our Indians at or near Fort Hunter, and His Hon.r our President having granted him a Warrant Directed to us for the apprehending and Detecting the said Slaves, and desires we may Aid and assist him therein, as much as in us Lyes which Warrant M.r Wall will Shew you — We Therefore desire you will be pleased to assist this Gentleman as much as possible to apprehend Said Slaves at his own proper Cost and Charges if they May be found among our Indians, that you'd advise them to Deliver them up to him for it may prove of ill Consequence in case they refuse it, while Slaves you know are the proper Chattles belonging to the Owners and as we think it would be a needless Charge and Delay to the bearer to have the Indians Come hither to this place

Wherefore

Present

Myndert Schuyler
Rut. Bleecker
Em. Bancker
A. Groesbeek
I. Schuyler
Ab. Cuyler
Nic. Bleecker
I. V. Rensselaer
R. Gerritse
D. Van Broeck
Ph. Schuyler
B. Anders

At a Meeting of the Comrs. of the Indian affairs in Albany the 26th June 1732

Sorighsories and some other Indians from Canajohare made the following Speech to the Comissioners.

I shall begin with our ancestors who were Entered in Covenant together to go hand in hand Joyn'd and Linkd in a Silver Chain, before we were Born, with a Promise that the same should be kept Inviolable. —

II 5.

Brethren Such a good understanding as our ancestors had, we hope is at present, and we are afraid that there may be a breach made in that ancient Covenant which has so long Subsisted between us, this is the house of Peace, and our nations depending on this Government, and that we have now Embraced the Christian Faith, with hopes to proceed in it,

While we have said that their has been always a good understanding between us, and how ever we have accepted the Christian Faith, we are Closer united together, Since we believe in one Lord & Saviour Jesus Christ. —

and

4/

Brethren I was my intention to mention what our Ancestors have done, but now I come to the point I am come for having an apprehension that there will soone a difference between us which will occasion a dispute and dispersion ~~between~~ us, of the six nations, some to Canada others to Sughsaghrandie, some East, some West, But hope that Justice may be done on all side. and we may Live in peace.

Brethren I cant help it and believe very much in it & think the Brethren will abandon us, the Land that God has given our ancestors, and us for an Inheritance, I have heard it by words, and yet believe in it, that you'll have the Land which we possess:

We the Sachims are come to acquaint you with an upright heart, that we are for the truth & Justice, I can say for our young people the Soldiers who are angry in their minds for the talk which is spread our ancestors, and other did not know of buying or selling Lands, but Corlaer who is arburied in the Lake Desired for Land at Schinechlady which we granted him. It seems at that time we understood one another Innocently & out of Love, those we at Schinechlady bought from the Iroquois to Peter Mebees, all that to arent Vedders, and it was only the grass but we do not Question the Land now.

I am here almost Every day to Speak with
you, by Reason of our Land, which we can't
Sell, but must Keep for ours, and that a Certain
Peice they Reserved for them and posterity and
at the same time told his Exy Governor
Montgomerie, and Philip Livingston that they
had then given a peice of Land to David Schuyler
for him during his Life, and then to belong to us
again, and that said Livingston should have
a peice from them, which he was to buy and
Pay for.

In the mean time we have heard from Sundry
Persons that the Land which we Reserved for
our selves and Posterity is already granted.

II 7. We Complained to the Late Governour that
we are defraud'd out of our Land, which is
Inherited to Coll. John Schuyler Harmanus
Hendell and Comp.y. part whereof belongs yet
to us, we sold only from the bounds of Capt.
Van Slyck to Fiordoque, where the French Cutt
off our Pasture, and what is to the Westward
we think belongs yet to us, we gave a Large
Bell on this to his Late Excellency in presence
of Philip Livingston and Lowrence Claese, but
he is now dead what is become of said bell
we know not, it is Customary to have an answer
on any proposall, and if no notice is taken of it
to Return y.e said Bell but y.e Bell is gone, and
We Rec.d no answer

Brethren I Grow more angry and my mind is full if it be true what is said and Reported, and if any person come to Sell or Lands which is not bought, but what is Sold and paid for we have nothing to say to, and if any come to Survey or Land not purchased we shall break the Compass and Chaine, and if any Settlements be made we shall distroy it, and their Cattle

Brethr I am but Servant and messenger, what I say I do not out of my own, those who have sent me men and Women are all very uneasy, we Say as before that we acquainted the late Governour that we should sell Philip Livingston a Piece of Land and provided not to take any without Payment but now we have considered our Love he Shall not have a foot of Land, because it is told us that he had already a patent for the Land from below to the Little fall of the Island if it be not so as is Reported of you, you have been a good Child but that you have taken up all our Lands, we desire you to putt off the Evil Spirit and Continue a good Child as heretofore I say as I did before and make my Complaints to you, but I get no Redress if I can get no Justice from you I shall not come again but make my Complaint to Boston or Pensilvania

Governments

governments, and hope to gett Justice from
Either of them——

Sixthly I have brought my preface hetherto, and do
Speak by a certain token with this bell, that
Philip Livingston has put David Schuyler in
Goal, we could also find an action against
some persons among you, who we could put
in goal but we do not Execute our autho-
rity, we think that if we did, we have also
that knowledge to make a disturbance, while
David Schuyler is of your own flesh and
blood that he may be Released out of Prison
and that then he can pay his debts, we will
not believe that he is put in goal for debt
but Concerning the Land, therefore, Child
meaning Philip Livingston desire him to let
him out o' goal, while he is one of them
and that it would do us a great piece of Service
and no detriment to himself

II 9. An Indian Girl over whom David Schuyler
is godfather, sends a String Wampum, desiring
the Commissioners to intercede with Philip
Livingston to let him out of Goal——

Seventhly I forgott something and desire to be excused
that I neglected that Saturday for Justice, I
desire the Talent of Philip Livingston to be
layed on the Table, we know there are two, one
at New York, & the other in possession of him,

10/

Saint Head nor wrote, and leave it to you to tell me how it is.

Brethren

Answer

We shall always on our parts keep the Ancient Covenant Inviolable as our ancestors have done.

What relates your Complaint against Philip Pearington having taken up your Land, and your desire that the Patent may be thereon Entitled, we have wrote for a Copy of that Patent on your first desire, to the President, but he has not yet been pleased to send it us, so that we are Ignorant what in the Contents hereof the Governour will not Consent that any person shall have or possess any Lands from you, unless you are fully satisfied for the purchase.

That David Schuyler is in Goal for debt as we told you before and not for Land as you Imagine, and according to Law & Custom among Christians, that if one is Indebted to another he must find pay the money or be Committed to Goal and that we nor no man can prevent unless they pay such Debt.

The Indians

The Indians say that they have the
Enlargement of David Schuyler very much
at heart do freely give him per patent this
Double tract of Land Containing about 48
Acres of Low Land called Sioquiraowee
Bounding to the west to a Small Rivolet, to
II 11. the East of the Creek onnawagaque, and if he
be not set at Liberty in 30 days then this their
gift to be Void

/

Pennsylvania 1732

The Speaker this day presented to the two following Bills
for the Governors Assent together with a Draft for the remaining
part of the Supply for the current year which said Bills were
Read according to the manner of Payment of
Assembly and Wages
Clerk to the Secretary & to the Act for raising
Cust[odies] &c &c
being paid into the Office of the Provincial Treasurer for
a Fund for the Frontiers thereby the Governor and Proprietor
for this Year
And the Speaker the House for their Assistance of
their Services, and desired to give it as the greatest
Satisfaction to reflect on the Governor with regard to the
Affairs of the Province and Frontiers to be assured
that all that can be done in his power to the Country
and that almost every day presents the Governor
of Pennsylvania with Letters or a visit from
the Indians of the Province.

At a Council held at Philadelphia August 23d 1732

Present

The Honourable Thomas Penn Esq.r Proprietary
The Honourable Patrick Gordon Esq.r Governor

James

Pennsylvania 1732.

James Logan, Samuel Hazlewood, } Esqrs
Isaac Norris, Thomas Lawrence }
Samuel Preston

Present also

Tuminhopraon, Hetaquantagechy } Chief of the Tenandowas, with Tooach.
and Sattelihu, Sadowrongheo Ohenaro, Oowastie,
Arenhoolas, Tenioga, Turanagro, Tarachkoros
& Other Chief Men of that Nation.

Tedyuscung, Allumapees, with Captain Jacobs
Head Men of Delaware Otsaporekaka,
of that Nation.

Sepoalias
Peter Chartiers
Secretary &c. } Chiefs of the Ohio Indians, with Jacob Nicholas
Shehellamy & Interpreter of that Nation

The Proprietor by Conrad Weiser the Interpreter
spoke to the Indians as follows

My Friends & Brethren

"It is a great Pleasure to me, that within so few days, not
"more than Two, after my Arrival at Philadelphia from a Voyage
"of some Thousands of Miles over the Great Sea, I find the good
"Chain ready to meet my Brethren the Chiefs of the five Nations here
"assembled: not to inform you that in my Father William Penn was
"sent by the Great King of England to bring over large Numbers
"of his People to settle in this Country, he made it his first and
"principal Care to convince all the Indians in and among it, that
"he came with a full Design to be their Friend and Benefactor.
"He was not only just to them in buying and paying for so much of
"their Lands as he thought fit to dispose of, but entered into Treaties with them
"with Tenderness and Affection, he loved them as his Children,
"he became their Father, and he knitted into his Strictest Leagues of
"Amity with them, not only between himself and his People and
"the Indians then living, but to continue between his Children &
"their Children, and their Posterity to all Generations, & for this
"Purpose he made with them a Chain of Friendship to be kept
"strong and bright for ever; And when his Affairs in England
"obliged him to leave this Country, he gave it strictly in Charge to
"all his Governors and People in Power under him, that they should
"in the same manner treat all the Indians as he had done,
"That they should be as Fathers to them, & that all his People

Pennsylvania 1762.

„People should live in perfect Peace and Brotherhood with all
„the Indians as if they were of one Blood, and of one Body
„without Distinction.

„I am but young, & having been bred in England could not
„see those things our Forefathers, but I constantly find
„Accounts in writing of all that was done here, as if I had been
„any where in the Province, and by reading these over again I now
„know them better than if I had been present. I would be informed
„by Memory only, & that I can fully & readily.

„I see by these Writings duly find that my Father
„Governor Penn first treated the Indians as my Father had
„commanded them. I find our People have constantly lived in a
„true and perfect Peace as affectionate Brothers with the Indians,
„I find that when about ten Years ago two of our Traders in a
„Scuffle with some of your People were angry and took up his
„Gun, gave him a Blow of which he died, this Misfortune done for
„Lack of Wood, the Governor without Delay to take them
„two Traders, & they underwent the Punishment for it as pursuant to Law
„and in Front to the Indians, & gave Presents at the Burial
„that even desired earnestly it might be so that Liberty &
„Life for seven Barbarous Years & Upwards when two foolish People had
„shot two Delaware Women Indians, the
„Men had it over this Head for it in the same manner
„as if they had killed their own Sister or the same Other.
„These things I say, you have been fully informed of, and are
„Sure Before Rejoicing sincere God, and our Forefathers
„with you are good Deeds of which some Day have been
„quick gone.

„And now Sir Sons here with you my Old Friends assure
„you that the Spirit of Love & Unanimity & Harmony Father
„began with & our Forefathers, & their Governors
„after them have ever held, & shall be careful to preserve and
„strengthen by all Means in our Power & Covenant for
„himself and his Children, and Sir on his behalf of my
„Brethren make that it may get Stronger and brighter on our
„Parts, that if any controversy to settle matters. As Proof
„of this, we would now enter into a close Discourse with you on
„Affairs that nearly concern your own Peace and Safety for as
„true Brothers, that are as one Body & have the same Interest,
„we lay to our hearts whatever may affect and touch you.
„But this requires Plainness and Freedom, we should open our
„Hearts, conceal nothing, but confer together as if we had but one
Mind

" Mind to inform and direct us in all things. It is thus with us
" in relation to you, and we could not but do the same on your
" Part in relation to us, Therefore if you please we would desire in the
" first place to know of you how it is with you. How you stand with
" your Neighbours the French, who formerly were your cruel Enemies
" but are now at Peace with you, how they behave to you. As also
" how all the other Nations of Indians in the Northward or Westward
" of you are affected towards you. And when you have considered by
" yourselves these Propositions, we will meet again to morrow
" and order further this Affair. Brethren, and so be Council together,
" with open Hearts as true Friends and Brethren, upon all things
" relating to you. And when we have finished this Friendly Treaty,
" we shall have a Present for you to return with Home, that will
" confirm all we shall now say to you.

After which Betaal understanding the Interpreter said

That as the Chief Brother Onas had now come amongst them, that they have the Instructions of giving him their Answer together, they will speak to him both in the manner that is desired. And producing some Strings of Wampum he gave them to the Proprietor, and said that they had been sent from this Government by the Ballomy with a Belt of Wampum inviting some Chiefs of their Several Nations to come to Philadelphia, that there are now only some Chiefs of three of their Nations present. To the Six Nations, Cayoogoes, Onondagoes, and Oneidas that they are fully instructed and authorized to treat & speak in behalf of them all. That they are very glad to find their Brethren of the same mind with them, they have no desires to speak further than what has been proposed to them, but shall be very free to give their Answers, without concealing any thing they know

Then Mosurial Tenadjoined, and the Indians after a friendly Entertainment departed.

Pennsylvania August 1732

His Honour the Lieut. Governor having received last Fall from the President of His Majesty's Council of New York Several Papers touching the Incroachments of the French on the Lands of that Government, their raising Fortifications in its Neighbourhood, and some Practices that had been used to draw off Several Nations of Indians from the English to the French Interest: A Message accompanyed with a handsome Present was Sent to the Six Nations, inviting Some Chiefs of their Several Nations to Philadelphia, to confer fully on the last of these heads, And accordingly Several Chiefs arriving here the 18th of this Instant August, they waited on our Honourable Proprietor and His Honour the Lieut. Governor and a few days being Spent in mutual Civilities, and giving the Indians time to refresh themselves after their long Journey, the Treaty began on the 23d and

At a Council held at Philad.a August 23. 1732

Present

The Honourable Thomas Penn Esq.r Proprietary
The Honourable Patrick Gordon Esq.r Lieu.t Governor
James Logan, Samuel Hasell, Isaac Norris, Tho.s Laurence, Samuel Preston } Esq.rs

Present also

Tyonihogarao, Hetaquantagechty } Chiefs of the Tsaiandewa's, with Tooachtachkout, Sodorangchese, Tohenaro, Owashie Ananda, Tsaiayuis, Tuwanágra, Tsackkoros and Atondhegokaw of that Nation

Tho

morrow

they were received and received them so kindly &

they

Tiohogawunda & Chiefs of the Cayooges w.ch Aucheechquaw
Shaieyntis, Tchichachquey, Olangsariaka
of that Nation

Sagogalia
(Broy.r to Carandowana
Swataney al.s
Shthallamy
} Chiefs of the Oneida's with Jachnichtoroos & Anunghchrateney of that Nation

The Proprietor by Conraad Weyser the Interpreter Spoke to the Indians as follows

My Friends & Brethren

It is a great Pleasure to me that within so few days not more than Six, after my Arrival at Philadelphia from a Voyage of some thousands of miles over the Great Sea, I had the good Fortune to meet my Brethren the Chiefs of the five Nations here, I need not inform you that when my Father William Penn was Sent by the Great King of England to bring over large Numbers of his People to settle in this Country, he made it his first and principal Care to convince all the Indians inhabiting it, that he came with a full Design to be their Friend & Benefactor. He was not only just to them in buying & paying for + so much of their Lands as he then wanted, but in all things he treated them with Tenderness & affection, he loved them as his Children, he became their Father, and he entred into the Strictest Leagues of Amity with them, not only between himself & his People and the Indians then living, but to continue between his Children & their Children and their Posterity to all Generations, & for this Purpose he made with them a Chain of Friendship to be kept strong and bright for ever. And when his affairs in England obliged him to leave this Country he gave it

it strictly in Charge to all his Governors & People in Power under him that they should in the same manner treat all the Indians as he had done. That they should be as Fathers to them, and that all his People should live in perfect Peace and Brotherhood with all the Indians, as if they were of one Blood and of one Body without Distinction.

I am but young & having been bred in England could not see those things with my own Eyes, but I constantly had Accounts in writing of all that was done here, ~~and~~ had as if I had been my Self in the Place, and by reading these over again I now know them better than if I had been present and were to be informd by Memory only, so that I can fully Speak to them.

Now by these Writings I truly find that my Fathers Governors here have treated the Indians as my Father had commanded them. I find our People have constantly lived in a true & perfect Peace as affectionate Brothers with the Indians. I find that when about ten years Since two of our Traders in a Scuffle with one of your People who was angry & took up his Gun, gave him a Blow of which he died, tho' this was done far back in the Woods, the Governor sent out People to take these two Traders, & they were brought to Philadelphia putt in Prison and in Irons to be tried for their Lives, tile your Chiefs at Albany that year desired earnestly they might be setta at Liberty and be forgiven. But some years after when two foolish People had shott two of our Delaware Women Indians and a Boy, the Men that did it were tried and hanged for it in the Same manner as if they had killed their own Sisters of the same Mother. These things I suppose you have been fully informed of, and are Sensible of our Rejoycing in your Good and our Sympathizing with you in your Loses, &

of which Some Proofs have been given you

And now Since I am here with you my Self, I do assure you that the Friendship & Strict Union which my Father began with all our Friends the Indians, and his Governors after him have cultivated, I shall take Care to improve & Strengthen. My Father made a Chain and Covenants for himself and his Children, & I his Son will to the best of my Power make that Chain yet stronger and brighter on our Parts, that it may continue so to all Generations. As a Proof of this we would now enter into a close Discourse with you on affairs that nearly concern your own Peace and Safety; for as true Brothers that are as one Body and have the Same Interest we lay to our hearts whatever may affect and touch you. But this requires Plainness and Freedom, we should open our hearts, conceal nothing, but confer together as if we had but one Mind to inform and direct us in all things. It is thus with us in relation to you, and we doubt not but it is the Same on your Parts in relation to us, therefore if you please we would desire in the first place to know of you, how it is with you? How you stand with your Neighbours the French, who formerly were your cruel Enemies, but are now at Peace with you? How they behave to you? As also how all the other Nations of Indians to the Northward or Westward of you are affected towards you? And when you have considered by your selves these Propositions we will meet again to morrow and enter further into these matters, and take Counsel together with open Hearts as true Friends & Brethren upon all things relating to You. And when we have finished this friendly Treaty we shall have a Present

DU SIMITIERE PAPERS

Present for you to return with home that will confirm all we shall now Say to you.

After which Hetaquantagechty their Speaker Said

That Since their Brother Onas is now come amongst them, and that they have the Satisfaction of seeing him and the Governor together they will Speak to them both in the manner that is desired. And producing Some Strings of Wampum he gave them to the Proprietor & said that these had been Sent from this Government by Shekallamy, with a Message inviting Some Chiefs of their Several Nations to come to Philadelphia, that there are now only Some Chiefs of three of their Nations present, viz.t of the Tsanando-wa's Cayoogoe's and Oneida's but that these are fully em-powered and authorized to treat & Speak in behalf of them all. That they are very glad to find their Brethren of the Same mind with them, they were desirous to speak of these Subjects that have been proposed to them, and shall be very free and open in their Answers without concealing any thing they know.

The Council then adjourned and the Indians after a friendly Entertainment departed

At a Council held at Philadelphia August 24th 1732

Present

The Honourable Patrick Gordon Esq.r Lieut.t Governor

James Logan, Clem.t Plumsted, Isaac Norris, Thomas Lawrence, Sam.l Preston, Sam.l Hasell } Esq.rs

The Governor acquainted the Board that the Indians had desired further time to consider of their answer. Whereupon the hearing of them was putt off till to-morrow

the Governor has treated and received them so kindly &

They

morrow.

His Honour then said that he had understood some Objections had been made without Doors to the manner of treating with these Indians, as if the Same was carried on in a less publick manner than had at Some times been practiced, that therefore he was desirous to know the mind of the Board in this Point. The Consideration whereof being entred into, It was Observed that heretofore Treaties with the Indians had been generally held in the Council Chamber, tho' on some very particular Occasions it had been otherwise, that at this Treaty to hold all our Conferences in publick, which must relate to our Neighbours, might frustrate the Intention of it and that 'twas to be apprehended the Indians themselves would decline being so free and open on these and other Matters of Importance, if they should perceive that Chumbers of People without Distinction were admitted to hear what passes. These with several other Reasons being debated and considered, the Governor proposed and the Board came to the following Resolution. That the Indians be Sounded on this Head by the Interpreter, & their minds known whether they would chuse a more Publick manner of being heard, and that the Method most agreeable to their Sentiments be followed.

At a Council held at Philad.a the 25th aug.t 1732

Present

The Hon.ble Thomas Penn Esq.r Propry

The Hon.ble Patrick Gordon Esq.r Lieut. Governr

James Logan, Clem.t Plumsted, Isaac Norris, Thomas Laurence, Samuel Preston, Ralph Asheton } Esq.rs

Conrad

Conrad Weyser the Interpreter who pursuant to the Resolve of yesterday, was directed to learn the Sentiments of the Indians touching the manner of their being heard, now attending, was called in & said that they heed acequainted him, it would be more agreeable to their Inclinations to treat at the Governors house in the way they had begun, but if they are desired to Speak in a more publick manner they will not decline it

The Indians were then sent for who being Seated & Several Gentlemen of this City admitted to be present

Hetaquantagechty the Speaker first repeating the Substance of what the Proprietor had delivered, said

That the Discourse which they had heard, being chiefly intended to know of them how they and the French stand affected towards each other, and how the other Nations of Indians around them are inclined towards them, they are now ready to Satisfy their Brother Onas in these particulars as far as they know.

They say that during the last War the French frequently cryed out to them for Peace, but that they never Sued to the French for Peace; that the Governor of Canada Sent many Messages to them earnestly requesting that they might come and treat with him, that at first Some of the Canyingoe Nation went to him and then Some of two other Nations but he refused to treat with them, till at length many of the Ganandowa's with some of the other Nations went, who told the French Governor, that tho' they putt no great Trust in him or his People, for that they had been frequently deceived by them, and that they had eat their Flesh, yet they the five Nations were not afraid to

the Governor had treated and received them so kindly &

They

you

to putt themselves as it were in the Power of their Enemies by coming to hear what they would propose That they then told the Governor of Canada, that tho' they had hung on the Kettle, yet they would agree to break it if certain Articles were established between them.

That the first Article they required of the French was that they should Send home Such of their Nations as were Prisoners amongst them, and that, notwithstanding these Prisoners might be inclineable to stay, yet that they should be obliged to return to the Nation to which they belonged. To which Propositions the French Governor agreed and gave them a Belt of Wampum in Confirmation. Upon which they told him they were now to plant a Tree that should take deep Root & extend itself thro' all their Towns, and those of all the Indians in Alliance with them, that having planted the tree they then gave it Leaves, that under the Shadow thereof they and the French might rest Securely, and take Council together, that after thus finishing the Tree, they made a deep hole under it, where they buried their Hatchetts.

That upon each Article the French Governor returned his hearty thanks, & added that for the better Securing this Tree, he would add a Top to it, that should reach upto the Heavens that no Wind or Storm might shake or hurt it; and in Confirmation of his Words gave them a large Belt of Wampum

That the Governor of Canada then said he would dig a very deep Hole and therein throw his Hatchetts, that the upper part should be covered with firm Earth, but the lower part should be Mudd and Water, that the Water might carry away the Hatchetts so that the same might

kind of Flesh and Blood, and the Indians should leave them
[illegible] between themselves these Nations should be

never again be found or used by him or them, his or their Children or Childrens Children to all Generations, that when the Hole was thus covered up, he would build a Town over it that the Place might never be discovered, but that from thenceforth a lasting Peace should be established between them. —

Hetaquantagechty then proceeded & said That several of the Outawaes who live on the great Lake to the Westward had been foolish, but that they had sett them to Rights, & convinced them that it is their Interest to trade and deal with the English that they not only advised but commanded these Indians not to deale for the future with the French, whose Goods are too dear, but that they should goe to the Trading house of Oswego, where there is great Plenty of all sorts of Goods, and buy of the English who would Sell cheaper then the French

That last fall the French Interpreter Cahickstodo came to Ohio River (or Allegeney) to build houses there and to supply the Indians with Goods, which they no sooner understood, than they went out to forbid him, telling him that the Lands on Ohio belonged to the six Nations, that the French had nothing to doe with them, and advised him to goe home, but he not regarding their Advice proceeded, upon which they sent to the French Governor to complain, but their Messengers were not returnd when they came from home. —

That they know nothing certainly of what passed between Cahickstodo and the Shawanese at Ohio

Then presenting some Strings of Wampum They said that since their Brother Onas & their Bro.r the Governor had treated and received them so kindly &

and had spoke to them in so friendly a manner, they were highly pleased with the Same, and are very willing and desirous that there may be more frequent Opportunities of conferring & discoursing with their Brethren, and that these may be managed by the means of Shekallamy and Conrad Weyser the Interpreter

That this is all they have to say at present but as their Brother Onas is wiser than them, he may have some Questions to propose to which they are ready to answer very freely and openly.

The Proprietor then told them that their Speech was extreamly agreeable to him, and he took it very kindly, that he would now drink a friendly Glass with them & afterwards would confer with them more closely on Sev.l Subjects. The Speaker presenting the Proprietor with a fine painted Mantle of dress Otter skins putt the same over his Shoulders.

(August 26th

At a private Conference with Tyonin hogara & the other Chiefs, where were present the Proprietor, Govr. & Some Members of Council

They were told, we were anxious for the Welfare of their Nations, and desire to know how the Several other Nations arround them stand affected towards them. And first they were asked how the Twechtwese (called by the French the Miamis) and themselves now stood affected to each other

They Said they were at War with those People while they were at War with the French, but after they had made Peace with the French, they concluded one also with the Twechtwese, that they are now in the Strictest Union with them, and are as one People

Q What Numbers of Men may the Twechtwese have

A

kind of Flesh and Blood, and the Indians should leave them
[illegible] Nations should [illegible]

A They have one town so large that it is four times as long as one can see at once, and they have two other large Towns but they know not the Number of their Men, they are a great Nation and have more People than are in all the City Philadelphia.

Q What other Nations are they (the Mingoes) in Friendship with and what are the Numbers & Strength of such Nations?

A Their chief Friends and Allies are the Twechtwey-roona consisting as has been said of three Towns, the Attoonalle-roona who have also three Towns, the Onichkaryago roona who have but one Town, & the Seysaghe-roona (roona Signifies a Nation or People) who have fourteen good Towns. Divers other Nations have also sued to them of late to come into Alliance with them, and they should receive them. all these were under the French and traded only with them, but now they had opened their Eyes, and they would trade only with the English who used them better & sold their Goods cheaper.

Q The French had buried their Hatchett & told them they would build a Town over it, so that it should never be found to be dug up again, But do they think they would not find that Hatchett again upon any new Quarrell?

A. The French Priests & others that come amongst them speak nothing but Peace to them, but last Winter Onontejo (or the french Governor) sent a Message to the Onondagoe's desiring some of them to go & speak with him, & they refused, upon which he sent another Message with a large Belt of Wampum, threatning them if they did not come to him. Hereupon the Onondagoes sent five of their People to the Governor, asking him what he wanted with them & why he threatned them, telling him that such a Treatment was not agreeable to the Peace & Friendship professed between them, to which the Governor answered he had not sent any such

such Message; the Onondagoes then produced the Belt he had sent & repeated the Words that were delivered with it, but the Governor said they were foolish People that had delivered these Words, they had them not from him

They were told in Return to this that the French last year expected to have a War with the English, & probably that Message was then sent but when Affairs in Europe took an other Turn, the french Governor might then think it proper to take back his Words and deny them.

They said it might be so

Q But if there should be a War between the English & French would not those four Nations viz.t the Twechtweyroones &c joyn with the French again?

A Those four Nations they said had putt their hearts into their (the Mingoe's) hands, & would now doe whatever they ordered or directed.

Q Were not the French angry with those People for passing them, and bringing their Peltry to trade with the English, and did they not endeavour to hinder them?

A The French are angry and not only endeavour to stop them but threaten them, and some of those Nations expect the French will fall upon them, but they regard it not, they find better Usage from the English & will have no more dealings with the French.

They were told that the Shawanese who were Settled to the Southwest, being made uneasie by their Neighbours about Sixty families of them came up to Conestogoe about thirty five years since and desired Leave of the Sasquehanna Indians who were planted there to settle on that River, that those Sasquehannah Indians applied to this Government that they might accordingly settle, & they would become answerable for their good Behaviour. That our late Proprietor arriving soon after, the Chiefs of these Shawanese and of the

Sasqua

kind of Flesh and Blood, and the Indians should leave them to fight it out between themselves, these Nations should see he could himself beat all his Enemies. To which they said

Sasquehannah's came to Philadelphia and renewed their application that the Proprietor agreed to their Settlement & the Shawanese thereupon came under the Protection of this Government; that from that time greater Numbers of the same Indians followed them and Settled on Sasquehannah & Delaware; that as they had joyned themselves to the Sasquehannah Indians, who were dependent on the five Nations, they thereby fell also under their Protection. That we had held several Treaties with those Shawanese, and from their first coming were accounted and treated as our own Indians, but that some of their Young men having between four and five years since committed some Disorders tho' we had fully made it up with them, yet being afraid of the Six Nations they had removed backwards to Ohio, and there had lately putt themselves under the Protection of the French who had received them as their Children. That we had sent a Message to them to return, and to encourage them had laid out a large Tract of Land on the West of Sasquehannah round the principal Town where they had been last Settled, and we desired by all means that they would return thither.

Tyonin hogarae answered that they never intended to hurt the Shawanese, that as they were coming hither they spoke with Kakowatchy an old Chief of the Shawanese, and told him that he should not look to Ohio, but turn his face to us, that they had also told Sassoonan the old Chief of the Delaware Indians that they must all come back from Ohio for they should not Settle there, upon which he had sent Messengers to his People at Ohio requiring them to return. They were told that as they were the Chiefs of all the Northern Indians in these parts, and the Shawanese had been under their Protection, they should oblige them to return.

They

They asked if we desired them (the six Nations) to do it of themselves or to joyn with us

It was answered that we desired they should joyn with us in engaging them to return. Upon which they craved time to consider of it amongst themselves & then the Conference ended.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Aug. 28th 1732

Present

The Hon.ble Patrick Gordon Esq.r Lieut. Governor

James Logan, Clem.t Plumsted,
Isaac Norris, Ralph Asheton,
Samuel Preston, Sam.l Hasell, } Esq.rs

The Minutes of the Treaty with those taken at the private Conference were read. The Governor then proposed to the Board to consider of the Present proper to be given to the Indians, and some Progress being made therein the further Consideration of the same was referred till the afternoon

At a Council then held

Present

The Hon.ble Thomas Penn Esq.r Prop.ry.
The Hon.ble Patrick Gordon Esq.r Lt. Gov.r &
And the same Members of Council as in the forenoon

A Message was brought from the Indians by the Interpreter, that having considered what had been proposed to them at the private Conference touching the Shawanese, they were ready to answer it, and to enter into further Discourse. Whereupon it was agreed to adjourn the Consideration of the Present, and to send for the Indians who being come and Seated

Helaquantagechty repeateing what had been

propos

kind of Flesh and Blood, and the Indians should leave them to fight it out between themselves, these Nations should see he could himself beat all his Enemies. To which they said

proposed to them at the Conference Said —

That they had taken time to consider of their answer touching the Shawanese which they would now deliver to their Brethren Onas and the Governor.

That they are much indebted to their Brethren for the Good will and affection they show in adviseing them to Strengthen themselves by Friendship with their Neighbours of several Nations, that they look upon this advice as a sure Token of Brotherly Love towards them —

Then laying down Some Strings of Wampum

They desire we will joyn with them in calling back the Shawanese, which they conceive we can do by preventing our Indian Traders from going to Ohio, for while the Indians are Supplyed at that Place with such Goods as they want, they will be the more unwilling to remove. —

That tho' they may be able to prevail with the Shawanese to return from Ohio, yet they will not be so capable of effecting it unless we call back our Traders from thence and hinder them from furnishing them with Goods and receiving their Peltry there. It will therefore be our own Faults if they do not return —

That they will order Cahichtodo the French agent to remove from Ohio & doubt not but they shall oblige him to it, they will mention our Proposals at their great fire or Council when they return home and are sure they shall accomplish our Desire if we will do what is necessary on our part —

They Say, that it is now many years Since they expected the Arrival of one of the Sons of the great Wm Penn, one year they were told he was coming and came not, it proved the Same a Second and a third year, but they were greatly rejoyced to hear on their Road hither, that he was certainly come. And it must have happened, Say they, by the Providence of the great Ruler of Heaven and Earth, that his coming fell out at a time which gave them So early an Opportunity of seeing him, they could gladly wish he may ever remain amongst them, & desire to know how long he intends to Stay in the

Country

Country The Proprietor answered He was much obliged to them for the affection they expressed for him and joyned with them in acknowledging the Hand of that Good Providence which gave him an Opportunity of seeing his Brethren so soon after his arrival, and that he had no Thoughts of returning

Then being invited to draw nearer and enter into more familiar Discourse

They say that Since they and their Brethren are now met together they would willingly ask some Questions of their Brethren, & particularly how the two Great Kings on the other Side of the Water viz.t the Kings of England and France stand affected to each other

It was answered that they knew those Kings had been at War, and a Peace had been concluded between them which had now lasted about twenty years & for what we yet know they are in Friendship with each other Great Kings sometimes fall out, they may do so again, but as yet we know nothing of it.

They replyed, that they are extreamly glad to hear that the two Great Kings are at Peace with each other, they have frequently wondred why so much bad News should come from Canada that has often made them very uneasy

Being called on to draw round the Table and again invited to a more free and familiar Conversation

Their Speaker by the Direction of Tyonninhogarao said, That Onontejo (the Name they give to the Governors of Canada) had sent to speak with their Chiefs and told them that he should have a War with Corlaer (their Name for the Governor of New York) and that he desired them to sitt still and look on, that they should see he was the better Man and would beat Corlaer and his People, that he desired his Children the Six Nations should not concern themselves in it, for why should their Blood be shed in his Quarrels with the English. The French and English were all from Europe of the same

kind

kind of Flesh and Blood, and the Indians should leave them to fight it out between themselves, these Nations should see he could himself beat all his Enemies. To which they said their Chiefs had answered to this Purpose. Onontejo you are very proud, in your last War with the English you cried out for Peace, and you had it, but now you are grown proud. you are not wise to make War with Corlaer, and to propose such things to us. Corlaer is our Brother, He came to us when he was but very little and a Child, we suckled him at our Breasts, we have nursed him and taken Care of him, till he is grown up to be a Man, he is our Brother & of the same Blood, He and we have but one Ear to hear with, one Eye to see with, and one Mouth to speak with, We will not forsake him, nor see any Man make War with him without assisting; we shall joyn him, & if we fight with you, we may have our Father Onontejo to bury in the Ground, we would not have you force us to this, but be wise and live in Peace.

Being asked when and where this Discourse passed they said, about five years since at Tiochteage (their Name for Montreal). That Onontejo had three Several times before proposed to them to joyn with him against the English but they would not hear it. That at last he had proposed to them to stand Neuters, as has been mentioned, which they having also refused he has never Spoke to them since.

They were told that it was true the French were very proud, but they had been Soundly beaten last War in Europe, the Governor who is now present had been himself engaged in many great Battells against them, that in one Battle where he was, the French lost forty thousand Men either killed or taken Prisoners, they last many great Towns, and whole Countrys were taken from them yet

recapitulate in what such resources on which we have agreed

In

three hundred w.t Bullets

three hundred pounds of Powder

Jon

Yet now, as they are ever proud, they want to be Masters, and because they know the six Nations are the bravest Indians in all these parts of the World, they would first seperate them from their Brethren the English and Dutch, who have at all times been true Friends to the Indians, have supplyed them with Powder Lead Guns Cloathing and all Necessaries, when the French on the other hand made War on them and endeavoured to destroy them; their old Men know this, and know that the French would not have left one of their People alive upon the face of the Earth if they had been Strong enough to Master them, but they were not able, they were obligd to cry out for Peace: and now they would deceive them, but they well know they are old Enemies, & the English are their constant Friends —

They said our Words were true and good, they would communicate them to their other Chiefs and after some more Discourse to the Same Purpose they retired —

August 29th

The Indians by their Interpreter having Signifie their Desire of knowing the Sentiments of the Proprietor and Governor on what had been offered in answer to the Proposition about recalling the Shawanese, that being likewise inclined to send a Message on this head to that Nation, they desired a Belt of Wampum might be given them to send with it and that they would be pleased to have an Answer to their Proposition about employing Shekallamy and Conrad Weyser in all Messages between them the Six Nations & this Governmt.

Whereupon the Hon.ble Proprietor, with the Gov.r & some Members of Council, being met the Indians were sent for who being come & Seated the Proprietor spoke to them

[illegible] Six Nations should not concern themselves in it, for why should their Blood be shed in his Quarrels with the English, The French and English were all from Europe of the same

kind

them as follows —

My Brethren

We have considered your Answer, accompany'd with Some Strings of Wampum, to our Proposition of recalling the Shawanese, We are much obliged to you for the Readiness you show to joyn with us in this matter, & we are desirous to have the same putt in Execution as Soon as may be, but we doubt, that both you & we will be obliged to consider, that the Indians Settled there have their Corn growing, and it may be very inconvenient to order their Removal to a place where they will have no Bread, and indeed it would be cruel. As Several Traders likewise have considerable parcels of Goods lodged at Ohio, it will be a hardship to oblige them to remove now when the Winter is coming on. Therefore we would propose that till next Spring we should delay calling back our Traders. and likewise that the Indians for the afore mentioned Reason be suffered to continue there till that time & no longer. And to confirm these Words we give one Strowd Match coat —

As to what you said about employing Shekallamy & Conrad Weyser, on which you gave the first Strings of Wampum, We are very glad you agree with us in the Choice of so good Men to goe between us, We believe them to be very honest, and will with Chearfulness employ them and to confirm this we give another Strowd Matchcoat —

Since you think fitt to desire Some Token from us to accompany your intended Message to the Shawanese, We now give you a Large Belt of Wampum to be delivered to them together with the Words that have been Spoken w.th concern that Nation. —

The Belt being accordingly delivered and the Indians having expressed their Satisfaction with what had been now said unto them, withdrew —

At

recapitulate in a Short Manner the Articles on which we have agreed In

three numbered pounds of Powder
Five hundred w.t Bullets — Jon

you

At Council held at Philad.a Aug.t 30: 1732

Present

The Hon.ble Thomas Penn Esq.r Proprietary
The Hon.ble Patrick Gordon Esq.r Lieu.t Governor
James Logan, Isaac Norris, Sam.l Preston, Thomas Lawrence, Samuel Hasell } Esq.rs

A Draught of a concluding Speech to the Indians being laid before the Board was read and with some small Amendments approved.

The Consideration of the Present to the Indians was resumed, and after some time spent thereon a List of Goods proper to be given them was drawn up and delivered to M.r Preston the Provincial Treasurer, to whom it was recommended to provide them with all Dispatch, so as that they may be gott ready by to morrow afternoon.

It was then considered what might be proper to be given Shickallamy for his Trouble in the two Journeys he had performed at the Desire of this Government, with Messages to the Six Nations; And likewise the reward to Conrad Weyser, who had accompanyed the Indians hither from Tulpachocken, had been very carefull of them, and was extreamly Serviceable on this present Treaty, And it being observed, that these Men were not only very acceptable to the Indians, as appeared by their late Recommendation of them, but likewise seemed to be Persons of Truth and Honesty, on which Account it would be necessary to give them all due Encouragement

It is Resolved that the Sum of Eight pounds be paid to Shickallamy and Twelve pounds to Conrad Weyser together with the Charges he may have necessarily expended for the Indians in their Journey hither

At

At a Council held at Philad.a in the Great Meeting house August 31. 1732

Present

The Honourable Tho.s Penn Esq.r Proprietary

The Hon.ble Patrick Gordon Esq.r Lieut. Governor

with the Members of Council

A very great Audience that crowded the House and all its Galleries — Present also

The Chiefs of the Indians with all their People who accompanyed them in their Journey

The Proprietor was pleased to direct the Minutes of the 23d 24th & 25th to be publickly read, which was done accordingly. The Clerk of the Council by his Order then informed the Audience, that Several Conferences had been held with the Indians on Matters of great Importance, but that the Result and substance of the whole is comprized in the following Articles, by which the present Treaty is to be concluded; And the same being first read and afterwards distinctly interpreted to the Indians is as follows

Brethren

Our Intention in desiring this Visit from the Six Nations was to advise with you on such matters as will contribute to your own Welfare & Security, as well as the Publick Peace of this and of all these Northern Colonies in general. We heartily thank you for accepting of our Invitation in so kindly visiting us, taking this long Journey to see us, and being so free and open on the Several heads we have spoke to. And now to close the whole Treaty we shall recapitulate in Publick the Articles on which we have agree

In

(22)

In answer to our Proposition that you should bring over as many Nations of Indians as you can into your Interest & make firm Leagues with them; you have told us that you have already made Such Leagues with the Nations of the Ottawawse the Twechtwees, Attamootes, Onichkaryagos & Sesagychese who heave heretofore depended wholly on the French. We are highly pleased with what you have done herein, & we advise you by all means, and by all Opportunities, further to brighten & strengthen these valueable Chains; & not only with these Nations, but with all other Nations that you can possibly gain over to you, whether they live nearer to you, or at a great Distance. These People will find it greatly for their own Interest, as it will also be for your Interest, for by these means you will make your selves much greater & stronger.

We have desired particularly that you would take the Shawanese into your Protection, make a firm Leagues of Friendship with them, & engage them to be as one People with your selves, that they may be usefull to, and assist you on all Occasions. And the better to secure them from others that you would joyn with us, as has been proposed, in removing them and all our Delaware Indians from Ohio, and bringing them back to their former Habitations, in which you have promised to take proper Measures on your part.

That you should make all the Nations of Indians who joyn with you sensible, that when they enter into a League of Friendship with the Six Nations, they at the same time enter into Friendship with all the Subjects of the great King of England that are on this Side of the great Water, and that thereby they become as one People.

Our Advice further is, that you would avoid all needless Wars with other distant Indians, by whom you may lose your own People and perhaps gain but little. That

That you should committ nothing that ~~you~~ may justly provoke the French, yet that you strictly maintain your own rights, that you keep your own People as much as possible united amongst your selves, all of one Heart and one Mind without Divisions, that you may all draw together as in one Chain. That you should use your utmost Endeavours to bring home all such of your People as live amongst the French, that so you may all be joyned & bound together as one very great Men with one Heart & one Head for so you will become much the Stronger.

That as the six Nations are in the strictest League with the great King of England, which they generally once every year renew with the Gov.r of New York, who has it immediately in Command from the King to take Care of them, they should forbid all their Warriours, who are often too unruly, to come amongst or near the English Settlements, & especially that they never on any Account rob, hurt, or molest any English Subjects whatsoever, either to the Southward or elsewhere.

That particularly they bring not away, nor harbour any Negroes, for those Negroes are the Support & Livelyhood of their Masters & gett them their Bread. That if any Negroes should run away from their Masters, and the Warriours or Hunters should find any of them in the Woods, they should take them up, and delivering them to the Sheriff of some County in the nearest English Government, when their Masters come for them, they shall be paid whatever can be reasonably demanded from their Masters for the Indians Service and Trouble. And that those Warriours have it in Charge not to disturb or hurt any of our People, as they have too often done by killing their Cattle, by which means some poor People have been almost ruined.

And in Conclusion as we have heretofore had Several Treaties of Friendship with the six Nations and you have always found us ready and constant to you in all we have professed, and we have now upon the Arrivall of the Son

(24)

Son of their great Friend William Penn, who first began the Settlement of this Province, a fuller Opportunity than ever of freely opening our Hearts to each other. His Son (who has just on his Arrival so happily mett you here) with the Lieut. Governor and Council for all the People of this Province, not only renew and confirm all former Treaties but enter into the most Strict and closest League of Friendship Love & Union with all the six Nations first named, desiring that the same Friendship may be extended to all the other Nations with whom you are or shall be in Alliance; of which these Heads that we are now to mention are the Chief, and ever to be kept in Remembrance.

1st We shall consider the six Nations as our Selves, and you shall consider all our Inhabitants as your own People

2d You shall not believe any false or idle Rumours concerning us, nor shall we believe any such Rumours concerning you; but each shall enquire of the other into the Truth of what they hear.

3d If you know or Learn any thing that may hurt us you shall carefully inform us of it, and if we hear any thing that may hurt you we shall in like manner acquaint you.

4th If any evil minded Person amongst us should hurt any of your People, they shall be punished as if they had done it to an English Subject in which you have known some Instances of our Care; and if any of your People hurt any of Ours, we shall expect the like Justice.

5th We will constantly keep a Fire for you here at Philadelphia, that when any of the Chiefs of your Nation come hither we may sitt down together round it and advise and consult of Such Affairs as may be for the general Interest of both you and us

On

On this Article was delivered a Belt of Wampum

6th And we now desire there may be an open Road between Philadelphia and the Seats of the Six Nations, which we will on our parts clean from any Grub, Stump & Log, that it may be streight Smooth and free for us & you. We shall receive all your People and your allies who come by that Road as our Friends & Brethren. And as you desire us, Conrad Weyser & Shekallamy shall travel that Road between us and you, who will speak our Minds & your Minds to each other truly and freely

On this Article was delivered another Belt of Wampum

7th This League and Chain of Friendship & Brotherhood we now make with all the Six Nations viz.t The Tsanandowan's Onandagoes, Ganyingas, Cayoogoes, Oneidas & Tuscaroras for us and all our People and for our Children and Children's Children with you for all your Nations & for your Children & Children's Children to all Generations, to continue so long as the Heavens, Sun, Moon, Stars & the Earth shall endure. And we desire that the same may at your return be ratified & confirmed at your great Fire by all your People & be kept in Perpetual Remembrance and that all our Indians and all the Nations of Indians in alliance with you may be comprehended within the same

And for the Confirmation hereof, we now make you this Present

Then were delivered the Goods which by order of the Board were provided by the Treasurer viz.t

Five whole Peices & ten Strowd Match coats
One whole Peice & ten Duffells
Two whole peices of Blanketting
Three hundred pounds of Powder
Five hundred w.t Bullets

Jon

Son of their great Friend William Penn, who first began the

Ten Guns ——
Three hundred Flints —
Three Dozen of Shirts —
Six Coats ——
Twelve pair of Shoes & Buckles
Twelve pair of Stockings —
Ten Kettles ——
Ten dozen of Knives —
Five Dozen of Scissars —
Five Dozen of Tobacco tongs —
Two Dozen & one half dozen of Combs —
Three Pounds of Vermillion —
One hundred pounds of Tobacco & one Groce of Pipes

The Proprietor was pleased to add to the Present Six fine jappanned & gilt Guns, which he brought over with him, to be delivered one to the Chief of each of the Six Nations ——

The Indians on receiving the Belts of Wampum and the Present, expressed their Thankfullness by a harmonious Sound peculiar to them in which those of each Nation now present joyned alternately, and they repeated the same with great seeming Satisfaction on receiving the Proprietors Present of the fine Guns, with which they appeared highly pleased, and returning their Thanks to their Brother Onas, the Governor and Gentlemen of the Council for the generous Present made to them, desired time to give an Answer to what had been said

They then withdrew & the Council adjourned

September 2d

Notice being given to the Proprietor & Governor that the Indians were ready to meet them a Council was called & held ——

At

Son of their great Friend William Penn, who first began the

Ten Guns ——
Three hundred Flints —
Three Dozen of Shirts —
Six Coats ——
Twelve pair of Shoes & Buckles
Twelve pair of Stockings —
Ten Kettles ——
Ten dozen of Knives —
Five Dozen of Scissars —
Five Dozen of Tobacco tongs —
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They then withdrew & the Council adjourned

September 2d

Notice being given to the Proprietor & Governor that the Indians were ready to meet them a Council was called & held ——

At

At Philadelphia in the great Meeting house ye some day
Present

The Honble Thomas Penn Esqr Proprietary
The Honble Patrick Gordon Esqr Lieut. Governor
with the Members of Council
And a very large Audience

The Indians being come & Seated & John Wray being called upon to assist Conrad Weyser, Hetaquantagechty the Speaker addressing himself to Onas the Proprietor, then to the Governor and repeating what had been last delivered to them, said They were now come to give their Answer which by the Interpreters was thus rendred

Brethren

We take your Speech very kindly in every part, we are glad to find you willing to renew and Strengthen the valueable Chain whereby we hold one another by the hand & we return you many thanks for so good an Undertaking

We also take it no less kindly that you so heartily offer to keep a fire for us to Sitt down by and take Council together We thank you & cheerfully accept of your friendly Offer

We take in very good part your Intention to clear the Road from this Town to the Six Nations, which will contribute a great deal to preserve the Friendship & good Understanding that is between you & us, We thank you likewise for this Favour, and we will always have our Eyes fixt upon the Road that no man may stop it up or encumber it.

Amongst the many good Articles which you have proposed to us, it is a very necessary one that on both Sides we punish evil minded Persons which we would gladly Confirm, but it is very hard for us to govern all our young Men, yet we shall carry it to our great Fire and consider it Then

you

Son of their great Friend William Penn, who first began the

Then presenting a small Bundle of dressed Skins he proceeded and said

These are the chief Articles which were last spoke to us and are truly worthy to be carried to our great Fire which keeps constantly burning all along at Onandagoe Lett your hearts Brethren be easy and be assured that to all you have now proposed or desired of us, you will have such an Answer as will be to your good liking

We take all & every Article of what you have said very well Therefore we will have them all Signed & confirmed at our great Fire, yet it may so happen that the Summer will be far Spent before we bring a full Answer from our great Council, we will take a convenient time to do it, & as Soon as may be

The Proprietor & Govern.r thanked them for their kind Speech & told them that they were well pleased with it

The Speaker added that having now ended all they have to say and being about to depart in two days, they must request to be helped on their Journey homewards with horses from Tulpahockin to Meetaymy and on this he presented a Beaver Coat

They were Answered that they should want no assistance in our Power to give them, and that what they now desired should be ordered before their Departure

Then again thanking the Proprietor & Governor for their great Kindness and the Large Present they had received, those of each Nation joyned alternately in the same harmonious Sound they used at the former meeting

Directions being given for their Entertainment while they remained in Town and for providing some Necessaries for their Journey, the Indians taking the Proprietor, Govern.r & Members of Council by the hand, departed, and thus the Treaty ended

Rich.d Hartley

Sam.l

MEM.

HIS HONOUR the Lieut. Governor, having received last Fall, from the President of His Majesty's Council of New York, Several Papers, touching the Encroachments of the French on the Lands of that Government, then raising Fortifications in its Neighbourhood, and some practices that had been used to draw off several Nations of Indians from the English to the French Interest, A Message accompany'd with a handsome Present was sent to the Six Nations, inviting some Chiefs of their several Nations to Philadelphia, to confer fully on the last of these heads, as is sett forth in the foregoing Minutes. And accordingly, several Chiefs arriving here the 18th of this instant August, they waited on our Honourable Proprietor & His Honour the Lieut. Governor, & a few days being spent in mutual Civilities, and giving the Indians time to refresh themselves after their long Journey, the Treaty began on the 23d, and

E.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, August 23d, 1732.

PRESENT:

The Honourable THOMAS PENN, Esqr., Proprietary.

The Honourable PATRICK GORDON, Esqr., Lt. Governor.

James Logan, Samuel Hasell, Isaac Norris, Thomas Laurence. Samuel Preston, } Esq'rs.

PRESENT ALSO:

Tyoninhogarao, Hetaquantagechty. } Chiefs of the Tsanandowas: with Tooachtachkout, Sodorarangchese, Totienaro, Owastie, Ananda, Taniayuis, Tuwanagra, Tarachkoros & Atondheydhaw, of that Nation.

Tiohogaunda. A Chief of the Cayooges, with Auchsochquaw, Skaieyntis, Tichibachquey, Otangsarraka, of that Nation.

Sagogaliax, Brother to Carandowana, Swataney, als, Shekallamy. } Chiefs of the Oneidas; with Tachnichtorous, and Anunghchrateney, of that Nation.

THE PROPRIETOR, by Conrad Weyser the Interpreter, spoke to the Indians as follows:

"My Friends & Brethern:

"It is a great Pleasure to me that after so few days, not more than "Six after my Arrival at Philadelphia, from a Voyage of some thou- "sands of Miles over the Great Sea, I had the good Fortune to meet "my Brethern, the Chiefs of the Five Nations, here. I need not "inform you that when my Father, William Penn, was sent by the "Great King of England to bring over large Numbers of his People "to Settle in this Country, he made it his first and principal Care "to convince all the Indians Inhabiting it, that he came with a full "Design to their Friend and Benefactor. He was not only just to

"them, in buying and paying for so much of their Lands as he then "wanted, but in all things he treated them with Tenderness and "Affection, he loved them as his Children, he became their Father. "And he entered into the Strictest League of Amity with them, not "only between himself and his People and the Indians then living, "but to continue between his Children & their Children and their "Posterity of all Generations, & for this Purpose he made with them "a Chain of Friendship, to be kept Strong and bright forever. And "when his Affairs in England obliged him to leave this Country, he "gave it strictly in Charge to all his Governors and People in Power "under him, that they should in the same manner treat all the In-"dians as he had done; That they should be as Fathers to them, & "that all his People should live in perfect Peace and Brotherhood "with all the Indians, as if they were of one Blood and of one Body, "without distinction.

"I am but young, and having been bred in England could not see "those things with my own eyes, but I Constantly had Accounts in "writing of all that was done here, as if I had been myself in the "Place, and by reading these over again I now know them better "than if I had been present, and were to be informed by Memory "only, so that I can fully speak to them.

"Now by these Writings I truly find that my Father's Governors "here, have treated the Indians as my Father had Commanded them. "I find that our People here constantly lived in a true and perfect "Peace, as affectionate Brothers with the Indians. I find that when "about ten years since, two of our Traders in a Scuffle with one of "your People, who was angry and took up his Gun, gave him a "Blow of which he died, tho' this was done far back in the Woods, "the Governor sent out People to take these two Traders, & they "were brought to Philadelphia, putt in Prison and in Irons to be "tried for their Lives, till your Chiefs at Albany that year desired "earnestly that they might be sett at Liberty & be forgiven. But "some years after, when too foolish People had shott two of our "Delaware Women Indians & a Boy, the Men that did it were tried "& hang'd for it, in the same manner as if they had killed their own "Sisters, of the same Mother. These things I suppose you have "been fully informed of, and are sensible of our Rejoycing in your "Good and our Sympathizing with you in your Losses, of which "some Proofs have been given you.

"And now, since I am here with you my Self, I do assure you "that the Friendship & strict Union which my Father began with "all our Friends, the Indians, and his Governors after him have "cultivated, I shall take Care to improve and strengthen. My "Father made a Chain and Convenants for himself and his Children, "and I his Son, will to the best of my Power make that Chain yet "stronger and brighter on our Parts; that it may continue so to all "Generations. As a Proof of this, we would now enter into a close "Discourse with you on Affairs that nearly concern your own Peace "and Safety; for as true Brothers that are as one Body, & have the "same Interest, we lay to our harts whatever may affect and touch

"you. But this requires Plainness and Freedom; we should open "our Hearts, conceal nothing, but confer together as if we had but "one Mind to inform and direct us in all things. It is thus with "us in relation to you, and we doubt not but it is the same on your "Parts in relation to us; therefore if you please we would desire in "the first place to know of you how it is with you. How you stand "with your Neighbours, the French, who formerly were your cruel "Enemies but are now at Peace with you. How they behave to "you; As also, how all the other Nations of Indians to the North-"ward or Westward of you, are affected towards you? And when "you have considered by yourselves these Propositions, we will meet "again to-morrow and enter further into these matters, and take "Counsel together with open Hearts as true Friends and Brethern, "upon all things relating to you. And when we have finished this "Friendly Treaty, we shall have a Present for you to return with "home, that will confirm all we shall say to you."

After which HETAQUANTAGECHTY, their Speaker, said:

That since their Brother ONAS is now come amongst them, & that they have the Satisfaction of seeing him & the Governor together, they will speak to them both in the manner that is desired. And producing some Strings of Wampum he gave them to the Proprietor, and said that these had been sent from this Government by Shekellamy with a Message inviting some Chiefs of their Several Nations to come to Philadelphia; that there are now only some Chiefs of three of their Nations present, vizt: of the Tsanandowas, Cayoogoes, & Oneidas, but that these are fully impowered and othorized to treat & speak in behalf of them all.

That they are very glad to find their Brethern of the same mind with them; they were desirous to speak of these Subjects that have been proposed to them, & shall be very free & open in their Answers, without concealing any thing they know.

The Council then adjourned, and the Indians after a friendly Entertainment departed.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Augt. 24th, 1732.

PRESENT:

The Honourable PATRICK GORDON, Esqr., Lieut. Governour.

James Logan,	Clement Plumsted,	Esq'rs.
Isaac Norris,	Thomas Laurence,	
Samuel Preston,	Samuel Hasell.	

The GOVERNOR acquainted the Board that the Indians had desired further time to consider of their Answer. Whereupon the hearing of them was putt off till to morrow.

His Honour then said he had understood some objections had been made without Doors, to the manner of treating with these Indians, as if the same had been carried on in a less publick manner than had at some times been practised; that therefore he was desirous to know the mind of the Board in this Point. The Consideration whereof

" Mind to inform and direct us in all things. Let them with us
" in relation to you, and we doubt not but it shall be agreed on your
" Parts in relation to us, Therefore in the first place we would desire in the
" first place to hear of you how it is with you, How you stand with
" your Neighbours the French, who formerly were your cruel Enemies
" but are now at Peace with you. Secondly I believe to you. As also
" how all the other Nations of Indians to the Northwards & Westward
" of you are affected towards you. Which when you have considered by
" yourselves these Propositions, we shall again to morrow
" meet you further on this Treaty, and take Council together,
" with open Hearts as true Friends and Brethren upon all things
" relating to you. And when we shall finish this Friendly Treaty,
" we shall have a Present for you to return with home, which will
" confirm all we shall now say to you.

After which Hetaketaqueche the Weistpeather said That since their Brethren Onas & more were among them, & that they knew the Satisfaction of seeing him & the Governor together, they will speak to him both in the manner & Matter desired. And producing a Belt of Wampum he gave them to the Proprietor, & said that they had been sent from this Government by the Nations to enquire into the Cause of some Chiefs of their Several Nations coming to Philadelphia & that there are now only some Chiefs of three of their Towns present. Of the Delawares, Cayugas & Onondagas. Did that when they are fully empowered and authorized to treat & speak in behalf of them all. That they are very glad to find that the Affairs of the same mind with them, they were desirous to treat & Consult upon what have been proposed to them, & shall be very free & open in their Answers, without concealing any thing they know.

The Council then adjourned to the Indians after a friendly Entertainment departed.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Augst 24th 1732

Present

The Honourable Patrick Gordon Esqr Lieut Governor

James Logan — Colonel Plumsted
Isaac Norris — James Lawrence — Esq^{rs}.
Samuel Preston — Samuel Hasell

The Governor acquainted the Board, that the Indians had desired further time to consider of their Answer. Whereupon the hearing of them was put off till to morrow.

His Honour then said that he had understood some

Objections

Pennsilvania 1732.

Officiers had Ear marks without Doors, to the manner of
dealing with the Indians, as if the same was carried on in a
publick manner then had sometimes been practised, that
therefore he was desirous to know the mind of the Board in this
Point. The Consideration whereof being entred into, It was Agreed,
that hereafter Treaties with the Indians shd be generally
held in the Council Chamber, tho' on some very particular
Occasions it shd be thought proper that the Treaty should be
over Dinners in publick, which would relate to our
Neighbours, might please the Indians. and that
Treats to be appreheaded, the Indians themselves would declare
being so free and Open in their and other matters of Importance,
if they should perceive that Numbers of People without
Distinction were admitted to hear what passes. Here with
several other Reasons being debated & considered, the Governor
proposed, and the Board came to the following Resolution. That
the Indians be bounded on this side by the Inhabitants, and their
Meetings never to be held in any other Publick
manner of being kept, than the Method most agreeable to their
Customs to be followed.

"you. But this requires Plainness and Freedom; we should open "our Hearts, conceal nothing, but confer together as if we had but "one Mind to inform and direct us in all things. It is thus with "us in relation to you, and we doubt not but it is the same on your "Parts in relation to us; therefore if you please we would desire in "the first place to know of you how it is with you. How you stand "with your Neighbours, the French, who formerly were your cruel "Enemies but are now at Peace with you. How they behave to "you; As also, how all the other Nations of Indians to the North-"ward or Westward of you, are affected towards you? And when "you have considered by yourselves these Propositions, we will meet "again to-morrow and enter further into these matters, and take "Counsel together with open Hearts as true Friends and Brethern, "upon all things relating to you. And when we have finished this "Friendly Treaty, we shall have a Present for you to return with "home, that will confirm all we shall say to you."

After which HETAQUANTAGECHTY, their Speaker, said:

That since their Brother ONAS is now come amongst them, & that they have the Satisfaction of seeing him & the Governor together, they will speak to them both in the manner that is desired. And producing some Strings of Wampum he gave them to the Proprietor, and said that these had been sent from this Government by Shekellamy with a Message inviting some Chiefs of their Several Nations to come to Philadelphia; that there are now only some Chiefs of three of their Nations present, vizt: of the Tsanandowas, Cayoogoes, & Oneidas, but that these are fully impowered and othorized to treat & speak in behalf of them all.

That they are very glad to find their Brethern of the same mind with them; they were desirous to speak of these Subjects that have been proposed to them, & shall be very free & open in their Answers, without concealing any thing they know.

The Council then adjourned, and the Indians after a friendly Entertainment departed.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Augt. 24th, 1732.

PRESENT:

The Honourable PATRICK GORDON, Esqr., Lieut. Governour.

James Logan,	Clement Plumsted,	Esq'rs.
Isaac Norris,	Thomas Laurence,	
Samuel Preston,	Samuel Hasell.	

The GOVERNOR acquainted the Board that the Indians had desired further time to consider of their Answer. Whereupon the hearing of them was putt off till to morrow.

His Honour then said he had understood some objections had been made without Doors, to the manner of treating with these Indians, as if the same had been carried on in a less publick manner than had at some times been practised; that therefore he was desirous to know the mind of the Board in this Point. The Consideration whereof

being entered into, It was observed that heretofore, Treaties with the Indians had been generally held in the Council Chamber, tho' on some very particular Occasions it had been otherwise; that at this Treaty, to hold all our Conferrences in publick which must relate to our Neighbours, might frustrate the Intention of it, And that 'twas to be apprehended the Indians themselves would decline being so free and Open on these and other matters of importance, if they should perceive that Numbers of People without Distinction were admitted to hear what passes. These, with several other Reasons, being debated & considered, the Governour proposed and the Board came to the following Resolution.

That the Indians be sounded on this head by the Interpreter, and their Minds known, whether they would chuse a more Publick manner of being heard, & that the Method most agreeable to their Sentiments be followed.

Pennsilvania 1792.

Objections had been made in the House Book, to the manner of speaking with their Interpreter, and Brevity was advised in all publick manner than had sometimes been practiced, that therefore he was desirous to know the mind of the Board in this Point. The Board declared that being ordered into Treaty, it was their best course to meet the Indians had been generally held in the Council Chamber tho' on every particular Occasions it had been otherwise. That the Treaty to hold all our Conferences in public, which must relate to our Neighbours, might frustrate the Intention of it. And that Hints to be apprehended, that Discussions thereby would ensue being so free and open in the Council other matters of Importance, if they should perceive that Numbers of People without Distinction were admitted to hear what passed. Upon which several other Reasons being declared to the Governor provided, and the Board agreed to the following Resolution. That the Indians be told in answer to what they the Interpreter, and their Minds known to the Governor in the Council Chamber as more Publick manner of being heard, which Method most agreeable to their Sentiments & Desires.

At a Council held at Philad.a August 25th 1792

Present

The Honourable Thomas Penn & Proprietary
The Honourable Richard Penn Esq.r Secretary
Esq.rs
Isaac Norris
Samuel Rhoads
Thomas Lawrence
Samuel Preston Ashtabula

Conrad Weiser the Interpreter, attending pursuant to the Resolve of yesterday, was directed to inform the Indians Meeting the manner that business was to be transacted was called in, & told that it was intended to be more agreeable to their Inclinations to treat of their Affairs in the way they had ... to speak in a more publick manner than usual.

The Indians having then appointed Cornplanter & several Gentlemen of this City were called to be present

Whereupon Cornplanter the Speaker first repeated the Substance of what the Governor had delivered, said

That the Discourse which they had heard being chiefly intended to know of them how they and the French stand affected towards each other, & how the other Nations of Indians

around

arrived them are inclined towards them, they are now ready to
Satisfy their Brethren Ones in their particulars as far as they know.

They Say, that during the last War the French frequently
cryd out to them for Peace, but that they never Sued to the French
for Peace, that the Governor of Canada Sent many Messages to them
earnestly requesting that they might come and treat with him,
that at first some of the Cayeigo Nation went to him, & then
some of two other Nations but they refused to treat with them
till at length many of the Tarrateens with some of the other
Nations went, who told the French Governor, that tho' they put
no great Trust in him or his People, for that they had been
frequently deceived by them, & that they had eat their Flesh, yet
they the five Nations were not afraid to putt themselves as it
were in the Power of their Enemies, by coming to hear what
they would propose.

That they then told the Governor of Canada, that tho' they had
been on the Warr, yet they would agree to break it, if certain Articles
were established between them.

That the first Article they required of the French was, that
they should send home such of their Nations as were Prisoners
amongst them, and that notwithstanding those Prisoners might be
unwilling to stay, yet that they should be obliged to return to the
Nation to which they belonged, To which Proposition the French
Governor agreed and gave them a Belt of Wampum in confirmation
Upon which they told him they were now to plant a Tree that should
take deep Root & extend it self thro' all their Towns, Which all the
Indians in Alliance with them, that having planted the Tree they
then gave it Leaves, that under the Shadow thereof they & the French
might rest Securely & take Counsell together, Therefore then finishing
the Tree, they made a deep Hole under it, where they buried their
Hatchetts

And then each Indian the French Governor returned his
hearty thanks, and added that for the better Securing this Tree, he would
add a Top to it, that should reach up to the Heavens, that no Wind or
Storm might shake or hurt it, & in Confirmation of his Words
gave them a large Belt of Wampum.

That the Governor of Canada then said he would dig so
very deep Hole and therein bury his Hatchetts, that the upper
part should be covered with pure Earth, but the lower part should
be Mud and Water, that the Water might carry away the Hatchetts
so that the same might never again be found or used by him or
them, his or their Children or Childrens Children to all
Generations

Pennsylvania 1732.

General Assembly that when the Lake were discovered & the world
Trade & Commerce over it that the Place might never be discovered,
but that from thence forth a Lasting Peace might be Established
between them

Subsequently they proceeded to Claim

That several of the Cantons who live on the great Lake
to the Westward had been forced with, but that they used with them
to Right, and convinced them that it is their Interest to trade &
deal with the English, that they not only advised but commanded
their Indians not to deal for the future with the French, whose
Goods are too dear, but that they should go to the Dutch at Albany
of Onoge where there is great Plenty & Choice of Goods, and buy
of the English who would sell Cheaper than the French

That last Fall the French Interpreter Carondelet came
to Ohio River (or Allegany) to build Houses there & to supply
the Indians with Goods which they no sooner understood,
than they went out to find him, telling him that the Lands
on Ohio belonged to the Six Nations, that the French had
nothing to do with them and advised him to go home, but
he not regarding their Admonitions proceeded, upon which they sent
to the French Governor to complain, but their Messengers were
not returned when they came from home

That they know nothing certain of what passed
between Carondelet and the Twightwees at Ohio.

Then presenting some Strings of Wampum
They said that since their Brother Onas & their Brother
the Governor had treated and received them so kindly & Gladly
& that so many of them in so friendly a manner, they were highly
pleased with the same, and are very willing & desirous that
there may be more frequent Opportunities of conferring and
discoursing with their Brethren, and that the same may be
managed by the means of the Interpreters and Canoes Mayor
the Skipper.

That this is all they have to say at present, but as their
Brother Onas is more than them, he may have some Questions
to propose to which they are ready to answer very freely & openly.

The Proprietor then told them that their Speech
was extreamly agreeable to him, and he took it very kindly,
that he would now drink a friendly Glass with them and
afterwards would confer with them more closely on several
Subjects

The Speaker presenting the Proprietor with a fine
painted

Proceedings with the Indians

[illegible] Mount Johnson first at Albany, puts the Peace over his Head [illegible]

[illegible] Sergeant Coffe.

At a private Conference with the Governor, Colonel Hagerman Chief, Colonel Peter Schuyler of Council Mayor Abraham Depeyster were desired for the Service of their Nation, and at the Governors Request accepted [illegible] Indians around them should proceed them, and that they should [illegible] by the Governor themselves now [illegible]

Q. How did they come at their Pipes?

A. They said they were at War with the Pipes while they were at War with the French, but after they had made Peace with the French, they concluded one also with the Twightwees, that they are now in the strictest Union with them, have as one People.

Q. What Number of Men may the Twightwees have?

A. They have one Town so large, that it is four Miles as long as one can ride at once, and they have two or three Towns but Mapiscon is the Number of their Men, they are a great Nation and have more People than [illegible] as the City Philadelphia

Q. What other Nations [illegible] the Nature friendship [illegible] with the Nations of such Nations?

A. Their chief Friends and Allies are the Five Mohawk-Indians [illegible] as Brothers and the Onondagoes are the Elder Brothers, the Oneydes are the Second Brothers, the Cayugas the third Brothers, and the Senecas (which signifies a Nation or People) who have four Towns and Divine. Divided other Nations have also sued to them of late to come into Alliance with them, but they should receive them. All these were undoubtedly traded only with them, but now they had opened their Eyes, and they would trade only with the English who used them better and their Goods cheaper.

Q. The French had built their Castle and told them they would build a Town over it, but that it should never be found to dig up again, But as they spoke they would not find the Castle again if ever any more French.

A. The French Priest did tell that some amongst them spoke not any but Peace to them, but last Winter Onondagoes (for the French Governor) sent a Message to the Onondagoes desiring some of them to come and speak with him, but they refused, upon which he sent another Message with a large Belt of Wampum, threatning them if they did not come to him. Hereupon the Onondagoes sent five of their People to the Governor, asking him what he wanted with

being entered into, It was observed that heretofore, Treaties with the Indians had been generally held in the Council Chamber, tho' on some very particular Occasions it had been otherwise; that at this Treaty, to hold all our Conferrences in publick which must relate to our Neighbours, might frustrate the Intention of it, And that 'twas to be apprehended the Indians themselves would decline being so free and Open on these and other matters of importance, if they should perceive that Numbers of People without Distinction were admitted to hear what passes. These, with several other Reasons, being debated & considered, the Governour proposed and the Board came to the following Resolution.

That the Indians be sounded on this head by the Interpreter, and their Minds known, whether they would chuse a more Publick manner of being heard, & that the Method most agreeable to their Sentiments be followed.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, August 25th, 1732.

PRESENT:

The Honourable THOMAS PENN, Esqr., Proprietary.

The Honourable PATRICK GORDON, Esqr., Lt. Governor.

James Logan,	Clement Plumsted,	Esq'rs.
Isaac Norris,	Thomas Laurence,	
Samuel Preston,	Ralph Asheton.	

CONRAD WEYSER, the Interpreter, who pursuant to the Resolve of yesterday, was directed to learn the Sentiments of the Indians touching the manner of their being heard, now attending, was called in, & said that they had acquainted him it would be more agreeable to their Inclinations to treat at the Governor's house in the way they had begun, but if they are desired to speak in a more publick manner they will not decline it.

The Indians were then sent for, who being seated, & several Gentlemen of this City admitted to be present, HETAQUANTAGECHTY the Speaker, first repeating the Substance of what the Proprietor had delivered, said:

That the Discourse which they had heard, being Chiefly intended to know of them how they and the French stand affected towards each other, & how the other Nations of Indians around them are inclined towards them, they are now ready to satisfy their Brother Onas, in these particulars as far as they know:

They say that during the last War, the French frequently cry'd out to them for Peace, but they had never sued to the French for Peace; that the Governor of Canada sent many Messages to them, Earnestly requesting that they might come and treat with him; that at first some of the Canyingoe Nation went to him, & then some of two other Nations, but he refused to treat with them, till at length many of the Tsanandowa's with some of the other Nations went, who told the French Governor that tho' they putt no great Trust in him or his People, for that they had frequently been deceived by them,

& that they had Eat their Flesh, yet they, the five Nations, were not afraid to putt themselves as it were in the Power of their Enemies, by coming to hear what they would propose.

That they then told the Governor of Canada, that tho' they had hung on the Kettle yet they would not agree to break it, if certain Articles were established between them.

That the first Article they required of the French was, that they should send home such of their Nations as were Prisoners amongst them, and that notwithstanding these Prisoners might be inclineable to stay, yet they should be obliged to return to the Nation to which they belonged. To which Proposition the French Governor agreed, and gave them a Belt of Wampum in Confirmacon. Upon which they told him they were now to plant a Tree that should take deep Root & extend itself thro' all their Towns, & those of all the Indians in Alliance with them, that having planted the tree they then gave it Leaves, that under the Shadow thereof they & the French might rest Securely & take Council together, that after thus finishing the Tree, they mnde a deep Hole under it, where they buried their Hatchetts.

That upon each Article the french Governor returned his hearty thanks, and added that for the better Security of this Tree, he would add a Top to it, that should reach up to the Heavens, that no Wind or Storm might shake or hurt it, & in Confirmation of his Words gave them a large Belt of Wampum.

That the Governor of Canada then said he would dig a very deep Hole, and therein throw his Hatchetts, that the upper parts should be covered with firm Earth, but the lower part should be Mudd and Water; that the Water might carry away the Hatchetts so that the same might never again be found, or used by him or them, his or their Children or Children's Children, to all Generations; that when the Hole was thus covered up he would build a Town over it, that the Place might never be discovered, but that from thenceforth a lasting Peace should be established between them.

Hetaquantagetchty then proceeded & said:

That several of the Outawaes who live on the great Lake to the Westward had been foolish, but that he had sett them to Rights, and convinced them that it is their Interest to trade & deal with the English; that they not only advised but commanded these Indians not to deal for the future with the French, whose Goods are too dear, but that they should goe to the trading House of Oswegoe, where there is great Plenty of all Sorts of Goods, and buy of the English, who would sell cheaper than the French.

That last Fall the French Interpreter, Cahichtodo, came to Ohio River (or Allegeney) to build houses there, & to supply the Indians with Goods, which they no sooner understood than they went out to forbid him, telling him that the Lands on the Ohio belonged to the Six Nations; that the French had nothing to do with them, and advised him to go home; but he, not regarding their Advice proceeded, upon which they sent to the French Governour to com-

plain, but their Messengers were not returned when they came from home.

That they Know nothing certainly of what passed between Cahichtodo and the Shawanese at Ohio.

Then presenting some Strings of Wampum,

They said, that since their Brother Onas & their Brother the Governour, had treated and received them so Kindly, & had spoke to them in so friendly a manner, they were highly pleased with the same, and are very willing & desirous that there may be more frequent Opportunities of conferring and discoursing with their Brethren, and that these may be managed by the means of Shekellamy and Conrad Weyser, the Interpreter.

That this is all they have to say at present, but as their Brother Onas is wiser than them, he may have some Questions to propose, to which they are ready to answer very freely & openly.

The Proprietor then told them that their Speech was extremely agreeable to him and he took it very Kindly; that he would now drink a friendly Glass with them, and afterwards would confer with them more closely on several Subjects.

The Speaker presenting the Proprietor with a fine painted Mantle of dresst Otter skins, putt the same over his Shoulders.

Proceedings 1732

[illegible] Mounts of great Value puts the same over his Shoulders.

August 24th

At a private Conference with Captain Logan & other Chiefs, where were present the Proprietor Governor & some Members of Council

Brethren & Friends we were advised for the welfare of their Nation, and desire to know how the several other Nations around them stand affected towards them, And first they inquired how the Five Nations (called by the French Mingoes) & themselves now stood affected to each other?

A. They said they were at War with that People while they were at War with the French, but after they had made Peace with the French, they concluded one also with the Five Nations, that they are now in the strictest Union with them, & are one People.

Q. What Number of Men may the Five Nations have?

A. They have one Town so large, that it is four miles in length as one can see at once, and they have two other large Towns but they know not the Number of their Men, they are a great Nation and have more People than are in all the City Philadelphia

Q. What other Nations are they (the Mingoes) in Friendship with? and what are the Numbers & Strength of such Nations?

A. Their chief Friends and Allies are the Tee-ad-hoo-ro-roona consisting as has been said of Five Towns, the Nan-ti-coke-roona who have also Five Towns, the Shawanese-roona who have but one Town, and the Delaware-roona (roona signifies a Nation or People) who have four large Towns. Divers other Nations have also sued to them of late to come into Alliance with them, & they should receive them. All these were under the French & traded only with them, but now they had opened their Eyes, and they would trade only with the English who used them better & sold their Goods cheaper.

Q. The French had buried their Hatchett and told them they would build a Town over it, so that it should never be found to be dug up again, But as they think they could not find that Hatchett again upon any new Quarrels?

A. The French Priests & others that come amongst them speak nothing but Peace to them, but last Winter Onontio (or the French Governor) sent a Message to the Onondagoe's desiring some of them to ascend & speak with him, & they refused, upon which he sent another Message with a large Belt of Wampum, threatning them if they did not come to him. Hereupon the Onondagoes sent five of their People to the Governor, asking him what he wanted with

Pennsylvania

with them and why he threatned them, telling them that such
a Declaration was the Cause of all the Noise and Disorder
proceeded from them? To which the Governor answered he had
not sent any such Message, the Indians then produced the
Belt and Bundles and Repeated the Words the Governor delivered
but that as they were so little Boys Nanticoke declared
they could not remember more

They were told in Return to their Visit the Governor
was glad to have all the English and Indians
that he hoped were then sat down in Peace in Europe and
another Nation, the French Governor might then find proper
to take back his Words and be glad to

Answered is wanting here

2 Did if there should be a War between the English and
French would not these four Nations of the Five Nations
be Neuter with the English again?

A Their four Nations, they said, had put their hearts
into their (the Europeans) Hands, and would do what ever they
ordered or directed.

2 Were not the French angry with those People for passing
them, & bringing their Goods to trade with the English and
Flag not Endeavoured to Intercept them?

A The Governor was angry and not only endeavoured to stop
them but Threatened them, and they regarded it not, & sent
Letters & Message from the English and Governor more dealing
with the French.

They were told that their Wampum belts were settled to their
Councellors being made acquainted by their Neighbours, about
Sixty Families of them came up to Conestoga about Thirty
Years since, and desired some of the Conestoga Indians
who were Planted there, to settle on that River that from
Susquehannah Indians as Did to the Government that
they might Quietly settle, & they would become answerable
for their good Behaviour, Proclock late Proprietor coming
soon after the Chief of the Shawanese to Philadelphia renewed their Application, that
the Proprietor agreed to their Settlement and the Shawanese
thereupon came under the Protection of this Government,
that from that time greater Numbers of these Indians
followed them and settled on Susquehannah & Delaware,
that as they had joyned themselves to the Susquehannah

Indians

Indians, who were dependant on the five Nations they thereby
falls also under their protection. That when the Deputies
with their Warrants, and from their first coming were accounted
and treated as our Enemy, but that some of their young
men having between four and five years lived among us some
Disorder this would [illegible] like it will have given being
afraid of the six Nations they fled, removed [illegible] to Ohio,
and there had lately put themselves under the protection of
the French who had treated them as their Children. That
we had in the Name of the King to whom they had engaged them-
selves had taken large Tract of Land on that of Tuscarawas
towards the principal Town where they then last settled, &
and we desired by all means that they would return hither.

Tenoriotoras answered that they never intended to hurt
the Warriors, that as they were coming hither they spoke
with Tahowetchwan the Chief of the Warriors, told him
that he should not stop in Ohio, but turn his face to us, that
they had also told Sasoonan the old Chief of the Delaware
Indians, that they must all come back from Ohio for they
should not settle there, upon which he had sent Messengers
to his People at Ohio requiring them to return.

They were told that as they were the Chiefs of all the
Northern Indians at this Treaty, and the Warriors sided
down under their Protection, they should be obliged them to return.

They asked if we desired them (Northern Nations) to do it of
themselves or to join with us.

It was answered that we desired they should join with us
in engaging them to return. Upon which they craved time to
consider of it among themselves, when the [illegible] was ended.

plain, but their Messengers were not returned when they came from home.

That they Know nothing certainly of what passed between Cahichtodo and the Shawanese at Ohio.

Then presenting some Strings of Wampum,

They said, that since their Brother Onas & their Brother the Governour, had treated and received them so Kindly, & had spoke to them in so friendly a manner, they were highly pleased with the same, and are very willing & desirous that there may be more frequent Opportunities of conferring and discoursing with their Brethren, and that these may be managed by the means of Shekellamy and Conrad Weyser, the Interpreter.

That this is all they have to say at present, but as their Brother Onas is wiser than them, he may have some Questions to propose, to which they are ready to answer very freely & openly.

The Proprietor then told them that their Speech was extremely agreeable to him and he took it very Kindly; that he would now drink a friendly Glass with them, and afterwards would confer with them more closely on several Subjects.

The Speaker presenting the Proprietor with a fine painted Mantle of dresst Otter skins, putt the same over his Shoulders.

August 26th.

At a private Conference with Tyoninhogaroa & the other Chiefs who were present, the Proprietor, Governor, & some Members of Council:

They were told we were anxious for the Welfare of their Nation, and desire to know how the several other Nations around them stand affected towards them. And first they were asked how the Twechtwese (called by the French the Miamis,) & themselves now stood affected to each other?

They said they were at War with those People while they were at War with the French, but after they had made Peace with the French they concluded one also with the Twechtwese; that they are now in the strictest Union with them & are as one People.

Q. What Number of Men may the Twechtwese have?

A. They have one town so large that it is four times as long as one can see at once, and they have two other large Towns, but they know not the Number of their Men; they are a great Nation, and have more people than are in all the City of Philadelphia.

Q. What other Nations are they (the Mingoes) in Friendship with; and what are the Numbers & Strength of such Nations?

A. Their Chief Friends and Allies are the Twechtwey-roona, consisting as has been said of three Towns, the Altoomatte-roona who have also three Towns; the Onichkarydgo-roona, who have but one town, and the Seysaghe-roona, (roona signifies a Nation or People) who have fourteen good Towns. Divers other Nations have also sued to them of late to come into Alliance with them, & they should receive them. All these were under the French, & traded only with them, but now they had opened their Eyes and they would

trade only with the English, who used them better & sold their Goods cheaper.

Q. The French had burried their Hatchett and told them they would build a Town over it, So that it should never be found to be dug up again; But do they think they would not find that Hatchett again upon any new Quarrell?

A. The French Priests & others that come amongst them, speak nothing but Peace to them; but last Winter Onontejo, (or the french Governor,) sent a Message to the Onondagoes, desiring some of them to come and speak with him, & they refused; upon which he sent another Message with a large Belt of Wampum, threatening them if they did not come to him. Hereupon the Onondagoes sent five of their People to the Governor, asking him what he wanted with them, and why he had threated them, telling him that such Treatment was not agreeable to the Peace and Friendship professed between them: to which the Governor answered, he had not sent any such Message: the Onondagoes then produced the Belt he had sent, & repeated the Words that were delivered with it; but the Governor said they were foolish People that had delivered these Words, they had them not from him.

They were told in Return to this, that the French last year expected to have a War with the English, and probably that Message was then sent, but when Affairs in Europe took another Turn, the French Governor might then think it proper to take back his Words and deny them.

They said it might be so.

Q. But if there should be a War between the English and French, would not those four Nations, vizt: the Twechtwey-roona, &c., joyn with the French again?

A. Those four Nations, they said, had putt their hearts into their (the Mingoes) hands, and would now do whatever they ordered or directed.

Q. Were not the French angry with those People, for passing them & bringing their Peltry to trade with the English, and did they not endeavour to hinder them?

A. The French are angry, and not only endeavour to stop them, but threaten them; & some of those Nations expect the French will fall upon them; but they regard it not; they find better usage from the English, and will have no more dealings with the French.

They were told that the Shawanese who were Settled to the Southward, being made uneasie by their Neighbours, about Sixty Families of them came up to Conestogoe, about thirty five years since, and desired leave of the Sasquehannah Indians who were planted there, to settle on that River; that those Sasquehannah Indians applied to this Government that they might accordingly Settle, & they would become answerable for their good Behaviour. That our late Proprietor arriving soon after, the Chiefs of the Shawanese & of the Sasquehannahs came to Philadelphia & renewed their Application; that the Proprietor agreed to their Settlement, and the Shawanese

thereupon came under the Protection of this Government ; that from that time greater Numbers of the same Indians followed them, and Settled on Sasquehannah & Delaware ; that as they had joyned themselves to the Sasquehannah Indians who were dependent on the five Nations, they thereby fell also under their Protection. That we had held several treaties with those Shawanese, and from their first coming were accounted and treated as our own Indians : bút that some of their Young-men having between four and five years since, committed some Disorders, tho' we had fully made it up with them, yet being afraid of the Six Nations, they had removed backwards to Ohio, and there had lately putt themselves under the Protection of the French, who had received them as their Children. That we had sent a Message to them to return, & to encourage them had laid out a large Tract of Land on the West of the Sasquehannah, round the principal Town where they had been last Settled, and we desired by all means, that they would return thither.

Tyoninhogarao answered that they never intended to hurt the Shawanese ; that as they were coming hither they spoke with Kakowatchy, an old Chief of the Shawanese, & told him that he should not look to Ohio, but turn his face to us ; that they had also told Sassoonan, the old Chief of the Delaware Indians, that they must all come back from Ohio, for they should not Settle there, upon which he had sent Messengers to his People at Ohio, requiring them to return.

They were told that as they were the Chiefs of all the Northern Indians in these parts, and the Shawanese had been under their Protection, they should oblige them to return.

They asked if we desired them (the Six Nations) to do it of themselves, or to joyn with us.

It was answered that we desired they should joyn with us in engaging them to return. Upon which they craved time to consider of it amongst themselves, & then the Conference ended.

Indians, who were dependent on the five Nations, they thereby
fell also under their Protection. That they had likewise Treaties
with those Shawanese, and from their first coming were accounted
and treated as one more Indians, but that some of their young
men having between four and five years since committed some
Disorders, they left the Lands they lived upon, not being
afraid of the Six Nations they had removed to Lands to Ohio,
and there had lately put themselves under the Protection of
the French who had received them as their Children. That
we had sent Messages to them to return & to encourage them
had laid out a large Tract of Land on the West of Sasquehannah
round the principal Town where they had been last settled, &
and we desired by all means that they would return thither.

Tyanuiko for as answer, That they never intended to hurt
the Shawanese, that as they were coming hither they spoke
with Kanowatchyran the Chief of the Shawanese, he told him
that he should not look to Ohio, but turn his face to us, that
they had also told Sasoonan the Old Chief of the Delaware
Indians, that they must all come back from Ohio for they
should not settle there, upon which he had sent Messengers
to his People at Ohio requiring them to return

They were told that as they were the Chief of all the
Northern Indians on these parts, and the Shawanese settled
here under their Protection, they should oblige them to return
They asked if we desired them (the six Nations) to do it of
themselves or to join with us

It was answered that we desired they should join with us
in engaging them to return upon which they craved time to
consider of it amongst themselves, & then the Conference ended.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Aug.t 20.th 1732

Present

The Honourable Patrick Gordon Lieut Governor

James Logan, Clement Plumsted,
Isaac Norris, Ralph Assheton, } Esquires
Samuel Preston, Jarret Haselt,

The Minutes of the Treaty with them taken at the private
Conference were read. The Governor then proposed to the Board to
consider of the Present fit for to be given to the Indians, some
Progress being made thereon, the further Consideration of the same
was referred till the afternoon.

At

Pennsylvania 1732.

At a Council then held

Present

The Honourable Thomas Penn Esq. Proprietary
The Honourable Patrick Gordon Esq. Lieut. Governor
And Thirteen Members of Council as in the Minutes

A Message was brought from the Indians by the Interpreter, that having considered what had been proposed to them at the private Conference touching the Treaty, they were ready to answer it, and to enter into further Discourse thereupon if it was agreed to adjourn the Council to the Orchard of the Resort, and to send for the Indians who being come and Seated

Hoetaquantagechky repeating what had been proposed to them at the Conference said

That they had taken time to consider of their Answer touching the Treaty, which they were desirous now to deliver to their Brother Onas and the Governor

That they are much indebted to their Brethren for the Goodwill and Affection they shew in advising them to Strengthen themselves by Friendship with their Neighbours of several Nations, that they look upon this Advice as a true Token of Brotherly Love towards them

Then laying down a Belt of Wampum

They desire we will join with them in exciting both the Shawanese, which they conceive we can do by preventing our Indian Traders from going to Ohio, for while the Indians are supplied at that place with such Goods as they want, they will be the more unwilling to remove.

That tho they may be allowed with the Shawanese to return from Ohio, yet they will be recalled by letting it, unless we call back our Traders from thence and hinder them from furnishing them with Goods and desiring their Delay there. It will therefore be our own Fault if they do not return.

That they will order Cahickhodo the Speech Agent to remove from Ohio, and doubt not but they shall oblige him to it, they will mention our Proposal at their great Fire or Council when they return home, and are sure they shall accomplish our Desire, if we will do what is necessary on our part.

They say, that it is now many Years since they expected the Arrival of one of the Sons of the great William Penn, one

year

Pennsylvania 1732

year they were told he was coming and came & it proved the
same a Second, and a third time that they were greatly rejoyced to
hear on their Road hither that he was certainly come. And it
much Surprized them, as they thought the Power of the great Ruler
of the Earth & Sea, that his coming so Soon at a time which
gave them so early an Opportunity of seeing him, they could
gladly wish he may ever remain amongst them, but desire to know
how long he intends to stay in the Country.

To which the Proprietor answered He was much oblig'd to them
for the Affection they expressed for him, and join'd with them in
acknowledging the Goodness of God for Favours which gave him
an Opportunity of seeing his Children so soon after his Arrival,
and that he had no Thoughts of returning

Then being invited to draw nearer & enter into more
familiar Discourse

They Say, that since they and their Brethren are now met together
they could willingly ask some Questions of their Brethren, be
particularly how the two great Kings on the other Side of
the Water viz. the King of England and France stand affected
to each other?

To which answered, that they knew those Kings had been
at War, and a Peace had been concluded between them which
had now lasted about twenty years, & for what we yet know
they are in Friendship with each other. Great Kings sometimes fall out,
they may do so again, but as yet we know
nothing of it.

They reply'd, that they are extreamly glad to hear that the
two great Kings are at Peace with each other, they have
frequently wonder'd why so much bad News should come from
England that has often made them very uneasie.

Being called on to draw round the Table and again
invited to a more free familiar Conversation

Their Speaker by the Direction of Tyanoteganea, told,
That Onantego (the Name they give to the Governour of Canada)
had sent to speak with their Chiefs, and told them that he
should have a War with Corlaer (their Name for the Governour of
New York) and that he desired them to sit still and look on,
that they should see he was the better Man & would beat Corlaer
& his People, that he desired his Children the Six Nations
should not concern themselves in it, for why should their Blood
be shed in his Quarrell with the English, The French and
English were all from Europe of the same kind of Flesh and
Blood

Pennsylvania 1722

Blood, tells the Indians should leave them to fight it out between themselves, these Nations would be no more able to beat all his Enemies. To which they said, their Chief had answered to this Purpose. Onontio you are very fierce in your last War with the English you called out to Dare and prop you had it, but now you are grown fond, you are not willing to make War with the Corlaer, who proposes such things to you. Corlaer is our Brother, He came to see us when we were but very little and a Child, we tucked him at our Breasts, we have nursed him & taken Care of him, till he is grown up to be a Man, he is now as a Brother to the same Blood, He and We have but one Ear to hear with, one Eye to see with, and one Mouth to speak with, We will not forsake him, nor see any Man make War with him without assisting, we shall join him, and if we fight with you, we may have our Father Onontio to bury in the Ground, we would not have you force us to this, but be wise & live in Peace.

Being asked when & where this Discourse passed they said, about two years since at Montreal. That Onontio had them several times before proposed to them to join with him against the English, but they would not hear it. That at last he had proposed to them to stand Neuters, as has been mentioned, which they having also refused he had never spoke to them since.

They were told, that it was true the French were very proud, but they had been soundly beaten last War in Europe. The Governor, who is now dead, had been himself engaged in many great Battles against them, that in one Battle where he was the French lost forty thousand Men either killed or taken Prisoners, they lost many great Towns, and whole Countries were taken from them, Yet notwithstanding as they are ever proud they want to be Masters, and because they know the six Nations are the bravest Indians in all these parts of the World, they would first separate them from their Brethren the English and Dutch, who have at all times been true Friends to the Indians; have supplied them with Powder Lead Guns Cloathing and all Necessaries, when the French on the other hand made War on them, and endeavoured to destroy them; their old Men know this, & know that the French would not have left one of their People alive upon the face of the Earth, if they had been strong enough to Master them, but they were not able, they were obliged to cry out for Peace: And now they would

would deceive them but they well know they are ye Enemies, & the English are their constant Friends.

They said our Words were true and good, they would communicate them to their other Chiefs and after some more Discourse to the same Purpose they retired

thereupon came under the Protection of this Government ; that from that time greater Numbers of the same Indians followed them, and Settled on Sasquehannah & Delaware ; that as they had joyned themselves to the Sasquehannah Indians who were dependent on the five Nations, they thereby fell also under their Protection. That we had held several treaties with those Shawanese, and from their first coming were accounted and treated as our own Indians : but that some of their Young-men having between four and five years since, committed some Disorders, tho' we had fully made it up with them, yet being afraid of the Six Nations, they had removed backwards to Ohio, and there had lately putt themselves under the Protection of the French, who had received them as their Children. That we had sent a Message to them to return, & to encourage them had laid out a large Tract of Land on the West of the Sasquehannah, round the principal Town where they had been last Settled, and we desired by all means, that they would return thither.

Tyoninhogarao answered that they never intended to hurt the Shawanese ; that as they were coming hither they spoke with Kakowatchy, an old Chief of the Shawanese, & told him that he should not look to Ohio, but turn his face to us ; that they had also told Sassoonan, the old Chief of the Delaware Indians, that they must all come back from Ohio, for they should not Settle there, upon which he had sent Messengers to his People at Ohio, requiring them to return.

They were told that as they were the Chiefs of all the Northern Indians in these parts, and the Shawanese had been under their Protection, they should oblige them to return.

They asked if we desired them (the Six Nations) to do it of themselves, or to joyn with us.

It was answered that we desired they should joyn with us in engaging them to return. Upon which they craved time to consider of it amongst themselves, & then the Conference ended.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Aug. 28th, 1732.

PRESENT :

The Honourable PATRICK GORDON, Esqr., Lieut. Governor.

James Logan,	Clement Plumsted.	Esq'rs.
Isaac Norris,	Raph Assheton,	
Samuel Preston,	Samuel Hasell.	

The Minutes of the Treaty, with those taken at the private Conference, were read. The Governor then proposed to the Board to consider of the present proper to be given to the Indians, & some Progress being made therein, the further Consideration of the same was referr'd till the afternoon.

At a Council then held.

PRESENT:

The Honourable THOMAS PENN, Esqr., Proprietary.
The Honourable PATRICK GORDON, Esqr., Lieut. Governor.
And the same members of Council as in the forenoon.

A Message was brought from the Indians by the Interpreter, that, having considered what had been proposed to them at the private Conference touching the Shawanese, they were ready to answer it, and to enter into further Discourse. Whereupon it was agreed to adjourn the Consideration of the present and to send for the Indians who being come and seated:

HETAQUANTEGECHTY repeating what had been proposed to them at the Conference, said:

That they had taken time to consider of their answer touching the Shawanese, which they would now deliver to their Brother Onas and the Governour.

That they are much indebted to their Brethren for the goodwill and affection they show, in advising them to strengthen themselves by friendship with their Neighbours of Several Nations; that they look upon this Advice as a Sure Token of Brotherly Love towards them.

Then laying down some strings of Wampum:

They desire we all joyn with them in calling back the Shawanese, which they conceive they can do by preventing our Indian Traders from going to Ohio, for while the Indians are supply'd at that place with such Goods as they want, they will be the more unwilling to remove.

That tho' they may be able to prevail with the Shawanese to return from Ohio, yet they will not be so capable of affecting it, unless we call back our Traders from thence, and hinder them from furnishing them with Goods and receiving their Peltry there. It will therefore be our own faults if they do not return.

That they will order Cahichtodo, the french agent, to remove from Ohio, and doubt not but they shall oblige him to it; they will mention our proposal at the great fire or Council, when they return home, and are sure they shall accomplish our desire if we will do what is necessary on our part.

They say that it is now many years since they expected the arrival of one of the Sons of the great William Penn: one year they were told he was coming and came not; it proved the same a second and a third year; but they were greatly rejoyced to hear on their Road hither that he was certainly come. And it must have hapned, say they, by the Providence of the Great Ruler of Heaven and Earth, that his coming fell out at a time which gave them so early an opportunity of seeing him; they could gladly wish he may ever remain amongst them, & desire to know how long he intends to stay in the Country.

The Proprietor answered, he was much obliged to them for the affection they expressed for him, and joyn'd with them in acknow-

ledging the hand of that Good Providence which gave him an opportunity of seeing his Brethren so soon after his arrival, and that he had no thought of returning.

Then being invited to draw nearer, and enter into more familiar Discourse,

They say, that since they and their Brethren were now mett together, they would willing ask some Questions of their Brethren, and particularly how the two Great Kings on the other side of the Water, viz.: the Kings of England and France stand affected to each other?

It was answered that they knew those Kings had been at War, and a peace had been concluded between them which had now lasted about twenty years, & for what we yet know, they are in friendship with each other. Great Kings some times fall out; they may do so again, but as yet we know nothing of it.

They reply'd, that they are extremly glad to hear that the two Great Kings are at peace with each other; they have frequently wondered why so much bad news should come from Canada, that has often made them very uneasie.

Being called on to draw round the table, and again invited to a more free & familiar Conversation.

Their Speaker, by the direction of Tyoninhogarao, said, That Onontejo (the Name they gave to the Governours of Canada) had sent to speak with their Chiefs, and told them he should have a War with Corlaer, (their name for the Governours of New York,) and that he desired them to sitt still and look on, that the should see he was the better Man, & would beat Corlear & his people; that he desired his Children the Six Nations should not concern themselves in it, for why should their Blood be shed in his Quarrell with the English.

The French and English were all from Europe, of the same kind of Flesh and Blood, & the Indians should leave them to fight it out among themselves; these Nations should see he could himself beat all his Enemies. To which they said their Chiefs had answered to this purpose; Onontejo you are very proud; in your last War with the English you cried out for Peace, and you had it, but now you are grown proud; you are not wise to make war with Corlear, & to propose such things to us. Corlear is our Brother, He came to us when he was but very little, and a Child, we suckled him at our Breasts; we have nursed him & taken Care of him till he is grown up to be a Man; he is our Brother & of the same Blood. He and We have but one Ear to hear with, One Eye to see with, and one Mouth to speak with. We will not forsake him, nor see any Man make War with him without assisting: we shall joyn him, and if we fight with you, we may have our Father Onontejo to bury in the Ground; we would not have you force us to this, but be wise & live in Peace.

Being asked when & where this Discourse passed, they said about five years since, at Tiochteage, (their Name for Montreal.) That Onontejo had three several times before, proposed to them to joyn with him against the English, but they would not hear it. That

at last he had proposed to them to stand Neuters, as has been mentioned, which they having also refused, he had never spoke to them since.

They were told that it was true the French were very proud, but they had been soundly beaten last War in Europe; the Governor who is now present, had been himself engaged in many great Battells against them; that in one Battle where he was, the French lost forty thousand Men, either Killed or taken Prisoners; they lost many great Towns, and whole Countries were taken from them; yet now, as they are ever proud, they want to be Masters, and because they know the Six Nations are the bravest Indians in all these parts of the World, they would first separate them from their Brethren, the English and Dutch, who have at all times been true Friends to the Indians; have supply'd them with Powder, Lead, Guns, Cloathing, and all Necessaries, when the French on the other hand, made War on them, and endeavoured to destroy them; their old Men know this, & know that the French would not have left one of their People alive upon the face of the Earth, if they had been strong enough to Master them; but they were not able; they were obliged to cry out for Peace. And now they would deceive them, but they well know they are old Enemies, & the English are their constant Friends.

They said our Words were true and good, they would communicate them to their other Chiefs, and after some more Discourse to the same Purpose, they retired.

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August 29th.

The Indians, by their Interpreter, having signified their Desire of knowing the Sentiments of the Proprietor and Governor on what had been offered in answer to the Proposition about recalling the Shawanese, that being likewise inclined to send a Message on this head to that Nation, they desired a Belt of Wampum might be given them to send with it, and that they would be pleased to have an Answer to their Proposition about Employing Shekellamy and Conrad Weyser in all Messages between them, the Six Nations, and this Government.

Whereupon the Honourable the Proprietor and the Governor, and some Members of Council being mett, the Indians were sent for, who being come, & seated, the Proprietor spoke to them as follows:

"My Brethren:

"We have considered your Answer accompanyed by some Strings "of Wampum, to our Proposition of recalling the Shawanese. We "are much obliged to you for the Readiness you show to joyn with "us in this matter, and we are desirous to have the same putt in "Execution as soon as may be; but we doubt that both you and "we will be obliged to consider that the Indians settled there have "their Corn growing, & it may be very inconvenient to order their "Removal to a place where they will have no Bread, & indeed it

would deceive them Let they call them Brothers they are their Enemies, & the English are their constant Friends.

They said our Words were true and good; they would communicate them to their other Chiefs and after some more Discourse to the same Purpose they retired.

August 24th

The Indians by their Interpretor have signified their Desire of knowing the Sentiments of the Proprietor and Governor on what had been offered in answer to the Proposition about recalling the Shawanese; that being likewise inclined towards a Message on this head to that Nation, they desired a Belt of Wampum might be given them to send with it, and that they would be pleased to have an Answer to their Proposition about employing Shehallamy and Conrad Weyser, in all Messages between them the Six Nations and this Government.

Whereupon the Honourable the Proprietor with the Governor and some Members of Council being met, the Indians were sent for who being come & Seated, the Proprietor spoke to them as follows

" My Brethren

" We have considered your Answer, accompanied with some " Strings of Wampum to our Proposition of recalling the Shawanese. " We are much obliged to you for the Readiness you show to join with " us in this matter, and we are desirous to have the same put in " Execution as soon as may be, but we doubt that both you and we " will be obliged to consider, that the Indians settled there have their " Corn growing, which may be very inconvenient to them for their Removal " to a place where they will have no Bread, & indeed it would be cruel. " As several Traders likewise have considerable parcels of Goods " lodged at this, it will be a hard thing to oblige them to remove now " when the Winter is coming on; Therefore we would propose that till " next Spring we should delay calling back our Traders, & likewise " that the Indians for the aforementioned Reason be suffered to continue " there till that time and no longer, And to confirm these Words we " give one Strowd Matchcoat.

" As to what you said about employing Shehallamy & " Conrad Weyser, on which you gave the first Strings of Wampum, " We are very glad you agree with us in the Choice of so good Men " to go between us, We believe them to be very honest, and will with " Chearfulness employ them, and to confirm this we give another Strowd " Matchcoat

Since

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Pennsylvania 1732

" Since you think fitt to desire some Token from us to accompany
" your intended Message to the Shawanays We now give you a large
" Belt of Wampum to be delivered to them together with the Words
" that have been Spoken which are contained in this Belt

The Belt being accordingly delivered the Indians
having expressed their Satisfaction with what had been now
said unto them, withdrew.

at last he had proposed to them to stand Neuters, as has been mentioned, which they having also refused, he had never spoke to them since.

They were told that it was true the French were very proud, but they had been soundly beaten last War in Europe; the Governor who is now present, had been himself engaged in many great Battells against them; that in one Battle where he was, the French lost forty thousand Men, either Killed or taken Prisoners; they lost many great Towns, and whole Countries were taken from them; yet now, as they are ever proud, they want to be Masters, and because they know the Six Nations are the bravest Indians in all these parts of the World, they would first separate them from their Brethren, the English and Dutch, who have at all times been true Friends to the Indians; have supply'd them with Powder, Lead, Guns, Cloathing, and all Necessaries, when the French on the other hand, made War on them, and endeavoured to destroy them; their old Men know this, & know that the French would not have left one of their People alive upon the face of the Earth, if they had been strong enough to Master them; but they were not able; they were obliged to cry out for Peace. And now they would deceive them, but they well know they are old Enemies, & the English are their constant Friends.

They said our Words were true and good, they would communicate them to their other Chiefs, and after some more Discourse to the same Purpose, they retired.

—

August 29th.

The Indians, by their Interpreter, having signified their Desire of knowing the Sentiments of the Proprietor and Governor on what had been offered in answer to the Proposition about recalling the Shawanese, that being likewise inclined to send a Message on this head to that Nation, they desired a Belt of Wampum might be given them to send with it, and that they would be pleased to have an Answer to their Proposition about Employing Shekellamy and Conrad Weyser in all Messages between them, the Six Nations, and this Government.

Whereupon the Honourable the Proprietor and the Governor, and some Members of Council being mett, the Indians were sent for, who being come, & seated, the Proprietor spoke to them as follows:

"My Brethren:

"We have considered your Answer accompanyed by some Strings "of Wampum, to our Proposition of recalling the Shawanese. We "are much obliged to you for the Readiness you show to joyn with "us in this matter, and we are desirous to have the same putt in "Execution as soon as may be; but we doubt that both you and "we will be obliged to consider that the Indians settled there have "their Corn growing, & it may be very inconvenient to order their "Removal to a place where they will have no Bread, & indeed it

"would be cruel. As several Traders likewise, have considerable "parcels of Goods lodged at Ohio, it will be a hardship to oblige "them to remove now when the Winter is coming on. Therefore "we would propose, that till next Spring we should delay calling "back our Traders, & likewise that the Indians for the aforemen- "tioned Reasons, be suffered to continue there till that time and no "longer. And to confirm these Words, we give one Stroud Match- "coat.

"As to what you have said about employing Shekellamy & Conrad "Weyser, on which you gave the first strings of Wampum, We are "very glad you agree with us in the Choice of so good Men to go "between us. We believe them to be very honest, and will with "Chearfulness employ them, and to confirm this we give another "Stroud Matchcoat.

"Since you think fitt to desire some Token from us to accompany "your intended message to the Shawanese, We now give you a large "Belt of Wampum to be delivered to them, together with the Words "that have been spoken, that concern that Nation."

The Belt being accordingly delivered, & the Indians having expressed their Satisfaction with what had been now said unto them, withdrew.

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" Since you think fitt to detain some Tokens from us to accompany
" your intended Message to the Shawanese, We now give you a large
" Belt of Wampum to be delivered to them together with the Words
" that have been Spoken when I received that Belt
The Belt being accordingly delivered the Indians
having expressed their Satisfaction with what had been now
said unto them, withdrew.

At a Council held at Philad.a Augst 30th 1732

Present

The Honourable Thomas Penn Esqr Proprietary
The Honourable Patrick Gordon Esqr Governor
Timothy Horsefield } Esqrs
Isaac Norris
Samuel Preston
Thomas Lawrence
Samuel Hazlehurst

A Draught of a Conclusion of Peace to the Indians
being laid before the Board was read & with some small
Amendments approved.

The Consideration of the Present to the Indians was
referred to Monday Morning & Isaac Norris Esqr is desired to
Peruse the Accounts of the Provincial Treasurer, to whom it was recommended to provide
them with all Dispatch, so as that they may be got ready by
to morrow afternoon.

It was then considered, what might be proper to be given
Shekallamy for his Trouble in the two Journeys he had
performed at the Desire of this Government with Messages to the
Six Nations, And likewise the Account to Conrad Weyser, who
had accompanied the Indians hither from Shekallamy's Town
has been very careful of them, and was extremely serviceable on
this present Occasion; And it being observed, that these Men were
not only very acceptable to the Indians, on account of their
late Accommodation of them, but likewise deserved to be
Objects of Friendship & Honesty, on which Account it would be
necessary to give them all due Encouragement, It is Resolved
that the Sum of Eight pounds be paid to Shekallamy & Twelve
pounds to Conrad Weyser, together with the Charges he may
have necessarily expended for the Indians in their Journey
hither

"would be cruel. As several Traders likewise, have considerable "parcels of Goods lodged at Ohio, it will be a hardship to oblige "them to remove now when the Winter is coming on. Therefore "we would propose, that till next Spring we should delay calling "back our Traders, & likewise that the Indians for the aforemen- "tioned Reasons, be suffered to continue there till that time and no "longer. And to confirm these Words, we give one Stroud Match- "coat.

"As to what you have said about employing Shekellamy & Conrad "Weyser, on which you gave the first strings of Wampum, We are "very glad you agree with us in the Choice of so good Men to go "between us. We believe them to be very honest, and will with "Chearfulness employ them, and to confirm this we give another "Stroud Matchcoat.

"Since you think fitt to desire some Token from us to accompany "your intended message to the Shawanese, We now give you a large "Belt of Wampum to be delivered to them, together with the Words "that have been spoken, that concern that Nation."

The Belt being accordingly delivered, & the Indians having expressed their Satisfaction with what had been now said unto them, withdrew.

At a Council held at Philadia., Augt. 30th, 1732.

PRESENT:

The Honourable THOMAS PENN, Esqr., Proprietary.

The Honourable PATRICK GORDON, Esqr., Lt. Governor.

James Logan, Thomas Laurence, Isaac Norris, Samuel Hasell. } Esq'rs.
Samuel Preston,

A Draught of a concluding Speech to the Indians being laid before the Board, was read, and with some small Amendments approved.

The Consideration of the Present to the Indians was resumed, & after some time Spent thereon, a List of Goods proper to be given them was drawn up, and delivered to Mr. Preston, the Provincial Treasurer, to whom it was recommended to provide them with all Dispatch, so that they may be gott ready by to morrow afternoon.

It was then considered what might be proper to be given Shekellamy, for his Trouble in the two Journeys he had performed at the Desire of this Government, with Messages to the Six Nations. And likewise, the Reward to Conrad Weyser, who had accompanied the Indians hither from Tulpahockin, had been very carefull of them, and was extremly Serviceable on this present Treaty. And it being observed that these Men were not only very acceptable to the Indians, as appeared by their late recommendation of them, but likewise seemed to be persons of Truth & Honesty, on which Account it would be necessary to give them all due Encouragement.

It is resolved that the Sum of Eight pounds be paid to Shekel

lamy, & Twelve pounds to Conrad Weyser, together with the Charges he may have necessarily expended for the Indians in their Journey hither.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, in the Great Meeting house, August 31st, 1732.

PRESENT:

The Honourable THOMAS PENN, Esqr., Proprietary.
The Honourable PATRICK GORDON, Esqr., Lieut. Governr.
With the Members of Council,

&

A very great Audience, that crowded the House and all its Galleries.

PRESENT ALSO:

The Chiefs of the Indians, with all their People who accompanied them in their Journey.

THE PROPRIETOR was pleased to direct the Minutes of the 23d, 24th & 25th, to be publickly read, which was done accordingly. The Clerk of the Council, by his Order, then informed the Audience that several Conferences had been held with the Indians, on Matters of Great Importance, but that the Result & Substance of the whole is comprised in the following Articles, by which the present Treaty is to be concluded. And the same being first read and afterwards distinctly interpreted to the Indians, is as follows:

"Brethren:

"Our Intention in desiring this Visit from the Six Nations, was "to advise with you on such matters as will contribute to your own "Welfare and Security, as well as to the Public Peace of this and "of all these Northern Colonies in general. We heartily thank "you for accepting of our Invitation, in so kindly visiting us, taking "this long Journey to see us, & being so free and open on the Several heads we have Spoke to. And now to close the whole Treaty, "we shall recapitulate in Public, the Articles on which we have "agreed.

"In answer to our Proposition, that you should bring over as "many Nations of Indians as you can into your Interest, and make "firm Leagues with them, you have told us that you have already "made such Leagues with the Nations of the Otawese, the Twetch-"twese, Altamootes, Onachkaryagoe & Sessagychese, who have "heretofore depended wholly on the French. We are highly "pleased with what you have done herein, & we advise you by all "means & by all Opportunities, further to brighten and strengthen "these valuable Chains, and not only with these Nations, but with "all other Nations that you can possibly gain over to you, whether "they live nearer to you or at a greater Distance. These People "will find it greatly for their own Interest, as it will also be for

Pennsylvania 1732

" Since you think fit to desire some Token from us to accompany
" your intended Message to the Six Nations, We now give you a Belt
" Belt of Wampum to be delivered with it together with the Words
" that have been Spoken which contain that Union
The Belt being accordingly delivered the Indians
having expressed their Satisfaction with what had been now
Said unto them, withdrew.

At a Council held at Philad.a Sept.r 5th 1732

Present

The Honourable Thomas Penn Esq.r Proprietary
The Honourable Patrick Gordon Esq.r Governor
James Logan
Isaac Norris
Samuel Preston
Samuel Hasel
Esq.rs

A Draught of the consulting Speech to the Indians
being laid before the Board was read with some small
Amendments approved.

The Consideration of the Present to the Indians was
resumed, & after some time Spent thereon a List of Goods proper
to be given them was drawn up and delivered to Wm Preston the
Provincial Treasurer, to whom it was recommended to provide
them with all Dispatch, so as that they may be got ready by
to morrow afternoon.

It was then considered, what might be proper to be given
the Chalkony for his Trouble in the two Journeys he had
performed at the Desire of this Government with Messages to the
Six Nations, And likewise the Reward to Conrad Weyser; who
had accompanied the Indians hither from Tulpehaking, & had
been very careful of them, & Diligent in carrying Messages on
this present Occasion; And it was Resolved, that three Pounds were
not only very acceptable to the Indians, as a Present by their
late Recommendation of them, but likewise seemed to be
Dictates of Truth & Honesty, on which Account it would be
necessary to give them all due Encouragement, It is Resolved
that the Sum of Eight Pounds be paid to the Chalkony & Twelve
Pounds to Conrad Weyser, together with the Charges he may
have necessarily expended for the Indians in their Journey
hither.

At a Council held at Philadelphia in the great
Meeting

Pennsylvania 1732.

Meeting house August 31st 1732

Present

The Honourable Thomas Penn Esq.r Proprietary
The Honourable Patrick Gordon Esq.r Lieut. Governor
with the Members of Council

&

A very great Audience that crowded the House and all its Galleries

Present also

The Chiefs of the Indians with all their People who accompanied them in their Journey.

The Proprietor was pleased to direct the Minutes of the 23d 24th & 25th to be publickly read which was done accordingly. The Clerk of the Council by his Order then informed the Audience, that several Conferences had been held with the Indians on Matters of Great Import and but that the Result & Substance of the whole is comprized in the following Articles by which the present Treaty is to be concluded, And the same being first read Afterwards distinctly interpreted to the Indians it is as follows

" Brethren

" Our Intention in desiring this Visit from the Six
" Nations was to advise with you on such matters as will contri-
" bute to your own Welfare and Security, as well as the Publick
" Peace of this and of all these Northern Colonies in general. We
" heartily thank you for accepting of our Invitation in so kindly
" visiting us, taking this long Journey to see us, & being so free and
" open on the several heads we have Spoke to; And now to close the
" whole Treaty we shall recapitulate in Publick the Articles on
" which we have agreed

" In answer to our Proposition, that you should bring over
" as many Nations of Indians as you can into your Interest and
" make firm Leagues with them, you have told us that you have
" already made such Leagues with the Nations of the Ohawese, the
" Twechtwees, Attawawtas, Onachshanjagoes & Sesagyehse who have
" heretofore depended wholly on the French. We are highly pleased with
" what you have done herein, & we advise you by all means & by all
" Opportunities, further to brighten and Strengthen these valuable
" Chains, and not only with these Nations but with all other Nations that
" you can possibly gain over to you, whether they live nearer to you or at
" a greater Distance. These People will find it greatly for their own

Interest

Pennsylvania 1739.

„Interest as it will also be for your Interest for by these means
„you will make your rules much greater and Stronger.
„We have desired particularly that you would take the
„Shawanese into your Protection, make a firm league of Friend-
„ship with them, and engage them to be at one People with your-
„selves, that they may be useful to us upon all occasions.
„And the better to secure them from others, that you would joyn
„with us, as has been proposed, in removing them and all your
„Delaware Indians from Ohio, and bringing them back to their
„former Habitations, in which you have promised to take proper
„Measures on your parts.
„That you should make all the Nations of Indians who
„join with you sensible, that when they enter into a League of
„Friendship with these six Nations, they at the same time
„enter into Friendship with all the Subjects of the great King of
„England that are on this Side of the great Water, that thereby
„they become as one People.
„Our Advice further is, that you would avoid all unjust
„Wars with other distant Indians, by whom you may lose your
„own People & perhaps gain but little.
„That you should commit no Wrong that may justly
„provoke the French, yet that you Strictly maintain your own
„Rights, that you keep your own People as much as possible
„united amongst yourselves, all of one Heart and one Mind
„without Divisions, that you only all draw together as in one
„Chain. That you should use your utmost Endeavour to bring
„home all such of your People as live amongst the French, that
„so you may all be joined & bound together, as one very great Nation
„with one Heart and one Hand for by you will become much the
„Stronger.
„That the Six Nations are in the strictest League
„with the great King of England, which they generally renew every
„year now as with the Governor of New York, who has it immediately
„in Command from the King to take Care of them, they should join
„all their Warriours, who are often to be seen privately, to come amongst
„or near the English Settlements, & especially that they never on
„any Account rob, hurt, or molest any English subjects what-
„soever, either to the Southward or elsewhere.
„That particularly they bring not away, nor harbour
„any Negroes, for those Negroes are the Support & Livelyhood of
„their Masters and get them their Bread. That if any Negroes
„should run away from their Masters, and the Warriours or
Hunters

" Hunters should find any of them in the Woods, they should take
" them up, and allowing them to the Value of some Brandy in the
" nearest English Government, when their Friends come for them they
" shall be paid what it can be received from their Masters for the
" Indians Service and Trouble. And that these Warriors have in
" Charge not to disturb or hurt any of our People, as they have
" too often done by killing their Cattle, by which means some
" poor People have been almost ruined.

" And in Conclusion as we have hereto fore Renewed several
" Treaties of Friendship with the Six Nations, to which you have always
" found us very Constant to you in all we have professed, so we
" have now upon the Arrival of the Son of their great Friend William
" Penn, who first began the Settlement of this Province, a fuller
" Opportunity than ever of freely opening our Hearts to each other.
" His Son who has first on his Arrival so happily visited you here,
" with the Lieutenant Governor and Council for all the People of this
" Province, not only renew & confirm all former Treaties, but enter
" into the most strict & Closest League of Friendship Love & Union
" with all the Six Nations for ever, desiring that the same
" Friendship may be extended to all the other Nations with whom
" you are or shall be in Alliance, of which these We do think we are
" now to mention, as the chief to be kept in Remembrance.

" 1st We shall consider the Six Nations as ourselves, and you
" shall consider all our Inhabitants as your own People.

" 2. You shall not believe any false or idle Rumours
" concerning us, nor shall We believe any such Rumours concerning
" you, but each shall enquire of the other into the Truth of what they
" hear.

" 3. If you know or learn any thing that may hurt us, you
" shall carefully inform us of it, and if we hear any thing that
" may hurt you, we shall in like manner acquaint you.

" 4. If any evil minded Person amongst us should hurt
" any of your People, they shall be punished as if they had done it to
" an English Subject, in which you have known some Instances of
" our Justice, and if any of your People hurt any of Ours, we shall
" expect the like Justice.

" 5th We will constantly keep a Fire for you here at Philadelphia,
" that when any of the Chiefs of your Nations come hither, we may
" sit down together round it, and advise and consult of such Affairs
" as may be for the general Interest of both you and us

" " On this Article was delivered a Belt of Wampum

" 6th And we now desire there may be an open Road between
Philadia

Pennsilvania 1732

" Philadelphia and the Towne of the said Nations, which we
" will endeavour by the Grace of God to preserve and keep that it
" may be a Light to inlighten the Forreigne and your Naked Brethren
" Indians your Allyes and your Elder Brethren Children and Subjects
" Liege & Allegeance Brethren Children as aforesaid, Granted Power and
" Authority Such Laws Orders and Constitutions from time to time
" with Advice and Consent of your Men to each other Justly & Godly.

On this Articles and Agreement the Seal of the Province
Was Affixed and Signed by the Governour and Proprietary.

Also Articles and Orders of Friendship & Brotherhood
were then made between the said Governour and Proprietary
On the one part, and the Chiefs of the Indian Nations
and all their People, and for the Children and Children's Children
with you for all your Nations and for your Children's Children
Established to all Generations, to continue so long as the Heavens
Sun, Moon, Rivers and the Earth shall endure, and we desire that
these may be kept your Children Confirmed at your
first Meeting by your People, and to be kept in perpetual Remem-
brance, and that all Your Indians, and the Nations of Indians
in Alliance with you may be comprehended with in these same.

And for the Confirmation hereof two Writings were made of this
Present.

A Memorandum of Goods, which by order of the
Proprietary were Carried by Thos Pearson &c.

This whole Peice of Strouds Match Coat
One whole Peice Half Thick
One whole peice of Duffing
Three hundred Small Shot
Five hundred & Bullets
Ten Guns
Five hundred Flints
Three dozen of Knives
Six Gouges
Twelve Pair of Hawks Bells
Twelve Pair of Stockings
Ten Kettles
Ten dozen of Knives
Five dozen of Scissors
Five dozen of Tobacco Tongs
Two dozen & one half dozen of Combs
Three pounds of Vermillion
One hundred pounds of Tobacco & one Grose of Pipes

The

Pennsylvania 1732

The Proprietor was plased to add to the Present six fine Japaned Gilt Guns, which he brought over with him, to be delivered one to the Chief of each of the Six Nations

The Indians on receiving the Belts of Wampum & the Present, exprest their Thankfulness by a harmonious Sound peculiar to them, in which Way of Each Nation were present joyned alternately, They received the same with great Seeming Satisfaction, on receiving the Proprietor Present of the five Guns with which they appeared highly pleased, and returning their thanks to their Brother Onas, the Governor & Gentlemen of the Council for the generous Present made to them, desired time to give an Answer to what had been said.

They then withdrew and the Council adjourned

lamy, & Twelve pounds to Conrad Weyser, together with the Charges he may have necessarily expended for the Indians in their Journey hither.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, in the Great Meeting house, August 31st, 1732.

PRESENT:

The Honourable THOMAS PENN, Esqr., Proprietary.
The Honourable PATRICK GORDON, Esqr., Lieut. Governr.
With the Members of Council,

&

A very great Audience, that crowded the House and all its Galleries.

PRESENT ALSO:

The Chiefs of the Indians, with all their People who accompanied them in their Journey.

THE PROPRIETOR was pleased to direct the Minutes of the 23d, 24th & 25th, to be publickly read, which was done accordingly. The Clerk of the Council, by his Order, then informed the Audience that several Conferences had been held with the Indians, on Matters of Great Importance, but that the Result & Substance of the whole is comprised in the following Articles, by which the present Treaty is to be concluded. And the same being first read and afterwards distinctly interpreted to the Indians, is as follows:

"Brethren:

"Our Intention in desiring this Visit from the Six Nations, was "to advise with you on such matters as will contribute to your own "Welfare and Security, as well as to the Public Peace of this and "of all these Northern Colonies in general. We heartily thank "you for accepting of our Invitation, in so kindly visiting us, taking "this long Journey to see us, & being so free and open on the Seve-"ral heads we have Spoke to. And now to close the whole Treaty, "we shall recapitulate in Public, the Articles on which we have "agreed.

"In answer to our Proposition, that you should bring over as "many Nations of Indians as you can into your Interest, and make "firm Leagues with them, you have told us that you have already "made such Leagues with the Nations of the Otawese, the Twetch-"twese, Altamootes, Onachkaryagoe & Sessagychese, who have "heretofore depended wholly on the French. We are highly "pleased with what you have done herein, & we advise you by all "means & by all Opportunities, further to brighten and strengthen "these valuable Chains, and not only with these Nations, but with "all other Nations that you can possibly gain over to you, whether "they live nearer to you or at a greater Distance. These People "will find it greatly for their own Interest, as it will also be for

"your Interest, for by these means you will make yourselves much "greater and Stronger.

"We have desired particularly that you would take the Shawan- "ese into your Protection, make a firm League of Friendship with "them, and engage them to be as one People with yourselves; that "they may be usefull to and assist you, on all Occasions. And the "better to secure them from others that you would joyn with us, as "has been proposed, in removing them and all our Delaware In- "dians from Ohio, and bringing them back to their former Habita- "tions, in which you have promised to take proper Measures on "your parts.

"That you should make all the Nations of Indians who joyn with "you, sensible, that when they enter into a League of Friendship "with the Six Nations, they at the same time enter into Friendship "with all the Subjects of the Great King of England that are on "this Side of the great Water, & that thereby they become as one "People.

"Our Advice further is, that you would avoid all needless Wars "with other distant Indians, by whom you may loose your own "People, & perhaps gain but little.

"That you should committ nothing that may justly provoke the "French, yet that you strictly maintain your own Rights; that you "keep your own People as much as possible united amongst your- "selves, all of one Heart and one Mind, without Division, that you "may all draw together as in one Chain. That you should use "your utmost Endeavours to bring home all such of your People as "live among the French; that so you may all be joyned & bound "together as one very great Man, with one Heart and one Head, for "so you will become much the Stronger.

"That as the Six Nations are in the strictest League with the "great King of England, which they generally once every year re- "new with the Governor of New York, who has it immediately in "Command from the King to take Care of them, they should forbid "all their Warriors, who are often too unruly, to come amongst or "near the English Settlements, & especially that they never on any "Account rob, hurt or molest, any English Subjects whatsoever, "either to the Southward or elsewhere.

"That particularly, they bring not away nor harbour any Negroes: "for those Negroes are the Support & Livelihood of their Masters, "and gett them their Bread. That if any Negroes should run away "from their Masters, and the Warriours or Hunters should find any "of them in the Woods, they should take them up, and delivering "them to the Sheriff of some County in the nearest English Govern "ment, when their Masters come for them they shall be paid what- "ever can be received from their Masters, for the Indian's Service "and Trouble. And that those Warriours have it in Charge not to "disturb or hurt any of our People as they have too often done, by "Killing their Cattle, by which means some poor People have been "almost ruined.

"And in Conclusion, as we have heretofore had several Treaties

"of Friendship with the Six Nations, & you have always found us "steady & constant to you in all we have professed, & we have now "upon the Arrival of the Son of their great Friend, William Penn, "who first began the Settement of this Province, a fuller Opportu- "nity than Ever, of freely opening our Hearts to each other. His "Son, who has just on his Arrival so happily met you here, with "the Lieutenant Governor and Council, for all the People of this "Province, not only renew & confirm all former Treaties, but enter "into the most strict & closest League of Friendship, Love & Union "with all the Six Nations at first named, desiring that the same "Friendship may be extended to all the other Nations with whom "you are or shall be in Alliance, of which these Heads that we are "now to mention are the Chief, & ever to be Kept in Remembrance:

"1st. We shall consider the Six Nations as ourselves, and you "shall consider all our Inhabitants as your own People.

"2d. You shall not believe any false or idle Rumours concerning "you, but each shall Enquire of the other into the Truth of what "they hear.

"3d. If you know or learn any thing that may hurt us, you shall "carefully inform us of it, and if we hear any thing that may hurt "you, we shall in like manner acquaint you.

"4th. If any evil minded Person amongst us should hurt any of "your People, they shall be punished as if they had done it to an "English Subject, in which you have known some Instances of our "Care, and if any of your People hurt any of ours, we shall expect "the like Justice.

"5th. We will constantly keep a Fire for you here at Philadelphia, "that when any of the Chiefs of your Nations come hither, we may "sitt down together round it, and advise and consult of such Affairs "as may be for the general Interest of both you and us.

"On this Article was delivered a Belt of Wampum.

"6th. And we now desire, there may be an open Road between "Philadelphia and the Towns of the Six Nations, which we will on "our parts, clear from every Grub, Stump & Log, that it may be "straight, smooth & free for us and you. We shall receive all your "People and your Allies who come by that Road, as our Friends & "Brethren. And as you desire us, Conrad Weyser and Shekellamy "shall travel that Road between us and you, who will speak our "Minds & your Minds to each other truly & freely.

"On this Article was delivered another Belt of Wampum.

"7th. This League and Chain of Friendship & Brotherhood, we "now make with all the Six Nations, viz.: the Tsanandowans, Onan- "dagoes, Ganyingoes, Cayoogoes, Oneidas & Tuscarores, for us and "all our People, and for our Children and Children's Children, with "you for all your Nations, and for your Children & Children's Chil- "dren to all Generations, to continue so long as the Heavens, Sun, "Moon, Stars & the Earth shall Endure. And we desire that the "same may at your return be ratified & confirmed at your great Fire "by all your People, and be kept in perpetual Remembrance, and

"that all our Indians & all the Nations of Indians in Alliance with "you, may be comprehended within the same.

"And for the Confirmation hereof, we now make you this Pres- "ent:

THEN were delivered the Goods which, by order of the Board were provided by the Treasurer, viz.:

Five whole Pieces & ten Stroud Matchcoats,
One whole Piece & ten Duffells,
Two whole pieces of Blanketting,
Three hundred pounds of Powder,
Five hundred wt. Bulletts,
Ten Guns,
Three hundred Flints,
Three dozen Shirts,
Six Coats,
Twelve pair of Shoes & Buckles,
Twelve pair of Stockings,
Ten Kettles,
Ten dozen of Knives,
Five dozen of Scissars,
Five dozen of Tobacco tongs,
Two dozen & one half dozen of Combs,
Three pounds of Vermillion.
One hundred pounds of Tobacco & one Groce of Pipes.

THE PROPRIETOR was pleased to add to the Present, Six fine jappaned & gilt Guns, which he brought over with him, to be delivered one to the Chief of Each of the Six Nations.

The Indians, on receiving the Belts of Wampum & the Present, expressed their Thankfullness by a harmonious Sound peculiar to them, in which those of each Nation now present joyned alternately, & they repeated the same with great Seeming Satisfaction; on receiving the Proprietor's Present of the fine Guns, with which they appeared highly pleased; And returning their thanks to their Brother ONAS, the Governor, & Gentlemen of the Council, for the generous Present made to them, desired time to give an Answer to what had been said.

They then withdrew & the Council adjourned.

Pennsylvania 1732

The Proprietor was pleased to add to the Present six fine Jappand'd Gilt Guns, which he brought over with him, to be delivered on to the Chief of each of the Nations

The Indians on receiving the Belts of Wampum & the Present, express'd their Thankfulness by a submissive Behaviour, peculiar to them, in which the Chief Nations were present joyned alternately, & they repeated the same with great Learning Satisfaction on receiving the Proprietor's Belt of the five Guns with which they appeared highly pleased, & returning their Thanks to their Brother Onas & to Governor Gordon & Gentlemen of the Council for the generous Present made to them, desired time to give an Answer to what has been said to them

They then withdrew & the Council adjourned

September 2.

Notice being given to the Proprietor and Governor that the Indians were ready to meet them, a Council was called & held.

At Philadelphia in the great Meeting house the same day

Present

The Honourable Thomas Penn Esq.r Proprietary
The Honourable Patrick Gordon Esq.r Lt Governor
with the Members of Council

And a very large Audience

The Indians being come and Seated, and John Wagg being called upon to assist Conrad Weyser, to be Instead of Interpreter by the Speaker addressing himself to Onas the Proprietor, then to the Governor, & repeating what had been last delivered to them, said they were now come to give their Answer which by the Belt of Wampum was thus rendred

Brethren

We take your Speech very kindly in every part, we are glad to find you willing to renew and strengthen the Antient Chain wholely we hold one another by the hand, and we return you many thanks for so good an Understanding

We also take it very kindly that you so heartily offer to keep a Fire for us to sit down by at the Council together,

We thank you & cheerfully accept of your friendly Offer

We take in very good part your Intention to clear the Road from this Town to the Six Nations, which will contribute a great deal to preserve the Friendship and good Understanding that is between you and us, We thank you likewise for this Favour, & we will always have our Eyes fixed upon the Road that no man may stop it up or encumber it.

Amongst

Pennsylvania 1732

Amongst the many good Articles which you have proposed to us, it is a very necessary one that on both Sides we punish evil minded Persons; which we would gladly confirm, but it is very hard for us to govern all our young men, yet we shall carry it to our great Fire & consider it.

Then presenting a small Bundle of Sticks he proceeded and said

These are the chief Articles which were last spoke to us, and are truly worthy to be carried to our great Fire which keeps constantly burning all along at Onondago, Let your hearts Brethren be easy, & be assured that to all you have now proposed or desired of us, you will have such an Answer as will be to your good liking.

We take all and every Article of what you have said very well, therefore we will have them all Signed & confirmed at our great Fire, Yet it may so happen that the Summer will be far spent before we bring a full Answer from our great Council, we will take a convenient time to do it, as soon as may be.

The Proprietor & Governor thanked them for their kind Speech, & told them that they were well pleased with it.

The Speaker added, that having now ended all they have to say, & being about to depart in two days, they must request to be helped on their Journey homewards with Horses from Tulpehocken to Mechanomy, & on this he presented a Beaver Coat.

They were answered that they should want no Assistance in our Power to give them, and that what they now desired should be ordered before their Departure.

Then again thanking the Proprietor & Governor for their great Kindness and the large Present they had received, those of each Nation joyned alternately in the same harmonious Sound they used at the former meeting.

Directions being given for their Entertainment while they remained in Town, & for providing some necessaries for their Journey, the Indians taking the Proprietor, Governor & Members of Council by the hands, departed & thus the Treaty ended.

E

"that all our Indians & all the Nations of Indians in Alliance with "you, may be comprehended within the same.

"And for the Confirmation hereof, we now make you this Pres-"ent:

THEN were delivered the Goods which, by order of the Board were provided by the Treasurer, viz.:

Five whole Pieces & ten Stroud Matchcoats,
One whole Piece & ten Duffells,
Two whole pieces of Blanketting,
Three hundred pounds of Powder,
Five hundred wt. Bulletts,
Ten Guns,
Three hundred Flints,
Three dozen Shirts,
Six Coats,
Twelve pair of Shoes & Buckles,
Twelve pair of Stockings,
Ten Kettles,
Ten dozen of Knives,
Five dozen of Scissars,
Five dozen of Tobacco tongs,
Two dozen & one half dozen of Combs,
Three pounds of Vermillion.
One hundred pounds of Tobacco & one Grose of Pipes.

THE PROPRIETOR was pleased to add to the Present, Six fine jappaned & gilt Guns, which he brought over with him, to be delivered one to the Chief of Each of the Six Nations.

The Indians, on receiving the Belts of Wampum & the Present, expressed their Thankfullness by a harmonious Sound peculiar to them, in which those of each Nation now present joyned alternately, & they repeated the same with great Seeming Satisfaction; on receiving the Proprietor's Present of the fine Guns, with which they appeared highly pleased; And returning their thanks to their Brother ONAS, the Governor, & Gentlemen of the Council, for the generous Present made to them, desired time to give an Answer to what had been said.

They then withdrew & the Council adjourned.

—

September 2d.

Notice being given to the Proprietor and Governor, that the Indians were ready to meet them, a Council was called & held.

At Philadelphia in the great Meeting house, the same day.

PRESENT:

The Honourable THOMAS Penn, Esqr., Proprietary.
The Honourable PATRICK GORDON, Esqr., Lt. Governor.
With the Members of Council.
And a very large Audience.

The Indians beeing come and Seated, and John Wray being called

upon to assist Conrad Weyser, Metaquantagechty, the Speaker, addressing himself to Onas, the Proprietor, then to the Governor, & repeating what had been last delivered to them, said they were now come to give their Answer, which by the Interpreters was thus rendred.

Brethren:

We take your Speech very kindly in every part; we are glad to find you willing to renew and strengthen the valuable Chain whereby we hold one another by the hand, and we return you many thanks for so good an Undertaking.

We also take it no less kindly, that you so heartily offer to keep a Fire for us to sitt down by & take Council together. We thank you, & cheerfully accept of your friendly Offer. We take in very good part your Intention to clear the Road from this Town to the Six Nations, which will contribute a great deal to preserve the Friendship and good understanding that is between you and us. We thank you likewise for this Favor, & we will always have our Eyes fixed upon the Road, that no man may stop it up or incumber it.

Amongst the many good Articles which you have proposed to us, it is a very necessary one that on both Sides we punish evil minded Persons, which we would gladly confirm, but it is very hard for us to govern all our young men; yet we shall carry it to our great Fire & consider it.

Then presenting a small Bundle of drest Skins, he proceeded and said:

These are the chief Articles which were last spoke to us, and are truly worthy to be carried to our great Fire, which keeps constantly burning all along at Onondagoe. Lett your hearts Brethren, be easy, & be assured that to all you have proposed or desired of us, you will have such an Answer as will be to your good liking.

We take all and every Article of what you have said very well, therefore we will have them all Signed & confirmed at our great Fire. Yet it may so happen that the Summer will be far spent before we bring a full Answer from our great Council; we will take a convenient time to do it, & as soon as may be.

The Proprietor & Governor thanked them for their kind Speech, & told them that they were well pleased with it.

The Speaker added, that having now ended all they have to say, & being about to depart in two days, they must request to be helped on their Journy homewards with Horses, from Tulpahockin to Mechayomy, & on this he presented a Beaver Coat.

They were answered that they should want no Assistance in our Power to give them, and that what they now desired should be ordered before their Departure.

Then again thanking the Proprietor & Governor for their great Kindness, and the large Present they had received, those of each Nation joyned alternately in the same harmonious Sound they used at the former Meeting.

Directions being given for their Entertainment while they remained in Town, & for providing some necessaries for their Journey, the In-

dians taking the Proprietor, Governor, & Members of Council by the hand, departed, & thus the Treaty ended.

E.

At a meeting of the Comm.rs of Indian Affairs at albany the 4 Septem.b 1732

Present

Rutger Bleecker
A. Groesbeck
Joh.s Cuyler
A.b Cuyler
Peyer Gerritse
Joh.s Lansingh
Barent Sanders

This board having rec.d a Letter from his Ex.cy dated the 25.th Ult.o desireing us to send Lowrence Claeven the Interpreter to the Six Nations of Indians to Acquaint them w.th his Ex.cys Arrivall It is therefore Resolved to send Said Lowrence Purvyant to his Ex.cys Letter and to give him the following Instruct.ions thereon

By the Comm.rs of Indian Affairs

Instructions for Lowrence Claeven

Purvuant to a Letter from his Ex.cy Wm Cosby Esq.r our Gov.r dated at New York the 25.th August Last and to us directed You are to repair to Onondago w.th all convenient Speed and on your Journey thither Acquaint the Severall Nations of Indians of the Safe arrivall of his said Ex.cy That the Pressing Business of the Province Prevents his meeting them this year but that next Spring his said Ex.cy Intends to be w.th them here, of which they shall have Timely notice

When you come to Onondago you are to dispatch a Trusty Indian to the Cajouges and Sinnekes Country to Acquaint those Nations with the aforesaid Message Given under our hands at Albany 4.th Septem.r 1732

Signed as above

Present
Abraham Cuyler
Evert Wendell
Dirck Ten Broeck
Nicholas Bleecker
Johs. Lansingh

At a Meeting of the Comissioners
of Indian affairs at Albany
this 18th September 1732

Sadekanaghty an onnondage Sachim Informs
this board, that the Govr of Pensiloania had
desired last Spring a Conference with the
Sachims of the Six nations in his Governmt,
but the Sinnekes went there, without their
V. 15. knowledge; otherwise the other Sachims of the
5 nations would have accompanyed them, not
that they are unwilling to Joyn in any negoti=
-ation with any of the Brethren on the
Continent, the said Sadekanaghty desires that
the Governour may be acquainted with what
he now says.

Johannes Herburger,
Johannes Wirtman,
Jacob Klein,
Hendrick Klein,
Johannes Gyger,
Johan Georg. Kroner,
Johan Dietrich Kroner,
Frantz Sype,
Felix Bronner,
E.

Johan Jacob Byerle,
Christopher Besser,
Hans Ulrick Bare,
Hans Georg. Hayl,
George Hayl,
George Sype,
Lutwig Sype,
Hans Georg. Soldner,

September, 1732.

UPON some advices received, that the Shawanese Indians at Allegheney had been once or twice at Montreal, to visit the French Governor; that some Messages and Presents had passed between them, and that it was to be apprehended the French were Endeavouring to gain them over to their Interest, A Message from this Government was sent to the Chiefs of these Indians, in December last, accompanied with a large Belt of Wampum, and some Rum, desiring them to come to Philadelphia, in order to confer on some Matters of great Importance to themselves, as well as us. Which Message having been delivered this Spring, they returned a friendly answer thereto, and promised to send some of their Chiefs to visit us this Summer.

Accordingly, Opakethwa & Opakeita, two of their Chiefs, with two others, vizt: Quassenungh & Kataweykeita, having come hither on the 28th current, and taken time to refresh themselves after their Journey,

A Council was held at Philadelphia, Septr. 30th, 1732.

PRESENT:

The Honourable THOMAS PENN, Esqr., Proprietary.
The Honourable PATRICK GORDON, Esqr. Lieut. Governor.

James Logan,
Samuel Preston,
Clement Plumsted,
Thomas Laurence,
Samuel Hasell.
} Esquires.

PRESENT LIKEWISE:

Opakethwa & Opakeita, the Shawanese Chiefs.

Edmund Cartlidge,
Peter Chartiere,
John Wray.
} Interpreters.

Opakethwa producing the Letter sent from the Governor, said that their Chiefs had received it last Spring, from the hands of Edmund Cartlidge, with a Belt of Wampum & Six Gallons of Rum, for which they thanked the Governor; that they had returned an answer, and desire to know if it was received.

The Governor then enquired of them the Reason why they had gone so far back as Allegheney? They answered, that formerly they lived at Patowmack, where their King dyed; that having lost

him, they Knew not what to do; that they then took their Wives & Children and went over the Mountains, (meaning Allegheney,) to live.

It was told them, that as they had entred into a League of friendship with this Government, they should have advised with us as their Friends and Brethren, before they removed; and then 'twas asked them, why they had been so frequently at Canada of late? and what was the Reason of their going thither?

They answered, that they no sooner received the Message from this Government but they resolved to come hither, and impart to their Brethren what had passed between the French and them.

Opakethwa then proceeded and said, that when they went over the Hills they mett with a French Trader, who told them that the French Governor, their father, desired Earnestly to see them at Montreal; that accordingly they went to see him, but had no Intention to leave their Brethren the English, or turn their Backs upon them.

That when they went to Montreal, the Governor there told them that he had no other Design in sending for them than to see them, and take them by the hand; that he had likewise sent for the Six Nations and the Indians of Conestogoe, to come & visit him. That the French Governor said he saw them from affar off, and their Brethren the English trading amongst them, and desired they would love all the Christians for they were good Men; that the Goods which the English brought amongst them were good in their Kind, and necessary for them, and to bind his Words gave them a Belt of Wampum; that they had sometime before received Powder & Lead from him, and that they had lately carried him a Present of Skins in Return.

He added, that the French Governor told them that the English were much better furnished with Cloathing, and other things necessary for the Indians, than his People were; that in time the French and English Traders would meet at Allegheney, exchange Goods, and trade together. He then desired the Indians to have a good heart, and love all their Brethren the English; that he would also take Care that all the French Indians should love the English, and said that some of his People would come to Allegheney in the Fall, to visit them.

Being asked whether they Know that the French intended to build some Houses at Allegheny, they answer that they know nothing of the matter.

They were then acquainted that a great Treaty had lately been held here with the Six Nations, in which it was proposed to unite all the Indians in the English Interest together; that a considerable Number of their Nation, about thirty four years since, (as the Govr. had told them in his Letter,) coming with their Wives & Families to Settle at Conestogoe, they then entred into a League of Friendship with this Government; first with Coll. Markham, the then Lieutenant Governor, and in about three years after, with William Penn himself, who was under the Great King of England as a Father to all the

Indians; that from that time the Shawanese became as Brothers to the English, as all our other Indians are; and so in all Treaties with our Indians since the first coming of the Shawanese, we have always accounted them, and from time to time they had constantly, as there was Occasion, renewed and confirmed the League or Chain of Friendship with us, but now they seemed to be applying to others to make new friendships with them.

They said, that having received the Governor's Letter calling them hither, they came as Friends and Brethren; but they appeared concerned, and said they did not know any thing they had done amiss on their parts, and did not think they were sent for to be found fault with; they thought they were coming to their friends.

They were told they thought right, we are their true friends, and we look upon them to be Ours. We only put them in mind of the old League and friendship subsisting between them and Us. They are to be commended for living in Peace with all their Neighbours, and they ought to be civil to the French while the French are civil to them, but they must not prefer any other People to the English; they have made Leagues with us; we are their true friends. We take their present Visit very kindly, and they shall find we do; and are pleased with it; but they must like true friends, be open and free with us: true friendship requires this.

They appeared well pleased, and Evening coming on, they were dismissed till another Meeting.

At a Council, October 5th, 1732.

PRESENT:

The Honourable Proprietor, with some Members of Council.

The Elections, and the Governor's Journey to Newtown, in Maryland, with the other Commissioners appointed for running the Division Lines of the Province, &c, having delayed the prosecution of the Treaty with the Shawanese Chiefs, began the 30th Ultimo, they now mett again, and were told as was hinted before to them:

That divers Chiefs of the five Nations having lately visited this place, and concluded a Solemn Treaty with us, It was proposed that all the Indians in Amity with the English should enter into one League, and become United as one People: and particularly, that the Shawanese should be united to the Six Nations, and that this had been largely discoursed with those Nations; they said the Mingoes had not said any thing of it to them.

They were put again in mind of the League they had entred into with this Government, that they had always been kindly treated, and we could not but think strange they should retire and leave us, without first acquainting us with it. As William Penn, who was the Father of this Country, was always a father to all the Indians, so were his Governors. Whenever we speak to the Indians, We speak to them as to our Brothers, with open hearts. Their Father William Penn is now in his grave, for he was very Ancient, but his

A Treaty of Friendship

Between the Government of

Pennsylvania

&

The Shawanese Indians

Held at Philadelphia

In September 1732

Pennsylvania Septem 1732

Upon some Advices received, that the Shawanese Indians at Alleghency had been once or twice at Montreal to visit the French Governor, that some Messages and Presents had passed between them, and that it was to be apprehended the French were endeavouring to gain them over to their Interest; A Message from this Government was sent to the Chiefs of these Indians in December last, accompanyed w.th a large Belt of Wampum and some Rum, desiring them to come to Philadelphia in order to confer on some Matters of great Importance to themselves as well as us, Which Message having been delivered this Spring, they returned a friendly answer thereto, and promised to send some of their Chiefs to visit us this Summer

Accordingly Opakethwa & Opakeita two of their Chiefs with two others viz.t Quassenunqh & Katawcykeita having come hither on the 28.th curr.t & taken time to refresh themselves after their Journey

A Council was held at Phila.a 30.th Sept.r 1732

Present

The Hon.ble Tho.s Penn Esq.r Prop.y
The Hon.ble Patrick Gordon Esq.r L.t Gov.r
J Logan, Tho.s Lawrence, Sam.l Hasele, Esq.rs
J Preston
C Plumsted

Present likewise

Opakethwa & Opakeita the Shawanese Chiefs

Edmund

Edmund Cartlidge
Peter Chartiere
John Wray } Interpretors.

Upakethwa producing the Letter Sent from the Governor Said, that their Chiefs had received it this last Spring from the hands of Edmund Cartlidge, with a Belt of Wampum & Six Gallons of Rum for which they thanked the Governor, that they had returned an Answer, and desire to know if it was received.

The Governor told them, he had received their Answer which being produced and shewn to them, they said it was the same their Chiefs had sent.

The Governor then enquired of them the Reason why they had gone so far back as Allegheney.

They answered, that formerly they lived at Tatowm where their King dyed, that having lost him they knew not what to do, that they then took their Wives and Children and went over the Mountains (meaning to Allegheney) to live.

It was told them that as they had entred into a League of Friendship with this Government, they should have advised with us as their friends and Brethren before they removed, & then 'twas asked them why they had been so frequently at Canada of late and what was the Reason of their going thither.

They answered, that they no Sooner received the Message from this Government, but they resolved to come hither and impart to their Brethren what had pass

passed between the French and them

Opathethwa then proceeded and said, that when they went over the Hills, they mett with a French Trader, who told them that the French Governor their father desired earnestly to see them at Montreal, that accordingly they went to see him, but had no Intention to leave their Brethren the English, or turn their backs upon them. That when they went to Montreal, the Governor there told them that he had no other Design in sending for them than to see them and take them by the hand, that he had likewise sent for the six Nations and the Indians of Oneistogoe to come and visit him; That the French Governor said, he saw them from afar off and their Brethren the English trading amongst them, & desired they would love all the Christians, for they were Good Men, that the Goods which the English brought amongst them were good in their kind & necessary for them, and to bind his Words gave them a Belt of Wampum, that they had sometime before received Powder and Lead from him, and they had lately carried him as Present of Skins in Return

He added, that the French Governor told them that the English were much better furnished with Cloathing and other things necessary for the Indians than his People were, that in time the French and English Traders would meet at Alleganey, exchange Goods and Trade together. He then desired the Indians to have a good heart and love all their Brethren the English, that he would also take Care that all the French Indians should love the English, and said

said that some of his People would come to Allegeney in the fall to visit them

Being asked whether they know that the French intended to build some houses at Alleghency, they answ that they know nothing of the matter

They were then acquainted that a great Treaty had lately been held here with the Six Nations in which it was proposed to unite all the Indians in the English Interest together, that a considerable Number of their Nation about 34 years Since (as the Governor had told them in his Letter) coming with their Wives and Families to Settle at Conestogoe they then entred into a League of Friendship with this Government, first with Coll Markham the then Lieu Governor, and in about three years after with William Penn himself, who was, under the Great King of England, as a Father to all the Indians, that from that time the Shawanese became as Brothers to the English, as all our other Indians are, and so in all Treaties with our Indians Since the first coming of the Shawanese we have always accounted them, and from time to time they had constantly, as there was occasion renewed and confirmed the League or Chain of Friendship with us, but now they seemed to be applying to others to make a new friendship with them.

They Said that having received the Governors Letter calling them hither, they came as Friends & Brethren but they appeared concerned and said they did not know any thing they had done amiss on their parts, & did not think they were sent for to be found fault with

with, they thought they were coming to their friends

They were told they thought right, we are their true friends, and we look upon them to be Ours. We only put them in mind of the old League and friendship Subsisting between them & Us. They are to be commended for living in peace with all their Neighbours and they ought to be civil to the French while the French are civil to them, but they must not prefer any other People to the English, they have made Leagues with us we are their true friends. We take their present visit very kindly and they shall find we doe, & are pleas'd w.th it, but they must like true friends be open & free with us, true friendship requires this.

They appeared well pleased & evening coming on they were dismissed till another Meeting.

At a Council October the 5.th 1732

Present

The Honourable the Proprietor

with some Members of Council

The Elections & the Gov.rs Journey to Newtown in Maryland, with the other Commissioners appointed for running the Division Lines of the Province & having delayed the prosecution of the Treaty with the Shawanese Chiefs begun y.e 30.th ultimo, They now met again and were told as was hinted before to them

That divers Chiefs of the five Nations having lately visited this place, and concluded a solemn Treaty with us, It was proposed that all the Indians in amity with the English should enter into one League, and become united as one People, and particularly that the Shawanese should be united to the Six Nations, and

that

that this had been largly discoursed with those Nations

They said y^e Mingoes had not said any thing of it to them

They were put again in mind of the Leaque they had entred into with this Government, that they had always been kindly treated, and we could not but think it strang they should retire and leave us, without first acquaint=ing us with it. as Willm Penn who was the Father of this Country was always a father to all y^e Indians, So were his Governors. When ever we Speak to the Indians, We Speak to them as to our Brothers with open hearts. Their Father William Penn is now in his grave, for he was very ancient, but his Son is her he is now with them, and will treat all the Indians in the Same manner his Father always did. He not pleased they should retire to such a distan from us, He desires they may live near us, or if their Hunters must go further abroad for their Game, yet their Wives and Children should remain with us. That they might not be straitned for want of Land, there was a large Tract laid out for them about their Town near Dexton wch should always be kept for them and their Children for all tim to come, or so long as any of them continued to live with us. They see by this We are their True friends, and as Brothers they are desired to open their hear and Speak freely

They said when they heard all we had to say to th they would answer fully, and the Substance of what ha been said to them being repeated, they replied

That they had heard of the Land that was laid out for them

them. That their young men had gone over ye Mountains to hunt where they might have more Game, that when that was over they would return and see the Land, that their Families and the rest of them being afraid of being Surprized by their Enemies the Tootelacs, had retired where they might live in greater safety

They were told that our Traders might leave off carrying out Goods to such a distance, and they well knew the French could not supply them with Goods, either so valuable in their kind, or at such cheap rates To which they answered, that they were sensible of this but they had horses of their own, & could bring down their Skins to the Traders, or to this Town, if there were occasion

They then presented a Belt of Wampum and said, they acknowledged the Receipt of ye Governors Letter and the Belt with the Rum sent them, that they were pleased with the Message, and being desired to come and visit us they were come accordingly They were glad to see Wm Penns Son and pleased with the Words they had heard and will report them to their People, they say they have had a very hard Summer, and are poor but had brought him a Skin to make a pair of Gloves.

The Proprietor said he was glad of this opportunity of taking them by the hand, and desired them to speak freely on the heads that had been mentioned to them

They answered that the place where they are now Settled Suits them much better than to live nearer, that they thought they did a Service to this Province in

(8)

on getting Skins for it, in a place so far remote, that they can live much better there than they possibly can any where on Sasquehannah, that they are pleased however with the Land laid out for them and desire it may be Secured to them

They were told that Some Cloaths should be provided for them with a present for them to carry to their People. And when these were ready the Proprietor would Speak further to them about the Land upon which the Council hewing ordered Cloaths & a present rose.

October the 6th

Three of the four Shewanese Indians, meeting the Proprietor and Some of the Council, presented a Bundle of Skins consisting of 22 Small dress'd Deere Skins w.ch 26 and 2 Small Elks

They were told there were Coats making for them, and other Cloaths with a Present was provided the Proprietor presented their Chief with a very fine gilt Gun as a Mark of his respect for their Nation, and told them he would send a Surveyor to run Lines about the Land intended for them, and that none but themselves and Peter Chartiere Should be allowed to live on it. That their Cloaths were not yet finished but they should be ready in the evening.

October the 7th

One of the four Shawanese Indians a young man named Quasenungh Son of their old King Kakowatha being 3 or 4 days Since taken with the Small pox

the

tho not one Person in the City was then known to have
that distemper Opekathhuxay their Speaker agreed to
Stay in Town to take care of him the other three received each
of them a blue cloth Coat lined with Salloon & Shirt
a hatt a pair of Stockings Shoes & buckles, the like was
also given for the Sick young man to be delivered to him
And for a Present to their Nation was Ordered & delivered
a piece of blue Strouds four blankets one hundred w.t
of Powder 2 hundred Bullets, ten Gallons of Rum,
and two dozen Knives ——
And to John Wray the Interpreter who had come down with
them five pounds ——

Their Charges in town were also ordered to be paid.
and what should further arise on acco.t of the Sick young man
and Opekathhuxay who Staid to take care of him.

Exam.d

W.m Hall Cl. Cr

N.B

Quaseminigh recovered from the Small Pox, but
Opakethwa who tended him was taken most
violently with the same Distemper & dying on
the 26th inst. next day handsomely buried. Quaseminigh
was seized with violent pains & languished till
the 16th of January, he then died & was likewise
the next day buried in a handsome manner

Indians; that from that time the Shawanese became as Brothers to the English, as all our other Indians are; and so in all Treaties with our Indians since the first coming of the Shawanese, we have always accounted them, and from time to time they had constantly, as there was Occasion, renewed and confirmed the League or Chain of Friendship with us, but now they seemed to be applying to others to make new friendships with them.

They said, that having received the Governor's Letter calling them hither, they came as Friends and Brethren; but they appeared concerned, and said they did not know any thing they had done amiss on their parts, and did not think they were sent for to be found fault with; they thought they were coming to their friends.

They were told they thought right, we are their true friends, and we look upon them to be Ours. We only put them in mind of the old League and friendship subsisting between them and Us. They are to be commended for living in Peace with all their Neighbours, and they ought to be civil to the French while the French are civil to them, but they must not prefer any other People to the English; they have made Leagues with us; we are their true friends. We take their present Visit very kindly, and they shall find we do; and are pleased with it; but they must like true friends, be open and free with us: true friendship requires this.

They appeared well pleased, and Evening coming on, they were dismissed till another Meeting.

At a Council, October 5th, 1732.

PRESENT:

The Honourable Proprietor, with some Members of Council.

The Elections, and the Governor's Journey to Newtown, in Maryland, with the other Commissioners appointed for running the Division Lines of the Province, &c., having delayed the prosecution of the Treaty with the Shawanese Chiefs, began the 30th Ultimo, they now mett again, and were told as was hinted before to them:

That divers Chiefs of the five Nations having lately visited this place, and concluded a Solemn Treaty with us, It was proposed that all the Indians in Amity with the English should enter into one League, and become United as one People: and particularly, that the Shawanese should be united to the Six Nations, and that this had been largely discoursed with those Nations; they said the Mingoes had not said any thing of it to them.

They were put again in mind of the League they had entred into with this Government, that they had always been kindly treated, and we could not but think strange they should retire and leave us, without first acquainting us with it. As William Penn, who was the Father of this Country, was always a father to all the Indians, so were his Governors. Whenever we speak to the Indians, We speak to them as to our Brothers, with open hearts. Their Father William Penn is now in his grave, for he was very Ancient, but his

Son is here; he is now with them, and will treat all the Indians in the same manner his father always did.

He is not pleased they should retire such a distance from us, he desires they may live near us; or if their Hunters must go further abroad for their Game, yet their Wives and Children should remain with us. That they might not be straitned for Want of Lands, there was a large Tract laid out for them about their Town, near Pextan, which should always be kept for them and their Children for all time to come, or so long as any of them continued to live with us. They see by this we are their true friends, and as Brothers they are desired to open their hearts and speak freely.

They said when they heard all we had to say to them, they would answer fully, and the substance of what had been said to them being repeated, they replied:

That they had heard of the Land that was laid out for them; that their Young men had gone over the Mountains to hunt where they might have more Game, that when that was over they would return and see the Land; that their Families and the rest of them, being afraid of being surprized by their Enemies, the Tootelaes, had retired where they might live in greater Safety.

They were told that our Traders might leave off carrying out Goods to such a distance, and they well knew the French could not supply them with Goods, either so valuable in their Kind, or at such cheap rates. To which they answered, that they were sensible of this, but they had horses of their own, and could bring down their Skins to the Trader, or to this town, if there were occasion.

They then presented a Belt of Wampum, and said they acknowledged the Receipt of the Governor's Letter, and the Belt, with the Rum sent them; that they were pleased with the Message, and being desired to come and visit us they were come accordingly; they were glad to see William Penn's Son, & pleased with the Words they had heard, and will report them to their People; they say they have had a very hard Summer, and are poor, but had brought him a Skin to make a pair of Gloves.

The Proprietor said he was glad of this Opportunity of taking them by the hand, and desired them to speak freely on the heads that had been mentioned to them.

They answered that the place where they are now Settled Suits them much better than to live nearer; that they thought they did a Service to this Province, in getting Skins for it in a place so far remote; that they can live much better there than they possibly can any where on Sasquehannah; that they are pleased however with the Land laid out for them, and desire it may be secured to them.

They were told that some Cloaths should be provided for them, with a present for them to carry to their People. And when these were ready, the Proprietor would speak further to them about the Land, upon which the Council, having ordered Cloaths & a present, rose.

October the 6th.

Three of the four Shawanese Indians meeting the Proprietor & some of the Council, presented a bundle of Skins, consisting of 22 small Drest Deer Skins, wt. 26lb., and 2 small Elks.

They were told there were Coats making for them, and other Cloaths, with a Present, was providing; the Proprietor presented their Chief with a very fine gilt Gun, as a mark of his respect for their Nations, and told them he would send a Surveyor to run Lines about the Land intended for them, and that none but themselves & Peter Chartiere should be allowed to live on it. That their Cloaths were not yet finished, but they should be ready in the Evening.

—

October the 7th.

One of the four Shawanese Indians, a young Man named Quassenung, Son of their old King, Kakowatchy, being 3 or 4 days since taken with the small Pox, tho' not one Person in the City was then known to have that Distemper, Opakethwa their Speaker, agreed to stay in Town to take care of him; the other three received each of them a blue Cloth Coat lined with Salloon, a Shirt, a Hatt, a pair of Stockings, Shoes and buckles, the like was also given for the Sick young man, to be delivered to him. And for a present to their Nation was ordered and delivered, a piece of blue Strouds, for blankets, one hundred weight of Powder, four hundred weight Bullets, ten gallons of Rum, & two dozen Knives. And to John Wray the Interpreter, who had come down with them, five pounds.

Their charges in town were also ordered to be paid, and what should further arise on account of the Sick Young Man, and Opakethwa, who staid to take care of him.

N. B. Quassenungh recovered from the small Pox, but Opakethwa who tended him, was taken most violently with the same Distemper, and dying on the 26th, was next day handsomely burried. Quassenungh was seized with violent Pains, and languished till the 16th of January; he then dyed, and was likewise the next day buried in a handsome manner.

E

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Septr. 31st, 1732.

PRESENT:

The Honble THOMAS PENN, Esqr., Proprietary,
The Honourable PATRICK GORDON, Esqr., Lieut. Governor.

James Logan, Thomas Laurence, } Esquires.
Samuel Preston, Samuel Hasell. }
Clement Plumsted,

The Governor acquainted the Board that the Differences between our Honorable Proprietary Family and the Lord Baltimore, touching the disputed Boundaries of their respective Governments, being now happily accommodated, an Agreement had been concluded between them, which, by Direction of the Proprietor, he was now to

At a Meeting of the Com.rs of Indian Affairs in Albany the 9th October 1732.

Present

Joh.s Cuyler
H. Groesbeeck
Rutger Bleecker
Hend.k Ten Eyck
Ab.m Cuyler
Evert Wendell
Dirk ten Broeck
Joh.s Lansingh

A Letter from his Excellency William Cosby our Gov.r having been pleased to write a Letter to this board, dated the 18th ultimo, with an Extract of a Letter from the Gov.r of North Carolina, to the Lords of trade dated the 11th September, 1731. That he is Apprehensive of a war between the Indians of South Carolina, and those of North Carolina, who are to be assisted by the five nations, whereby his Ex.cy directs this board to send forthwith to the five Nations acquainting them that his Ex.cy expects they should become mediators between those Indians of South and north Carolina, to use their utmost Endeavours to Reconcile their present misunderstanding, and to settle a firm and Lasting peace between them, as a thing which will be very pleasing to his Majesty, and honorable to themselves in obedience to his Ex.cys Letter, this Board have Resolved to send Lawrence Claese the Interpreter with the following Instructions.

By the Commissioners of the
Indian affairs in Albany

Instructions for Lawrence Claese to the five Nations.

In Pursuance to a Letter from his Excy Willm Cosby Esqr our Govr dated the 18th Sept last, wherein his Excy is pleased to mention that the Govr of North Carolina is apprehensive of a warr between the Indians of South Carolina & those of North Carolina who are to be assisted by the five nations, You
II 19. are to acquaint them, that his Excy expects they should become mediators between those Indians of South & North Carolina, and use their utmost Endeavors to Reconcile their present misunderstanding and to Settle a firm & Lasting peace Between them as a thing which will be pleasing to their father his Majesty and honorable to them You are to tell them, that his Excy shall meet them at Albany in the Spring, assoon as the season will Admitt of it, at which time his Excy hopes to Receive from them a good account of their negotiations.

You are to use your best Endeavours to perswade the five Nations, Especially the young men, that they do not go out a fighting against any Indians to the Southward, till his Excy has met the Sachims here next Spring

M. de Beauharnois to Count de Maurepas.

My Lord,

You do me the honor to observe to me in your letter of the twenty-second of April last, that his Majesty, whilst continuing to be satisfied with the care I take to preserve the dispositions of the Abenaquis in the French interest, recommends me to relax nothing in this regard. His Majesty may be assured that I will not lose sight thereof, and shall always oppose the attempts of the English. I am conversant, since my arrival in this Colony, with the desire of the latter to insinuate themselves there. The means they daily employ are evidences thereof, but it is to be hoped that the application I devote to turn them aside from the snares the English lay for them, will confirm the Indians in the resolution they apparently entertain to attach themselves more and more to the French, and to reject the proposals of the English.

I have had no further intelligence, My Lord, of the latter having attempted to make an establishment in the neighborhood of the River Ouabache. The orders I issued some years ago, and which I have renewed this year, will have apparently diverted them from any views they manifested to establish themselves there.

Sieur de Joncaire, whom I sent last year to the Chaganons, has reported to me this spring that these Indians were settled in villages *(en village)* on the other side of the Beautiful river of Oyo, six leagues below the River Atigué; that there had been some negotiations between this Nation, the Hurons, Miamis and Oouiatanons, to induce the first to light their fire in that place; that the Hurons, among other things, had represented that, as they were disposed to live with them as Brethren, if they located themselves on this side, they would injure their hunting grounds and that it would be better they were in a place where they could not injure any body. The Ouiatanous, who are their nearest neighbors, have expressed the joy they felt on the occasion, and matters have been harmoniously arranged in that way, among these Tribes. They continue apparently resolved not to suffer the English to come to trade in those parts; I have sent back Sieur de Joncaire there, with a view to encourage them in these dispositions. They number two hundred persons, exclusive of women and children, and are distant the one from the other only some four or five leagues; the greatest portion of them are six leagues below the River Atigué.[1]

The Belts the Senecas had sent the Outaouacs to attack the Hurons, have been without any result. I correctly surmised that as soon as their secret had been discovered, the execution of their project would fall through, and they would disavow the matter as they have done. The 'Nontagué Chiefs whom I had instructed last year to sift the affair and to render me an account of it, came down at the commencement of this winter to Montreal, to speak to me on the behalf of the Five Nations, in answer to the message I caused to be carried to them and transmitted to the Senecas. After having disavowed every thing and endeavored to efface the bad opinion I might have of them, they protested to me, anew, in the name of the entire nation, that they would be always in favor of a good understanding; that they knew not whence I could receive such bad news; that the Hurons were my Children and their Brothers, and that consequently they never entertained the design to betray their kindred; that finally, they requested me not to lend an ear to such wicked words, and that they had not given me the name of Father for the purpose of not securing to me its title.

[1] Laid down in *Bellin's Carte de La Louisiane*, as R. au Bœuf, now French creek, Pa. —Ed.

Though their eloquence did persuade me only apparently, as the Belts had been given to the Outaouacs, I nevertheless expressed to them the satisfaction I felt at their having washed their hands of so wicked a business, and at knowing that they entertained proper sentiments. They returned home quite contented, as this affair had embarrassed them.

Sieur de Joncaire, Junr, who had come down this summer, has been sent back to the village of the Senecas, to continue to sift their intrigues with the English. It appears that his presence among those Indians serves greatly to restrain them, as he has not reported to me that any intimate commercial relations, or any intrigues, are carried on between them and the English. I have the honor to report to you, My Lord, in one of my letters, the ravages which the small pox, brought by a Seneca from Orange, is making among these Indians; the Missisagués, who have lately come down to Montreal, report that the disorder continues there with the same virulence, and that it rages in like manner in all the Iroquois villages.

The news I had the honor to communicate to you last year, respecting the Governor of Orange prohibiting the merchants going to Choueguen to trade, is not confirmed; I have heard that the report arose from these traders having returned last year early and before the usual time; two Canoes of Outaouacs having been there to trade, and not meeting any merchants, reported to Sieur de Rigauville, that there were no more traders there, adding, apparently, that such was by orders of the Governor.

One thing, My Lord, is certain; they begin to raise the price of their merchandise and to diminish that of the Beaver; this alteration will possibly effect a change among the Indians, and disgust them with going thither, when they will no longer find the cheap bargains they used to get there.

Sieur de Boishebert's occupations regarding the proceedings of the Hurons and Iroquois against the Foxes, will not have permitted him, I believe, sending you the draughts he was to make of Lakes St Clair and Huron. I have not failed to recommend to that officer, as I had done to his predecessors, to give all their attention to the establishment of Detroit, and to the general welfare of that post. But although they do not appear to me to be wanting in attention in these two particulars, it is impossible for that establishment to become considerable, so long as a sufficient number of troops are not sent thither, to whom lands would be granted for the purpose of improvement, by which course farmers would eventually be introduced. If, on the other hand, it be his Majesty's intention to send thither a hundred *Faussonniers*[1] with their families, to whom some advances would be made in the first instance, this post would become considerable in a short time, and by its strength keep all the Nations of the Upper Country in check. But as these projects cannot be executed until approved of by his Majesty, I shall continue to recommend the officers in command of that post, to induce as much as possible the settlers to cultivate the soil, and to maintain good order there. This, My Lord, is all that their diligence can accomplish.

I thank you, My Lord, for the twelve medals you had the goodness to send me for the Indians. His Majesty may be assured, that I will make the most of them, and that I shall not distribute them except to Chiefs, whose services and attachment to the French will be known to me. As there are many such to whom I have promised such a token of honor, and as the adventure of our Iroquois and Hurons against the Foxes places me under the obligation of giving a few to the principal Chiefs of the expedition, I beg you, My Lord, to order that some be sent me next year, so that I may be enabled to invest them with this mark of honor which also renders them more respectable among their people.

[1] Persons guilty of defrauding the Revenue accruing from the sale of Salt. — Ed.

I beg you, My Lord, to be persuaded of my attention to the choice of the officers whom I send to the posts; I am the most interested, in consequence of the account that I must render you thereof. I have already had the honor to observe to you that neither favoritism nor complaisance had any share therein, and that I consulted only the capability of those whom I was sending thither. I am not ignorant, My Lord, that attention in my selections excites feelings of jealousy among the officers. Many who, most frequently, have only self interest in view, think they have a claim to these places, without reflecting on their incapacity in affairs, the management of which appears to them as simple as it is difficult, and of which they have not the remotest idea. The examination I have made of the talents of the officers of this Country, has given me some knowledge thereof, and I considered it my duty to consult only the capacity of those to whom I have confided the command of the posts, as the good of the service and of the Colony is involved therein. Such will be the spirit, My Lord, in which I shall always act, and it appears to me conformable to your intentions.

I expect to send Sieur Noyant, next spring, to command at Missilimakinac.

I have the honor to be, with most profound respect,
My Lord,
Your most humble and
most obedient Servant,
Signed BEAUHARNAIS.

15 October, 1732.

The King's approval of M. de Beauharnois' Vigilance.

Marly, 18 February, 1733.

The English, ever alive to the extension of their possessions, are taking advantage of the peace to encroach on the country of Canada, and using every means to gain over the Indians.

In anticipation of an establishment they were projecting on Lake Champlain, a fort of stockadoes has been erected at Crown Point, until an opportunity be had to build one more solid. And as there was reason to fear that they might attempt to construct one on the opposite side of the same Lake, though they have no right to that territory, incontestably which belongs to France, orders were transmitted last year to the Marquis de Beauharnais, to adopt measures for being advised of the proceedings, and for opposing any attempts they may make there.

He observes that he had not as yet learnt that they had manifested any design of that nature, but in order to be constantly on his guard, he has given orders to the Commander of the post to watch their proceedings, and he will strengthen the garrison if necessity so require.

Neither has he learned that they have attempted to make any settlement on the River Ouabache, and it is his opinion that the orders he issued several years ago, and which he has reiterated this year to the Commandants of the posts adjoining that river, will have diverted them from any views they manifested of establishing themselves there.

It appears proper to approve M. de Beauharnais' attention in watching the proceedings of the English, and to recommend him not to neglect anything in that regard.

Approved.

18th 20/

Present.

Joh: Myn Schuyler
Il. Ch. Wm. Banker
Judge C. Gardner
Mend. Step. Groesbeck
Ab. Ca. Ruther Bleecker
Evert C. Wendell
Dirk
Joh:

At a Meeting of the Comissioners of the Indian affairs in Albany the 23d October 1732

Present Lawrence Clerke the Interpreter Returnd from the six nations, who informs this board that he has pursuant to his Instructions dated 9th 9th Instant, acquainted the Sachems with the Contents thereof.

That the Sachems told him that they are not guilty, nor accessary in assisting the Indians of North Carolina against those of South Carolina, nor any others who live near, or among any of his Majtie Subjects, and do decline to become mediato, whole they are free from all guilt that can be Layd to their Charge, and if any governments should accuse them, of any hostile act or misdemeanor, are desired to come to the City of Albany, where they are willing to vindicate themselves of any fault that can be Layd to their Charge, before his Excy our Govr which is the place appointed by our ancestors to transact, discide differences & Conclude Treaties.

II 20

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Albany 23d Octbr 1732

May it please your Excy

Your Excys favours of the 18th September we
Recd in obedience thereto we have dispatched
Laurence Claese the Interpreter to the Sixnations
II 21 as appears by the Inclosed Instructions, and
their answer, which are here Inclosed whereto we
take Leave to Refer.

1732 1°

Lazoller demont.lem.

de Beauharnois aux chefs Iroquois.

MARINE ET COLONIES ARCHIVES

L'affaire pour laquelle je vous ay emblé le
S.r de Joncaire aujourd'huy mes Enfans, et de si grande
consequence que j'ay été obligé de faire revenir
votre fils de Joncaire qui étoit party avec son frere
pour aller chez vous, pour vous en parler.

(Je ne m'attendois pas mes Enfans a apprendre)
de vous une nouvelle aussi extraordinaire que celle
qu'on me mande des pays d'en haut, les Sonontoüans
les de vivre en paix avec moy et mes Enfans,
ont donné deux colliers et une branche de porcelaine
aux outaüacs dudit lieu, pour fumer ensemble
parler les hurons, Le chef qui commande au
Detroit les a veus, le premier a long comme le
bras et porte que les Sonontoüans tuoient dans
pas troubler la terre, veullent fumer
les hurons portent les premiers coups.

(Les deux) Invite les outaüacs a se joindre
a eux pour en venir mieux a bout, le 3.e a trois pieds de long et dix pouces de large avec une
seule ligne blanche.

La branche droite une branche de long, le porte

qui ds tems de sa tenir arrest, qui la
mangea le hurons et qui le prie de se joindre
a lui.

Il lui ont aussi avoüé aux outaüacs que
lorsqu'ils m'avoient envoyé les haches des
Renards c'étoit pour mieux deguiser leur jeu
et me tromper plus aisement.

Et-ce là mes Enfans ce que je dois attendre
de vous, pendant que vous avez j'ay mis assurer
de votre fidelité, et que je vous recois sur ma
Natte avec plaisir, vos paroles ne sont donc
que de bouche, et je voy que votre cœur n'y a
aucune part.

Vous me direz sans doute que vous n'en avez
aucune connoissance que les outaüacs mentent
ou que les Sonontouans ont peché seuls,
mais les colliers sont Existants, Je vous
souviens bien pleur du nom de paix que vous
m'avez donné et voulés vous me forcer de le
guiller; Je sçay qu'il y a dix ans que les huron
a Montreal, vous convainquirent de leurs avoir
donné des colliers pour chasser sur moy,
aujourdhuy c'est aux outaüacs contre le huron
avoüés que voila une conduitte qui meritero

Bâtimen ; Il y a cinq ans, Tous les nations
Jusques dans le Lac Superieur en reuenirent de
pareilles de Nous pour frapper en meme tems dans
Tous les postes sur les frontieres, et si ceux-cy
manquoient l'on en verra d'autres l'année prochaine.
(En verité nos Enfans vous avés perdu l'Esprit,
je ne sçay quel nuage vous derobe la lumiere),
ny quel serpent siffle a Vos oreilles, mais prenés-
-y garde ne prunés par ma patience a bout,
si Vous remuerés vous même la terre je crains
que Vous ne Vous trouviés dessous, Je Vous donne
encor ces avis par bonté, que l'Exemple de
autres Vous rendent sages, ainsi vous l'ôtes je
Vous promets que Vous serés toujours mes
Enfans, Je Vous avertis que frapant le tambour
Vous frapperés sur mon cœur et sur dix milles de mes
Enfans qui ne demandent pas mieux que la
Destruction des Esprits Turbulents.

Pour toy mon Iroquois et ton gîa et Tous
autres chefs qui m'écoutés, Je Vous soumets par
ce Collier, lorsque Vous serés arrivés a Votre
village de Vous informer d'ou Vient cette trahison,
afin que je ne m'en prenne pas a Vous si Vous n'y
avés pas trempé, et faites savoir ma parolle
a toute la nation afin de confondre les traitres
et si Vous justifiés, et Vous m'en donnerés avis.

Réponce aux Paroles N° 17 Paroles d'Onnequoinonte
Saunontoüan addressé à Monsieur
le Marquis de Beauharnois 3:58

Jai reçû mon fils avec
plaisir les paroles, je sçai
que tu as été attaché aux
François de tout tems, tan
ot le jouroit et tantot
Brulé son cy devant
commandant au fort de
Detroit, m'ont rendu Vn
fidel compte de la conduite
dans la premiere guerre
qu'on a eu avec les
Renards ennemis de toute
la terre:
Je suis bien aise que tu
veuille l'établir à peu près
ou les chaoüanons vont
allumer leur feu, après mon
avis demandé premierem
suis persuadé que si tu
me donne des preuves
convaincantes, comme
tu es Veritablement mon
fils, je te donnerai
aussy des preuves
Comme quoi je veux être

Paroles d'Onnequoinonte
Saunontoüan addressé à Monsieur
le Marquis de Beauharnois

Mon pere loin d'être peiné comme
ou a voulu vous faire entendre que
j'étois, de ce que les chaoüanons
nos freres s'approchoient de nos
terres et sur tout celle qui
m'appartient plus en particulier
que tous les françois
Vous sçavés mon pere que c'est moi
qui ai fait bâtir le fort de
Niagara, comme ayant été de
tout tems ma demeure, puisque
je ne puis me vaincre sur la boisson
je renonce à cet endroit pour
m'établir en celui-ci (au portage
de la rivière aux Bœufs) qui a
été et qui est encore aujourd'hui
le rendez vous de nos chaoüanons
puisque vous êtes le maître de tout
la terre et que personne ne doit
s'opposer à vos desirs, c'est
pourquoi je vous prie de envoie
mon pere que je mourrai plûtôt
que de ne pas soutenir ce que vous
Entreprenez à ce sujet, dont la

Ton véritable père:
Eu égard à ce que tu as dit à ton oncle le jeune tout haut de fil(e) de M.r de la Tour, dont je me plains, j'y ai attendu et je suis content que tu reviennes à toi et que tu te repentes en ta faute.
Je t'ennuye en attendant ce présent pour te donner la connoissance que j'ai pour toi:

grave que je vous demande en attendant que je vous en donne des preuves:

MARINE ET COLONIES
BIBLIOTHÈQUE COLONIALES

1732. [487]
that, let him behave as he will, all his actions will pass muster. *Signed*, Robt. Johnson. *Endorsed*, R. March 7th. 2 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 388. *ff.* 55, 55 *v.*, 56 *v.*]

Dec. 15. Charles Town. **488**. *Same* to *Same*. I had the honour of your Grace's letter by Mr. Frewin recommending him to me, as I shall allways have the greatest regard to your Grace's commands and recommendations, I should with great pleasure have embraced all opportunitys of serving him ; but I believe your Grace will be of opinion with me, that he has put it now out of my power to do him any good, and in respect to your Grace will never do him any disservice, provided he keeps himself within moderate bounds : I will only say thus much of his behavour that he has used me with such unparralled insolence that he may thank your Grace's recommendation if I have not provided for him as he deserves, which I believe would not have been very agreable to him. I shall not trouble your Grace any further on this worthless subject. *Signed and endorsed as preceding.* 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 388. *ff.* 57, 58 *v.* ; *and* (*abstract*) 5, 406, *f.* 15 *v.*]

Dec. 15. Charles Town. **489**. Governor Johnson to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Repeats preceding mutatis mutandis. Signed*, Robt. Johnson. *Endorsed*, Recd. 22nd Feb., 173$\frac{2}{3}$, Read 27th Aug., 1735. 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 364. *ff.* 160, 161 *v.*]

Dec. 15. Charles Town. **490**. Governor Johnson to the Council of Trade and Plantations. I did myself the honour to answer your Lordsps.' letter of the 16th of June relating to laws made, manufactures set up, and trade carried on in Carolina, which may affect the trade of Great Britain ; I likewise in Council have acquainted his Grace of Newcastle and your Lordsps. of my having appointed a Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and desired H.M. further Instructions therein. I have before me your Lordsps. of June 21st relating to a paragraph of Governor Burrington's letter, intimating apprehensions he is under that our Indians are expected to make some attempt against those of North Carolina ; I pretty much wonder he should be uneasy at the thoughts of that happening, because by the copy of his letter, he seems to think they deserve chastisement ; and Mr. Watis's Journal, which I inclose, who we sent our agent, to demand justice of the Tuscorora Indians, will fully aprize your Lordsps. of all that affair. A nation of Indians called the Catabas living within the limits of this Government, have a long time been at war with the Tuscororas of North Carolina, and it is allways the maxim of our Governmts. upon the Continent to promote war between Indians of different nations, with whom we trade, and are at peace with ourselves, for in that consistes our safety ; being at war with one another prevents their uniting against us. If any material action had happen'd on this affair, I should have been sure to have given your Lordsps. a particular accot. of it, but the Tuscororas not having since Mr. Watis's parley with them before Mr. Burrington done us any damage, and the Catabas having made no expedition

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upon the Tuscororas, I thought what your Lordsps. might find mentioned in the journals of Council and Assembly formerly sent your Lordsps. was sufficient. It is true the 5 Nations are in amity with the Tuscororas, and some of them were with the party who carried our slaves and horses away; but we hear only from Mr. Burrington of so furious a war being likely to be carried on; they seldom attack one another in such large bodys; partys of 30 or 40 men go out, and if they can steal anything, and kill 2 or 3 old women or men, they soon return contented. 'Tis only such a war that we hear of yet. Indeed if again the Tuscororas had insulted and robbed our planters, I believe we should have been obliged to have headed their enemys the Catabas against them, and then your Lordsps. should have had an accot. of it. The great sickness which has reigned among us is now quite over, and particularly in my family, excepting my Secretary who is still very weak by a relapse, which has prevented my sending so soon as I design'd the last Journals of the Upper and Lower House of Assembly which I now do. The Assembly met the 12th of this month, and admitted Mr. Isaac Amyand to be their clerk by my Commission, agreable to H.M. sign manual; and adjournd till after the holydays. I should have been very glad to have received your Lordsps.' objections to the Quit-rent Act, that I might have endeavoured to have got such alterations made as your Lordsps. thought necessary. *Repeats part of letter to Duke of Newcastle.* All H.M. officers in this Governmt. as well as the Capt. of the men of war have desired to have land in this Province at the usual annual quit-rent of 4*d*. Proclamation money p. 100 acres; Some of them are not strictly qualifyed by having the number of persons in their familys in proportion to the land granted, but the Council and myself thought this mark of favour to H.M. officers would not be thought amiss, since H.M. revenue is no way hurt thereby, they paying the same quit-rent that others do for such lands; except the Surveyor General who has a warrant for 6000 acres, no other has above 2000 acres, some 1000 and some 500, the Council have 6000 each but all except 2 or 3 of them have souls in their familys to qualify them for so much; they all take it at the same rent as others do. I gave your Lordsps. an accot. that I had advice the Spaniards from St. Augustine were about resettling the Province of Apalacha; we have since an accot. from our Indian traders that a party of Spaniards upon their march there with a good many horse loads of necessarys for that settlement were fallen upon by the Indians and destroyd; but we know not what nation did the mischief. About five months ago we had two white men kill'd in the road to the Creek Nation, not certain yet by whom; and six days ago I had an accot. three white men are kill'd in the road to the Chikesaws, we suppose by the French Indians called the Chocotaws; the last accident we don't so much wonder at as the first, those white men venturing too far; but the other gives us great pain, because it is what we can't acct. for the reason of it. I aquainted your Lordsps. with Governor Burrington's way of construing H.M. Instruction relating to the boundaries of the two Provinces, which is very

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necessary should be settled ; I must therefore beg your Lordsps.' explanation of the said Instruction ; I shall only observe that it will be very inconvenient, Wacamaw River should be the boundary, for the mouth of it comes into Wynea Bay, where we have a great settlement and a collector of the Customs, who can't prevent illegal trade if that be ; for a ship may go a little way up Wacamaw River, and then is in North Carolina Government, and out of his jurisdiction, as has already been a plea ; I inclose his advertisement and mine. Your Lordships send your packets for Governor Burrington to me, but I apprehend they will get to hand sooner by way of Virginia, for we have very little correspondance with North Carolina, and they may lie a great while. *Signed*, Robt. Johnson. *Endorsed*, Recd. 22nd Feb., 173$\frac{2}{3}$, Read 27th Aug., 1735. 4$\frac{1}{2}$ *pp. Enclosed*,

490. i. (a) Advertisement by Governor Johnson in reply to following. Announced that the Government of S. Carolina are awaiting H.M. decision as to the boundary with N. Carolina, apprehending that the omission of the word "mouth" of the Wackamaw river from the Instruction was a mistake in the wording of it *etc. Cutting from S. Carolina newspaper*, Nov., 1732.

490. i. (b) Advertisement of Governor Burrington. N. Carolina, Sept. 11, 1732. *Quotes* H.M. Instruction, 104, to himself and Governor Johnson, relating to the boundaries, and gives notice that the rights of purchasers of lands from the late Lords Proprietors on the north side of Wackamaw river, or in any other part between Cape Fear River, and the line given by H.M. to this Government, will be deemed good by this Government *etc. Cutting from S. Carolina newspaper*, 21st Nov., 1732. *Endorsed*, Recd. 22nd Feb., 173$\frac{2}{3}$.

490. ii. Governor Johnson's Instructions to William Watis, 10th April, 1732. Depredations having been committed by the several parties of Tuscorora Indians of N. Carolina, Watis is to acquaint Governor Burrington with the particulars, and request him to send for the Head men to meet him in order that he may obtain satisfaction *etc. Signed*, Robt. Johnson. 2 *pp.*

490. iii. Journal of Mr. Watis' mission to the Indians in North Carolina. At Edinton, 10th May, 1731, he spoke with William Blunt, the intended King of the Tuscaroras, and Capt. George and six other Indians who has been sent for by Governor Burrington to meet him. He told them that he was instructed by the Governor, Council and Assembly of S. Carolina to ask why they came into that Province and took away their slaves, killed their cattle and free Indians living there. They replied that it was not they, but the Senecas who had done it. He replied that this was false, he had seen their tracks all along the path to Cape Fair *etc.* They admitted that they had promised to come no more into the S. Carolina settlements, but said that last fall

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some Indians came to the head of New River and killed Capt. Jacks and one more of their people, and a party of Senecas coming to their town, to go against the Catabos's, they went out with them, and coming to that place followed the track to the head of Wacamaw River, and did believe they came down that river into our settlements, and that they found a small fort with some Indians, between Santee and Winyaw rivers, at a white man's plantation, and in the night they went up to the fort and fired in, but could not tell if they killed any or not, and so returned directly. Taxes them with other depredations. They said they did not want war with us: it was the Senecas who had done these things *etc.* The Governor said it was evident it was they who had done it. They refused Watis' demand that they should pay for the damage they had done and deliver up the slaves they had taken. They refused, saying the Senecas who had done it must pay for it. On being threatened with punishment and war with the Catabas and white men, they asked why we could not let them that were Indians alone to make war against Indians without our meddling with it. Replied that they might, so long as they did not come into our settlements and raid our slaves and cattle *etc.* The Governor said that the people of S. Carolina had all the reason in the world to be angry with them, and invited them to pay the damages demanded, for if the S. Carolina Indians came against them, he would give them no assistance, and if the white people came against them, he himself must be against them. They replied that they would not pay anything, but would not come into our settlements any more, but could not engage for the Senecas not coming *etc.* $7\frac{1}{3}$ *pp.*

4 Sep[r] Laur. Claasse is dispatched to the 6 Nations to notify to them the Arrival of Gov[r] Cosby & that he cannot meet them this year but proposes to do it next Spring. —

(P. 167.) Albany 8 Sep[r] 1733. Gov[r] Cosby meets the 6 Nations at Albany, he condoles with them on the Great Mortality w[ch] has happened amongst them by reason of the small Pox.

That he is sorry he could not meet them sooner, but that the Affairs of New York & Jersey necessarily detained him. That he is commanded by his Majesty to renew the Cov[t] Chain with them in behalf of all his Majestys Subjects of N. America & expects they will do it on their side.

That he expects they are now convinced the Garrison at Oswego is not only promotive of the Trade with the far Indians but for the Security & conveniency of the Six Nations, and therefore that they should defend it against all Attempts from any Enemy. And that they will be kind to the Traders & not molest them. he says. "Bretheren how unable the French are to supply you with Goods when the King of Great Britain & the French are at War, you know very well & that the French themselves in Canada could not have subsisted had they not been supplied from Albany."

he Commands their Young Men to forbear Hostilities against such remote Indians as do not annoy 'em & to cultivate a good Understanding with them for our general Good.

That they will not permit any Persons of what Nation soever to reside amongst them but the Subjects of the King of Great Britain *And since you have put your Lands under the Protection of the King of Great Britain, I do in a particular manner require you in my Masters Name, that you will not suffer the French to build any Fort on the side of the Lake or any other part of your Lands.* he says,

"Bretheren I am informed that some of our Traders at Oswego have cheated the remote Indians by selling them Water instead of Rum. I will take care that no such thing be done for the future. I will give Orders to the

Officer at that Garrison to taste & try the Kegs of Rum as soon as you receive them from the Traders & if they have given you bad Rum oblige them to take it back & give you better." [1]

(P. 168.) Albany 11 Sep[r] 1733. The 6 Nations return their Answer to Gov[r] Cosbys Speech.

They kindly accept his Condolances & make theirs for what People we lost by the Small Pox & for the Death of Gov[r] Montgomerie.

They lay down some Furrs as a token that Albany is the Antient & proper place for all public Treaties with them.

They renew the Cov[t] on their parts. They say they shall not let any Body reside amongst them or build Forts upon their Land unless it be the Subjects of the King of Great Britain. They say,

We have submitted ourselves under the Protection of the King of Great Britain. And we Promise on our parts to Assist & protect all his Majesties Subjects against an Enemy whatsoever."

They say they will endeavour to restrain their Young Men from going out a fighting, but that it is not often in their power, for they will go out in the Night time, or pretend they are going a hunting & then meet & set out a fighting.

They thank the Gov[r] for his promise that they shall not be cheated [ag] in the Rum sold at Oswego. They complain that the Goods are too dear there w[ch] frustrates their Endeavours of drawing the far Indians thither, whom the French use every Artifice to detain.

They desire that Pouder & Lead may be bro[t] to Osswego of all other Goods there is enough. —

The Sennecas desire a Smith & an Armourer.[2]

[1] The Officer of the Indep[t] Companys who gos on the Command to Oswego generally carrys up a large Quantity of Goods to Trade (tho tis against Law &[c]) & Interest is made with Gov[rs] for that Command. they being Traders neither their Reports or Behaviour is to be depended on.

[2] at this Meeting I do not find any private Conferrence with the Sachems w[ch]

12 Sepr 1733. Govr Cosby speaks to the Schaahkook Indians & exhorts them to endeavour to prevail on their Bretheren who are deserted to Canada to return & settle themselves among them.

In their Answer they take no Notice of this Exhortation.

From this Meeting the Records are Silent till March 1733/34. the 4th of wch Month I find a long Letter from the Commiss^{rs} to Govr Cosby. They inform him that several French Men with an Interpreter & a Smith have for some time past resided amongst the Sennecas, that they (p. 169) give 'em presents, drink with them, Dance with them & make use of every possible Artifice to engage their Affections, wch they have so far effected that the French have built a House among them at ye side of a Creek between Two of their Castles.

that a Chief Sachem amongst them who has been always inclined to the British Interest, had given information that several of his Countrymen had actualy gone over to the French Interest & that the Majority of the Sennecas were in a very wavering Condition.

The Commiss^{rs} represent to the Govr how very fatal the Consequences will be if the French should seduce the Sennecas from our Alliance & Interest. They say, the Sennecas are as numerous as the other Five Nations. "It is well Known to us how easy the French of Canada may in time of War (& a War at this time was expected) if they should have the 6 Nations or only the Sennecas on their side joined with the Upper or Far Indians in the French Interest, anoy & disturb the peacable & quiet Enjoyments of most of the out settlements on the Continent of America by Skulking Parties; so that many fine Improvements would be deserted, wch we humbly concieve would not only be the ruin of many flourishing Families, a Decrease in the Consumption & Exportation of the Woolen Manufactures from Great Britain to

is an Antient Custom & a very useful peice of Policy. It helps (when well conducted) to secure all the leading Men who will open themselves with less Reserve than in any public Speeches. Besides the French have always some Indians in their Interest. hence the Sachems in our Interest speak with great caution in public.

Indian Deed to Johannis Halenbeeck.

TO ALL CHRISTIAN PEOPLE to whome this present writting Shall or may Come Greetings. know ye that Wee Nacapin, Schawenackie Tatakeem and Mameitageeck Indian Inhabitant In the County of albany and In The province of New York Do hereby for the Consideration of Seaventeen pounds and Ten Shillings Currant money of New York to us In hand paid before the Ensealing and Delivery of these presents by Johannis Halenbeeck of Said County and Province afore Said The Receipt whereof wee do hereby acknowledge and our Selfs therewith fully—Satisfyed and Contented, and thereof and from Every part and Parcell thereof do Exonerate acquitt and Discharge the Said Johannis Halenbeeck his heirs Executors administr^{s} or assigns for Ever, by these presents, Have given, Granted, Bargained and Sold and by these presents do hereby give Grant, Bargain and, Sell, unto him the Said Johannis Halenbeeck his heirs and assigns for Ever, one Certain Tract of Land Lying and being In the County and Province aforeSaid at or upon a Certain Creek Called and known by the Name of Caterskill and begining by the Grote Vals kill and the Land Lying on boath Sides of the Caterskill Containing by Estimation Three hundred Acres Shall and may more fully and att Large appear by a Certain Pattent or writting Giving and granted To the Said Johannis Halenbeeck by our Late Govenour William Burnett. Late of the province of New York Deceased and wee Indian Nacapin, Schawenackie, Tatakeem and Mamatageeck Do hereby give grant bargain, and Sell unto Johannis Halenbeck his heirs and assigns for Ever The aforeSaid Tract of Land according to the Instant and Meaning of the aforesaid pattent: and wee do hereby acknowledge to be the True owners of the above percell of Land: and wee the Said Nacapin Schawenackie, Tatkeem and Mamatageeck Do hereby Give grant bargain & Sell and also Give to the Said Johannis Halenbeck his heirs and assigns for Ever free Liberty to possess or Injoy the Same And In his full and peaceable possession

IN TESTIMONY whereof wee Nacapin, Schawenackie, Tatakeem and Mamatageeck have hereunto Sett our hands and Seals the Ninth Day of february In the Sixth Year of his majesties Reigne Annoq Dom 1732/3

Signed Sealed & Delivered
In the presence of us
his
Cornelis X mark knickbacker
his
Thomas X mark Jons
Martin Hoffman

his
Nakapin X mark
his
Schawenackie X mark
his
Tatakeem X mark
his
Mamatageeck X mark

These Indians are wittness of these presences here under Subscribed——

his
Sachaes X mark
her
Emancimone X mark

Memorandum That the Within mentioned—Indians Nacapin Shawanachke tatakim memactrheck Nagayan pit Tap and Jacob Did oppenly Declare before us the Subscribers that they had Sold we are fully paid for the Island on the Cateracks Kill Lying on the West Side of Trin Clos Platts and of the falls and Land with in Mentioned and Did for Ever Quit all manner of Claim to the Said Lands or any part thereof att the house of Mindert Senr in the County of Albany this Twelfth Day of May annoq 1733

MARTIN HOFFMAN.

Wee pet Tap Nagayon: Jacob part owners of the Island on the Cateracks Kill Lying on the West Side of Trin (Clos Platts and of the falls and Land with in Mentioned Doe hereby Declare that wee are fully Satisfied contented and paid for the Said Lands and Doe hereby Quit all manner Claim to the Said Lands or any part thereof In Witness whereof Wee have hereunto Set our Marks this Twelfth Day of May Seventeen Hundred and Thirty Three

Martin Hoffman	Naqayon	X
———deWit	Piet	X Tap
Hendryck Schut	Jacob	X ———
Abraham Post		
Johannis Schut		

From J. Wyrrell.

New York

March 20 1732/3.

S[r]

The Govern[r] being petitioned by a Number of Inhabitants and others claiming Tracts of Lands under the N West Line Dispute, He is very desireous to have that affair Settled with all Expedition, not only for y[e] Safety and Ease of the Subject but for the Honour and Advantage of the Crown: No body can be So instrumental in bringing this Manner to bear as your Self The present Controversy being whether M[r] W[m] Grahams Line or your own be right, Yours gives the Crown a vacancy of many thousand Acres of Land to Grant M[r] Grahams I think, none So 'tis very Natural to Suppose the Govern[r] is desireous to have your Line Supported of his Right, tho' there are various Reports about the value and Quantity of Land to be Patented if your Line takes place Some of the Govern[rs] Friends tell him there will be great

Pennsylvania 1733

Shekallamy, with Chiningharisa, Tachnichtorous and Toutasanissa, coming to Town on Saturday last, applyd to the Governor (the Proprietor being then absent) and acquainted him that he was charged with a Message to be delivered to the Proprietor Governor and Council, and desired they might be dispatched as soon as possible

The Proprietor returning to Town next day

A Council was held at Philadelphia June 16th 1733

Present

The Honorable Thomas Penn Esqr Proprietary
The Honorable Patrick Gordon Esqr Lt Governor
Isaac Norris, Ralph Assheton, Samuel Preston, Samuel Hazlet, Clement Plumsted } Esquires

Shekallamy with his Companions being come, The Proprietor told them he was now ready to receive his Message, which by Conrad Weyser the Interpreter was delivered thus.

That the Reason of his coming at this time proceeds from this, that in the late Treaties of Friendship that have been held with the Indians, one chief Article is, that if either they or we heard any ill News, Care should be taken to make it known to each other.

That two days before he left home, which is now seven days since, a Messenger came to him from the Conawese Indians, who live between Pextang and Conestogoe, with an Account that they understood the Governor of Virginia was about to send a party of armed Men amongst them to cutt them off for a Murder committed in Virginia, and therefore requesting the Assistance of all the other Indians to defend them against their Enemies. But as he cannot believe that the Governor of Virginia would make War on these Indians without acquainting this Government with it, he is now come here to inform his Brethren of this matter, and to know of them what they have heard of it.

That last Winter an Indian who lives in his Neighbourhood, named Hatarioniecha, who is married to one Margaret a Daughter of Mr. Montour, came to him, and asked whether he had not heard that the white Men designed to cutt off the Indians, he answered he had not, that on the contrary they had lately held Treaties by

which

which the Friendship and good Understanding between the white People and them was more firmly established. The Indian replyed, that the friendship of the white People was from the Mouth only and not from the Heart. That Shehallamy then asked him how he came to know this. He said it came to him under the Ground (meaning privately) and added that the Proprietor of Pennsylvania Onas, whom they accounted their good friend, would take a chief hand in their Destruction.

Shehallamy being asked what he thought of this last piece of News, said that he thought the Story came from under the Ground of their own Houses, that is, that it arose entirely amongst themselves.

Being asked if he had any thing further to add on the Murder said to be committed in Virginia, he said he had not.

He then proceeded to say

That this Spring a whiteman came to Peatans from the South, and said that War was proclaimed by the white People living there against the Indians, and asked whether there was not yet any appearances of War here?

Being asked if he himself saw this white Man, or had the Account only from the Ganawese, he said he believed it came from these People.

He said he must now complain of Peter Cheaver an Indian Trader.

That some of the Six Nations who were lately here having taken away an Old Canoe belonging to that Trader, he came to him and asked if these Indians had taken away that Canoe by his (Shehallamys) Order, he said he knew nothing of it. That Cheaver then told him that those Indians were a parcel of idle cheating fellows that came without any Authority from their People, that they were not Chiefs but loose fellows picked up from all parts, that the Presents given them was in Effect no other than robbing the Government of so much money, and that if they had been sent down with a proper Authority they would have brought a larger Present than two or three Skins. This Shehallamy said he must resent as knowing that they were true and good men, whom by order of this Government he was sent to invite hither.

That since the Indian traders were prohibited to bring Rum amongst the Indians, Peter Cheaver, beyond all others, has brought it in very large quantities, and gives out that he will not regard the Orders of the Government on this head. That his Behaviour is such as gives just Apprehensions some Mischief

may

may happen if he is not called away from those parts. That formerly an Order was given to the Indians to have Rum brought amongst them, but Cheaver knowing any Indian that offers to touch with it, that it is to be feared he may either kill an Indian or some Indian him. That Cheaver intends this Summer to go to Alleghena, contrary to what was agreed upon between this Government and the Six Nations last Fall, and by this means it will prove more difficult to bring the Indians from that part of the Country.

Shickallamy was desired to open himself freely about the Murder said to be committed in Virginia, and to tell his whole knowledge of that matter, and his thoughts on it, that thereby the Affair may be more truly judged of.

He said in answer, that he can scarcely tell what to think of it, he was first told that the Ganawese had killed two white Men, he has since heard that Report contradicted, that one of the young men was with him, having been lately to the Southward, informs that there appeared some Traces of the Ganawese Indians on the Borders of Virginia, That these Indians have brought home some Scalps with them, which they say are of Indians, but he has not seen them, if he had, he could tell whether they were of Indians or white People, that he could say no more on this head and had now nothing further to add.

He was told that what he had said should be considered and they should be sent for to Morrow to receive an Answer

"patch enjoyned by the Articles, and with all decent Respect towards "your Commissioners, have as a further Proof of the Sincerity of "their Intentions, (tho' by the great delays given by your Commis- "sioners the proper Season of the year for running Lines, &c. in "the woods is far advanced,) sent your Lordship's Commissioners "Notice to meet on the 16th of April ensuing, at the Town of New- "castle, the place appointed, and where alone we can begin to run "the Circle mentioned in the Articles of Agreement.

"I am, My Lord,
"Your Lordship's most
"Obedient humble Servant,
"P. GORDON.
"Philadelphia, March 28th, 1734."

Addressed thus:
"To the Right Honourable
"The Lord Baltimore."
E.

—

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The Proprietor returning to Town next day,

A Council was held at Philadelphia, June 18th, 1733.

PRESENT:

The Honourable THOMAS PENN, Esqr., Proprietary.
The Honourable PATRICK GORDON, Esqr., Lt. Governor.

Isaac Norris,	Ralph Assheton,	Esquires.
Samuel Preston,	Samuel Hassel,	
Clement Plumsted,		

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That since the Indian Traders were prohibited to bring Rum amongst the Indians, Peter Cheaver, beyond all others, has brought it in very large Quantities, and gives out that he will not regard the Orders of the Government on this head. That his Behaviour is such as gives just Apprehensions, some Mischiefs may happen if he is not called away from these parts. That formerly an Order was given to the Indians to stave Rum brought amongst them, but Cheaver threatens any Indian that shall offer to touch his; that

it is to be feared he may either kill an Indian or some Indian him. That Cheaver intends this Summer to go to Allegheny, contrary to what was agreed upon between this Government and the Six Nations last Fall, and by this means it will prove more difficult to bring the Indians from that part of the Country.

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may happen if he is not called away from those parts. That formaly an Order was given to the Indians to Have Action brought amongst them, but Cheaver threatens any Indian that offers to touch with his, that if it is to be feared he may either kill an Indian or some Indian him. That Cheaver intends this Summer to go to Alleghany, contrary to what was agreed upon between this Government and the Six Nations last Fall, and by this means it will prove mae difficult to bring the Indians from that part of the Country.

Shehallamy was desired to open himself freely about the Murder said to be committed in Virginia, and to tell his whole knowledge of that matter, and his thoughts on it, that thereby the affair may be more truly judged of.

He said in answer, that he can scarcely tell what to think of it, he was first told that the Canawese had killed two white Men, he has since heard that Report contradicted, that one of the young men came with him, having been lately to the southward, informs that there appeared some Traces of the Canawese Indians on the Borders of Virginia, That these Indians have brought home some Scalps with them, which they say are of Indians, but he has not seen them, if he had, he could tell whether they were of Indians or white People that he could say no more on this head and had now nothing further to add.

He was told that what he had said should be considered and they should be sent for to Morrow to receive an Answer

June 16th

A Council having been Summoned to meet this forenoon, the Messenger reported that several of the Members had desired to be excused because of uncovered the Business, so that James Logan & Clement Plumsted Esquires, only, attended the Honourable the Proprietor & His Honour the Governor, who having consulted together on what had been delivered yesterday by Shehallamy, the Indians were sent for, and by the Interpreter told as follows.

That this Government is very sorry, that the Treatment which it has always used, and the Regard it has always shown, towards the Indians, have not been Sufficient to prevent them from giving out such false Reports as those which have now been brought of the Designs of the white People against the Indians, that surely they cannot

cannot be credited, that no good Man can believe them.

They must be evil People who have spread such Reports, and we are afraid these People who have raised them have some particular Design in so doing, and therefore as they have endeavoured to impose them on others, it will become the Indians themselves to make Enquiry into them, and discover the Authors of these Falsehoods.

That we have cleared the Road between this Place and the Six Nations, and have removed every thing that may encumber it, That these must be accounted wicked People who would now attempt to Stop it up.

That as these Reports appear to have come from the Ganawese, it is to be feared they have not behaved themselves well, That it will be necessary that Shehallamy and the other with him should go amongst those People and enquire into these matters, and what they have been doing on the Borders of Virginia; That if one Englishman kills another, he is punished for it, if he kills an Indian he is also punished, and therefore if the Indians offend against the white Men, they must likewise suffer for it; That the doing of exact Justice is the foundation upon which all Governments Subsist, by it our treaties and Chains of Friendship have been kept bright and strong, and that these may not be weakned, it will be encumbent on the present Case, that some Persons should forthwith go among the Ganawese, and make the strictest Enquiry possible into what has happened, and send a true and faithfull Report of the whole.

Shehallamy said that our Words were good & reasonable, that Justice ought to be impartially done, and he would undertake to go amongst the Ganawese and make the Enquiry as had been desired.

They were then told, that in the afternoon they should be spoke to on the other Points of what they had delivered.

At which time the Proprietor with the Governor & James Logan Esquire being met & Shehallamy with the Indians being come

The Proprietor asked Shehallamy what he had resolved on touching the Journey to the Ganawese, which he had this morning undertaken to perform.

He answered that he believed it would be most proper for him first to go to his own home, and take some People from thence

thence with him, that if he should go from Philadelphia directly amongst these Indians, he might probably spoil them more. Reserved, That having finished his Enquiry he will go to Conrad Weyser at Tulpahocken, and either relate it to him to be sent down hither in writing, or if it should be found to be of Consequence, he will come hither and deliver it himself.

As to Shehallamy's Complaint against Cheaver, they were told.

That we understand he is gone to Allegheney from whence he may be expected to return in two Months, we shall then take Care to deal with him for the Offence he has given, Shehallamy is our good friend and we expect he will endeavour to live in good Understanding with all our People, and Care shall be taken on our parts that no Person shall offend him without feeling our Displeasure.

Shehallamy then asked whether the Proprietor had heard of a Letter, which he and Sassoonan sent to John Harris, to desire him to desist from making a Plantation at the Mouth of Chomiata, where Harris has built a House and is clearing fields.

They were told that Harris had only built that house for carrying on his trade, that his Plantation, on which he has houses Barns &at Peatang, is his place of dwelling, and its not to be supposed he will remove from thence, that he has no Warrant or Order for making any Settlement at Chomiata.

Shehallamy said that tho' Harris may have built a House for the Conveniency of his trade, yet he ought not to clear fields, To this it was answered, that Harris had probably cleared as much Land only as would be sufficient to raise Corn for his Horses. Shehallamy said he had no Ill will to John Harris, it is not his Custom to bear any Man Ill will, but he is afraid that the Warriours of the Six Nations, when they pass that way, may take it ill to see a Settlement made on Lands which they have always desired to be kept free from any Persons settling on. He was told in answer, that Care should be taken to give the necessary Orders in it

Upon Shehallamys Application an Order was given him for 8 Bushells Wheat ground, there was likewise Ordered to be given to him and his Companions for their Journey home, 4 pounds Powder, 8 pounds Lead 2 Gallons Rum, 14 pounds Bread, 6 pounds tobacco and a Dozen of Pipes.

6

it is to be feared he may either kill an Indian or some Indian him. That Cheaver intends this Summer to go to Allegheny, contrary to what was agreed upon between this Government and the Six Nations last Fall, and by this means it will prove more difficult to bring the Indians from that part of the Country.

Shekellamy was desired to open himself freely about the Murder said to be committed in Virginia, and to tell his whole knowledge of that matter and his thoughts on it, that thereby the Affair may be the more truly judged of.

He said, in answer, that he can scarcely tell what to think of it; he was first told that the Ganawese had killed two white Men, he has since heard that Report contradicted; that one of the young men now with him, having been lately to the Southward, informs that there appeared some Traces of the Ganawese Indians on the Borders of Virginia. That these Indians have brought home some Scalps with them, which they say are of Indians, but he has not seen them; if he had, he could tell whether they were of Indians or white People; that he could say no more on this head, and had now nothing further to add.

He was told that what he had said should be considered, and they should be sent for to-morrow to receive an Answer.

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June 19th.

A Council having been Summoned to meet this forenoon, the Messenger reported that several of the Members had desired to be excused because of unavoidable Business; so that James Logan & Clement Plumsted, Esquires, only, attended the Honourable the Proprietor & His Honour the Governor; who having consulted together on what had been delivered yesterday by Shekellamy, the Indians were sent for, and by the Interpreter told as follows:

That this Government is very sorry that the Treatment which it has always used, and the Regard it has always shown towards the Indians, have not been sufficient to prevent them from giving out such false Reports as those which have now been brought of ill Designs of of the whole People against the Indians; that surely they cannot be credited, that no good Man can believe them.

They must be evil People who have spread such Reports, and we are afraid these People who have raised them have some particular Design in so doing; and therefore, as they have Endeavoured to impose them on others, It will become the Indians themselves to make Enquiry into them and discover the Authors of these Falsehoods.

That we have cleared the Road between this place and the Six Nations, and have removed Every thing that may Encumber it.—That those must be accounted wicked People who would now attempt to stop it up.

That as these Reports appear to have come from the Ganawese, it is to be feared they have not behaved themselves well; that it will be necessary that Shekellany, and the others with him, should go

amongst these People and Enquire into these matters, and what they have been doing on the borders of Virginia. That if one English man kills another he is punished for it, if he kills an Indian he is also punished; and therefore, if the Indians offend against the white Men they must likewise suffer for it.

That the doing of exact Justice is the foundation upon which all Governments Subsist; by it our treaties and Chains of Friendship have been kept bright and strong, and that these may not be weakened, it will be incumbent in the present Case, that some Persons should forthwith go among the Ganawese and make the strictest Enquiry possible into what has happened, and send a true and faithfull Report of the whole.

Shekallamy said that our Words were good and reasonable, that Justice ought to be impartially done, and he would undertake to go amongst the Ganawese and make the Enquiry, as had been desired.

They were then told that in the afternoon they should be spoke to on the other Points of what they had delivered.

At which time the Proprietor, with the Governor & James Logan, Esqr., being mett, & Shekallamy with the Indians being come,

The Proprietor asked Shekallamy what he had resolved on touching the Journey to the Ganawese, which he had this morning undertaken to perform.

He answered, that he believed it would be most proper for him first to go to his own home and taken some people from thence with him; that if he should go from Philadelphia directly amongst these Indians, he might probably find them more reserved; that having finished his Enquiry, he will go to Conrad Weyser, at Tulpahockin, and either relate it to him to be sent down hither in writing, or if it should be found to be of Consequence he will come hither and deliver it himself.

As to Shekallamy's Complaint against Cheaver, they were told:

That we understand he is gone to Allegheny, from whence he may be expected to return in two months; we shall then take Care to deal with him for the Offence he has given.

Shekallamy is our good friend, and we expect he will endeavour to live in good Understanding with all our People, and Care shall be taken on our parts that no Person shall offend him wiihout feeling our Displeasure.

Shekallamy then asked whether the Proprietor had heard of a Letter which he and Sassoonan sent to John Harris, to desire him to desist from making a Plantation at the Mouth of Choniata, where Harris has built a House and is clearing fields.

They were told that Harris had only built that house for carrying on his trade; that his Plantation, on which he has houses, Barns, &c. at Pextan, is his place of dwelling, and it is not to be supposed he will remove from thence; that he has no Warrant or Order for making a Settlement at Choniata.

Shekellamy said that tho' Harris may have built a House for the conveniency of his trade, yet he ought not to clear fields.

To this it was answered, that Harris had probably cleared as much

Land only as would be sufficient to raise Corn for his horses. Shekellamy said he had no Ill will to John Harris, it is not his Custom to bear any Man Ill will, but he is afraid that the Warriours of the Six Nations, when they pass that way, may take it ill to see a Settlement made on Lands which they have always desired to be kept free from any Persons settling on. He was told in answer that Care should be taken to give the necessary Orders in it.

Upon Shekallamy's Application, an Order was given him for 8 bushells of Wheat ground; there was likewise Ordered to be given to him and his Companions for their Journey home, 4 pounds powder, 8 pounds Lead, 2 Gallons Rum, 14 pounds Bread, 6 pounds tobacco and a dozen of Pipes.

E.

(307)

Pennsylvania 1733

A Chief of the Garraweese Indians, with some others of that Nation, coming to Toron and applying to the Honourable the Proprietary to be heard.

A Council was held at Philadelphia Aug.t 6.th 1733

Present

The Honourable Thomas Penn Esq.r Proprietary
The Honourable Patrick Gordon Esq.r Lieut. Governor
Clement Plumsted & Ralph Assheton Esquires

Present also

Ullaloes a Chief of the Garraweese Indians with four others of that Nation viz.t Menahachtay, Peyolinas, Nazapen & Naicmot.

Ullaloes produced a Letter wrote at the desire of all of their Nation by James Mitchel of Donnegal, Signifying the Concern they are under that any of their Nation should be charged with killing any white People, and declaring their Innocence of the matter.

And then by the Interpreter said

That a few Months Since a Report was spread amongst them, that the white People had charged some of theirs with the killing of two English Men, that they are sorry to find that such a Report should be spread, for none of their People have done any such thing, that whenever their young Men go to War, they are very careful to give them the strictest Caution, not to hurt the English.

That last Winter, when their young Men returned from War they brought with them the Scalps of two Indians they had killed, and gave Account that they had killed a third, but his body was taken away by his friends, so that they could not get his Scalp; That the white People who live in their Neighbourhood have told them, that the Governor of Virginia intends to come against them with a Hundred Men to revenge the Death of those who are killed, and supposed to be white People, and that the two young Men of their Nation must be delivered up.

They were asked, where their young men had killed those Indians, and of what Nation they were?

They answered that it was done on the Forks of a River lying to the Southward of James River in Virginia, and that the Indians were of the Tookaes, that they have seen the

Scalps

Scalps and knows them to be of Indians, and are now to be seen in their Indian town

Then delivering some strings of Wampum

They said that they are extreamly concerned, that any Suspicion should be entertained of them, as if they had done any Injury to the white People whom they look upon as themselves, that they and the English are as one Heart one Body and one Person, therefore to do hurt to the white People, would be doing hurt to themselves.

They were told, that it could not but give us great Concern to hear such Reports, that we were extreamly carefull to do them Justice, and to preserve a good Understanding with them, and we hope they will be equally carefull on their part. That we are well pleased with their coming hither to satisfy us, and if they are Innocent, as by what they have said we hope they are, they have no need to fear any Resentment, or to be under the least apprehension, but if it should prove otherwise, Justice must be done upon the Guilty Persons.

That those People who live near them, and give them so much Uneasiness by the Reports they have spread of the Governor of Virginia's coming against them, have no Foundation for what they say, they know nothing of the matter and are not to be credited. If the Indians have not done amiss, they have nothing to fear.

They said that what they had told, was spoke Sincerly their tongues and Hearts go together

That they have nothing further to add, but having been at some Expence in their Journey hither, they hope their Brethren will consider it. They were told Care should be taken of them, and somewhat given them before their Departure.

It was Ordered that Thirty Shillings be given them to defray their Charges on the Road, and that their Entertainment in Town be paid for.

£.

At a Council held at Philadelphia August 7th 1733

Present

The Honourable Patrick Gordon Esqr Lieut. Governor

Samuel Preston
Clement Plumsted
Ralph Assheton
Samuel Hasell
} Esquires

The Provincial Treasurer laid before the Board Sundry Accounts

Land only as would be sufficient to raise Corn for his horses. Shekellamy said he had no Ill will to John Harris, it is not his Custom to bear any Man Ill will, but he is afraid that the Warriours of the Six Nations, when they pass that way, may take it ill to see a Settlement made on Lands which they have always desired to be kept free from any Persons settling on. He was told in answer that Care should be taken to give the necessary Orders in it.

Upon Shekallamy's Application, an Order was given him for 8 bushells of Wheat ground; there was likewise Ordered to be given to him and his Companions for their Journey home, 4 pounds powder, 8 pounds Lead, 2 Gallons Rum, 14 pounds Bread, 6 pounds tobacco and a dozen of Pipes.

E.

A Chief of the Ganawese Indians with some others of that Nation, coming to town and applying to the Honourable the Proprietary to be heard.

A Council was held at Philadelphia, Augt. 6th, 1733.

PRESENT:

The Honourable THOMAS PENN, Esqr., Proprietary.
The Honourable PATRICK GORDON, Esqr., Lieut. Governor.
Clement Plumsted & Ralph Assheton, Esquires.

PRESENT ALSO:

ULLALOES, a Chief of the Ganawese Indians, with four others of that Nation, vizt: MENAHACHTAY, PEYOHINAS, WAAPEN & NAIEMOT.

Ullaloes produced a Letter wrote at the desire of all of their Nation, by James Mitchell of Donnegal, signifying the Concern they are under that any of their Nation should be charged with killing any white people, and declaring their Innocence of the matter.

And then by the Interpreter said:

That a few Months since a Report was spread amongst them that the white People had charged some of theirs with the killing of two English Men; that they are sorry & ashamed that such a Report should be spread, for none of their People have done any such thing; that whenever their young Men go to War they are very careful to give them the strictest Caution not to hurt the English.

That last Winter when their young Men returned from War they brought with them the Scalps of two Indians they had killed, and gave Account that they had killed a third, but his body was taken away by his friends, so that they could not get his Scalp.

That the white People who live in their Neighbourhood have told them that the Governour of Virginia intends to come against them, with a hundred Men to revenge the Death of those who are killed and supposed to be white People, and that the two young Men of their Nation must be delivered up.

They were asked where their young men had killed those Indians, and of what Nation they were?

They answered that it was done on the forks of a River lying to the Southward of James River, in Virginia, and that the Indians were of the Tootelaes; that they have seen the Scalps and know them to be of Indians, and are now to be seen in their Indian town.

Then delivering some strings of Wampum.

They add that they are extremely concerned that any Suspicion should be entertained of them as if they had done any Injury to the white People, whom they look upon as themselves; that they and the English are as one Heart, one Body, and one Person; therefore, to do hurt to the white People would be doing hurt to themselves.

They were told that it could not but give us great Concern to hear such Reports; that we were extremely carefull to do them Justice and to preserve a good Understanding with them, and we hope they will be equally carefull on their parts. That we are well pleased with their coming hither to satisfy us, and if they are Innocent, as by what they have said we hope they are, they have no need to fear any Resentment or to be under the least Apprehension, but if it should prove otherwise, Justice most be done upon the Guilty Persons.

That those People who live near them and give them so much Uneasiness by the Reports they have spread of the Governor of Virginia coming against them, have no foundation for what they say; they know nothing of the matter, and are not to be credited. If the Indians have not done amiss they have nothing to fear.

They said that what they had told was spoke sincerely—their tongues and Hearts go together; That they have nothing further to add, but having been at some Expence in their Journey hither they hope their Brethren will consider it. They were told Care should be taken of them, and somewhat given them before their Departure.

It was Ordered, that thirty Shillings be given them to defray their Charges on the Road, and that their entertainment in town be paid for.

E.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, August 7th, 1733.

PRESENT:

The Honble PATRICK GORDON, Esqr., Lieut. Governor.

Samuel Preston, Ralph Asheton, Clement Plumsted, Saml. Hasell. } Esq'rs.

The Provincial Treasurer laid before the Board Sundry Accounts of money by him disbursed on Treaties with and Messages to the Indians, and desired that the same might be examined, & if approved, to be recomended to the Assembly of the Province now Sitting, that he may have Credit for the Sums in his Accounts.

'Tis Referr'd to Clement Plumsted, Ralph Assheton and Samuel Hasell, Esquires, to Examine the said Accounts & the Vouchers thereof, and to make Report of the same to the Board at next meeting.

E.

They answered that it was done on the forks of a River lying to the Southward of James River, in Virginia, and that the Indians were of the Tootelaes; that they have seen the Scalps and know them to be of Indians, and are now to be seen in their Indian town.

Then delivering some strings of Wampum.

They add that they are extremely concerned that any Suspicion should be entertained of them as if they had done any Injury to the white People, whom they look upon as themselves; that they and the English are as one Heart, one Body, and one Person; therefore, to do hurt to the white People would be doing hurt to themselves.

They were told that it could not but give us great Concern to hear such Reports; that we were extremely carefull to do them Justice and to preserve a good Understanding with them, and we hope they will be equally carefull on their parts. That we are well pleased with their coming hither to satisfy us, and if they are Innocent, as by what they have said we hope they are, they have no need to fear any Resentment or to be under the least Apprehension, but if it should prove otherwise, Justice most be done upon the Guilty Persons.

That those People who live near them and give them so much Uneasiness by the Reports they have spread of the Governor of Virginia coming against them, have no foundation for what they say; they know nothing of the matter, and are not to be credited. If the Indians have not done amiss they have nothing to fear.

They said that what they had told was spoke sincerely—their tongues and Hearts go together; That they have nothing further to add, but having been at some Expence in their Journey hither they hope their Brethren will consider it. They were told Care should be taken of them, and somewhat given them before their Departure.

It was Ordered, that thirty Shillings be given them to defray their Charges on the Road, and that their entertainment in town be paid for.

E.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, August 7th, 1733.

PRESENT:

The Honble PATRICK GORDON, Esqr., Lieut. Governor.

Samuel Preston, Ralph Asheton, Clement Plumsted, Saml. Hasell. } Esq'rs.

The Provincial Treasurer laid before the Board Sundry Accounts of money by him disbursed on Treaties with and Messages to the Indians, and desired that the same might be examined, & if approved, to be recomended to the Assembly of the Province now Sitting, that he may have Credit for the Sums in his Accounts.

'Tis Referr'd to Clement Plumsted, Ralph Assheton and Samuel Hasell, Esquires, to Examine the said Accounts & the Vouchers thereof, and to make Report of the same to the Board at next meeting.

E.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, August 9th, 1733.

PRESENT:

The Honourable PATRICK GORDON, Esqr., Lieut. Governor.

Isaac Norris, Thomas Laurence, Samuel Preston, Ralph Assheton, Clement Plumsted, } Esquires.

The Report of the Members appointed by order of the preceeding Council to examine the Accounts of the Provincial Treasurer, arising on Treaties with and Messages to & from the Indians, and to report thereupon, was this day read and is in these words:

"Pursuant to the Order of Council of yesterday, We have examined the several Accounts of the Provincial Treasurer to us referr'd, and find the same to be as follows, vizt:

"1731.

"June—	"To the Carriage of 2 Strowd Matchcoats to "Shamokin, to be given to Sassoonan,			5
"Augt—	"To Sundrys given to Sassoonan, Peasquitomah and Shekellamy, who were sent for "by this Government, on the unhappy Accident of Sassoonan's killing his Nephew, "Shakatawlin, & the Death of his other "Nephew, Opekassett,		8	13
"Ditto—	"To Six Strowd Matchcoats, edged with Silver "Lace, sent to the Chiefs of the Six Nations "with a Message by Shekellamy, inviting "them hither to treat with this Government "pursuant to the joint desire of the Governor, Council and Assembly,		8 16	1½
"Ditto—	"To Shekallamy, then setting out on his Journey to the Six Nations, Goods to the value "of 1 1 11 & in money 20s.		2 1	11
"Septr.—	"To a Strowd Matchcoat edged with Silver "Lace & 2 handkrs., sent with Messages to "a Mingoe Chief, p. Henry Smith, on the "above Account,		1 16	4
"Decr—	"To Cash paid James Letort for Expences of "his Journey to Enquire after Shekellamy, "who had staid long beyond his appointed "time for returning,			2
"Decr—	"To Robert Charles for the Expenses by him "disbursed in a Journey to Conestogoe, by "Order of the Governor & Council, to forward to the Indians at Allegheny several "Messages of Importance, touching the "Reports spread of their going over to the "French, and inviting them to come to Philadelphia to treat with this Government,			
	Carried Forward,	£	23 12	4½

	Brought Over,	£23	12	4½
	" and for an Express sent to Sasquehannah " for Edmund Cartlidge, who was the " Bearer of Messages, 4 17.—And we are " of Opinion that £5 be allowed to the said " Robert Charles for his trouble in the said " Journey,	9	17	
" Ditto—	" To Cash ordered by the Board to be given " Shekellamy, who returning from the Six " Nations, brought their answer, with a " small Present of Skins, £10, but the same " being paid in Goods, amounted only to	9	8	11
" Ditto—	" To Cash by order of the Board paid Conrad " Weyser, who at Shekallamy's desire, at- " tended him from Tulpahockin hither,	2		
" 1732.				
" Augt—	" To the Expence of the Treaty with the Chiefs " of the Six Nations, their Entertainment " and the Allowances to Interpreters, &c. " ordered by the Board, as p. Account,	294	10	5
" Septr—	" To the Expence of the Treaty with the Sha- " wanese, their Entertainment, &c. as p. " Account,	56	9	2
" Ditto—	" To 2 Stroud Matchcoats sent by Henry " Smith, with an Answer to a Message from " the Attamoote Indians, a Nation living " back of Allegheny, who desired to enter " into friendship with this Government,	1	16	
" Octr—	" To Cash paid the Miller at Tulpahockin, for " 10 bushls. of meal delivered to Sassoonan, " then in want of Provisions,	1	5	
" 1732-3.				
" Janry—	" To a small Present made Kataweykeita, a " Shawanese Indian, who came hither to " visit Quassenungh a little before his Death, " & was the Bearer of the Messages from " this Government touching his and Opa- " kethwas Death,	2	1	3
" Janry—	" To 2 yards black Cloth and a handkerchief, " sent with a Message to Kakowatchy, the " old Shawanese King, acquainting him with " the Death of his Son, Quassenungh,	1	13	9
" March—	" To the Charges of attendance, nursing & " funerals of two Shawanese Indians, p. Ac- " count £28 14 5, & to Dr. Thomas " Gærme, their Physician, for his Medi- " cines, Advice and Care, p. his Bill £15.	43	14	5
	" To the Charges of entertaining Shekellamy,			
	Carried Forward,	£146	8	3½

Brought Over,		£446 8 3½
"accompany'd with three other Indians &		
"Conrad Weyser, Interpreter, who was		
"sent hither on a Message to this Govern-		
"ment touching the Ganawese Indians,		3 13 5
		£450 1 8½
"Amounting in the whole to Four hun-		
"dred & fifty pounds one Shilling and		
"Eight pence half penny.		
"Out of which the Publick is to		
"have Credit for 27 pounds drest		
"Deer Skins, bro't by Sekellamy		
"from the Six Nations, a 3s.	4 1	
"15½ pounds drest Deer Skins a 3		
"3 and 5½ pounds of Beaver, a		
"7s. presented by the Chief of		
"the Six Nations at Pniladelphia,	4 8 10½	
"26 pounds drest Deer Skins, a 3		
"3 and one Elk, a 5s., presented		
"by the Shawanese at Philadia.	4 9 6	
		12 19 4½
"Balance due from the Province,		£437 2 4

"All which is humbly submitted by

"CLEM. PLUMSTED,
"RA. ASSHETON,
"SAML. HASELL."

"August 8th, 1733."

The Board on the due Consideration of the said Report, approve thereof, and It is Recommended to the Assembly that they order the Balance of £437 2 4, to be passed to the Credit of the Provincial Treasurer in his Accounts.

E.

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August 11th.

The Governor having, with no small Surprize, understood that some Objections had been started in the House of Representatives, to his Powers as Lieutenant Governor, for want of a new Commission with His Majesty's Royal Approbation from our present Honourable Proprietaries, and that the House for this Reason (tho' they were not willing to assign it publicly,) did not incline to proceed on any Act of Legislature, a Council was summoned to meet this forenoon to assist his Honour with their Advice on this Occasion. But a Quorum of them not coming together before a Message was brought to the Governor from the House by four of the Members, with an Order payable to him as Lieutenant Governor, for Four hundred pounds, the Remainder of the current year's support, and to acquaint him that they intended to rise this forenoon, the Governor deter-

Pennsylvania 1733

Accounts of money by him disbursed on Treaties with, and Messages to the Indians, and desired that the same might be examined, & if approved, to be recommended to the Assembly of the Province now sitting, that he may have Credit for the said Sums in his Accounts.

Ord Referd to Clement Plumsted, Ralph Asheton and Samuel Rusell Esquires to examine the said Accounts, & the Vouchers thereof, and to make Report of the same to the Board at next meeting.

At a Council held at Philadelphia August 9th 1733

Present

The Honorable Patrick Gordon Esq. Lieut Governor

Isaac Norris, Thomas Laurence, Samuel Preston, Ralph Asheton, Clement Plumsted } Esquires

The Report of the Members appointed by order of the preceding Council to examine the Accounts of the Provincial Treasurer, arising on Treaties with and Messages to & from the Indians, and to report thereupon, was this day read and is in these Words.

„ Pursuant to the Order of Council of yesterday, We have „ examined the several Accounts of the Provincial Treasurer to us „ referd, and find the same to be as follows viz.t

„ 1731

„ June „ To the Carriage of 2 Stroud Matchcoats to Shamokin „ to be given Sassoonan ..... 5.—

„ Aug.t „ To Sundrys given to Sassoonan, Peesquitoman, and „ Shekallamy who were sent for by this Government „ the unhappy Accident of Sassomans killing his Nephew „ Shekatawlio, & the Death of his other Nephew „ Opahasetto ..... 8.13.—

„ Ditto „ To Six Stroud Matchcoats edged with Silver Lace sent „ to the Chiefs of the Six Nations with a Message by „ Shekallamy inviting them hither to treat with this „ Government pursuant to the joint desire of the Governor „ Council, and Assembly 3.16.1½

Carried forward 17.14.1½

Pennsylvania 1733

		Brought forward	17.14.1½
" Ditto	"	To Shekallamy then setting out on his Journey to the Six Nations, Goods to the value of 1.1.11. & in money 20/	2.1.11
" Sept.r	"	To a Strowd Matchcoat edged with Silver Lace & 2 handk.s sent with Messages to a Mingoe Chief & Henry Smith on the above Account	1.16.4
" Dec.r	"	To Cash paid James Lebrt for Expences of his Journey to enquire after Shekallamy, who had Staid long beyond his appointed time of returning	2.--.--
" Ditto	"	To Robert Charles, for the Expences by him disbursed on a Journey to Conestogoe by Order of the Governor & Council, to forward to the Indians at Alleghoney several Messages of Importance, touching the Reports spread of their going over to the French, and inviting them to come to Philadelphia to treat with this Government, and for an Express Sent to Susquehannah for Edmund Cartlidge who was the Bearer of the Messages 1.17.--, and we are of Opinion that £6 be allowed to the said Robert Charles for his trouble in the said Journey	9.17.--
" Ditto	"	To Cash Ordered by the Board to be given Shekallamy, who returning from the Six Nations brought their answer with a small Present of Skins £10, but the same being paid in Goods amounted only to	9.8.11
" Ditto	"	To Cash by Order of the Board paid Conrad Weyser, who at Shekallamys desire attended him from Tulpahocken hither	2.--.--
1732 " Aug.t	"	To the Expence of the Treaty with the Chiefs of the Six Nations, their Entertainment, and the allowances to Interpreters &c ordered by the Board as p Account	294.10.5
" Sept.r	"	To the Expence of the Treaty with the Shawanese, their Entertainment &c as p Account	56.9.2
" Ditto	"	To 2 Strowd Matchcoats sent by Henry Smith with an answer to a Message from the Allamoote Indians, a Nation living back of Alleghaney, who desired to ente into Friendship with this Government	1.16.--
" Octob.r	"	To Cash paid the Miller at Tulpahocken for 10 bush.ls of meal delivered to Safoonan, then in want of Provisions	1.5.--
		Carried forward	398.10.10½

311

Pennsylvania 1733

Brought over 398.13.10

1732/3
„Jan.ry 4 To a small Present made to Katawyheita a Shawanese
„ Indian, who came hither to visit Quasionungh a Like
„ before his Death, & was the bearer of the Messages from
„ this Government touching his and Opakethaus Death 2.1.3

„Ditto To 2 yards black Cloth and a Handkerchief sent
„ with a Message to Kakowatchy the old Shawanese
„ King, acquainting him of the Death of his Son,
„ Quasenungh. 1.13.9

„March „To the Charges of attendance, nursing & Funerals of
„ the two Shawanese Indians p Account £28.14.5, & to
„ Dr Thomas Graeme their Physician for his Medicines,
„ Advice and Care of this Bill £15. ..... 43.14.5

„To the Charges entertaining Shekallamy, accompany'd
„ with three other Indians by Conrad Weyser Interpreter,
„ who was Sent hither on a Message to this Government
„ touching the Ganawese Indians. 3.13.5

„ Amounting in the whole to Four hundred & fifty pounds One Shilling & Eight pence half penny } 450.1.8½

„ Out of which the Publick is to have Credit for
„27 pounds dress'd Deer Skins brs. by Shekallamy
„ from the Six Nations ..... @ 3/. 4.1.-
„15½ pounds dress'd Deer Skins @ 3/3 and 5½ pounds
„ of Beaver @ 7/ presented by the Chiefs of the
„ Six Nations at Philadelphia 4.8.10½
„26 pounds dress'd Deer Skins @ 3/3 and one Elk @
„ 5/ presented by the Shawanese at Philad.a 4.9.6

12.19.4½

„ Balance due from the Province ..... £ 437.2.4

„ All which is humbly Submitted by

„ Clem.t Plumsted
„ Ra Asheton
„ Sam.l Hasell

„August 8.th 1733

The Board on due Consideration of the said Report, approve thereof, and It is Recommended to the Assembly that they Order the Balance of £ 437.2.4 to be passed to the Credit of the Provincial Treasurer in his Accounts

to hear Truth, and that he will make a Reply to their Answer.

The House, without taking Notice of this verbal Message, or so much as entering it on their Minutes, tho' it was actually reported to them, adjourned to the last day of their Term.

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August 15th

Metaquantagechty, who at the last Treaty with the Indians of the Six Nations was their Speaker, and Shehallamy coming to Town this day, accompanyed with Conrad Weyser the Interpreter, and having waited on the Proprietor and Governor, gave them to understand they had a Message to deliver, for receiving which a Council was appointed next day and accordingly.

At a Council held at Philadelphia Aug.t 16th

Present

The Honourable Thomas Penn Esq.r Proprietary
The Honourable Patrick Gordon Esq.r Lt. Governor
Ralph. Assheton } Esquires
Samuel Hasell }

And these two Indians.

Metaquantagechty by Conrad Weyser the Interpreter, said.

That he comes hither from the Six Nations on a Message touching the Treaty held here with them the last Fall, that while he was on the Road hither, he was greatly troubled to hear from Shehallamy, that a Report had been spread that some of the Ganawese Indians had killed two white Men on the Borders of Virginia, that he has made Enquiry into it jointly with Shehallamy, who he understands had Orders from this Government for that End, and before he proceeds to deliver the Message that he was sent upon, he is willing to clear up to his Brethren this other affair, that their Hearts may be easie

That Shehallamy had been at the Ganawese Town, and had made strict Enquiry into it, and found the matter to be thus.

That some of these Indians having gone to War to the Southward, and killed three Indians of the Nation of the Tootelaes, otherwise called Chaponick, they scalped two of them, and returning homewards they met with a Delaware Indian

who

had some Rum, that drinking together they fell out, and the Delaware Indian having given some provocation was beaten, who having known from them that they had Scalped two Indians gave out in Revenge, that those Scalps were of white People, and that these Ganawese had cutt off some white Men in Virginia; That this Delaware man, thus spreading the falshood wherever he came, had been the only occasion of this groundless Report, which has not any manner of Foundation, and could only arise from a bad Spirit, that would endeavour to break in upon the Friendship which had been of late so firmly established between the English and all the Indians. He therefore hopes his Brethren will give no Credit to it, for that the Six Nations would certainly order the Persons, if guilty, to be punished, and hereupon he delivered some strings of Wampum.

Shickallamy being asked if he had seen the Scalps and whether he does not believe them to be of Indians, answered, That having heard the Detail of the Fact (as now delivered) from the Ganawese, he demanded to see the Scalps, which were accordingly brought to him, that he examined them carefully, and from the Marks upon them, of their hair being in some places pulled out, of its being greased, and tied up in a small bundle on the top of the head after the Indian manner, he is very positive that these Scalps are of Indians.

Hetaquantagechty then proceeded and said, that there has been a very great Sickness amongst the six Nations, which they apprehended would have almost destroyed them, and for that Reason they could not come together to consult on what was mentioned to them here last Fall, That before he came from home a general meeting of these Nations was appointed at Onandagoe, and many of them were accordingly met there, that it is now a long time since they have held so general a Meeting, and they have much Business under their Consideration, which will prevent them from coming to Pennsylvania this Fall to give an Answer to what had been said to them, and lest the Delay should be misinterpreted or taken ill, he was dispatched from amidst that great Council to acquaint their Brethren here with the Reason of it. And on this he delivered some more strings of Wampum, And added that he believed they could not come hither till next Spring.

That this is all he had in Charge, and is the sole Occasion of his Journey, and having now delivered himself of it he thinks to return speedily, unless his Brethren have

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any thing to say that may detain him
He was told that what he said is very agreeable, and is well taken, and that to Morrow an answer would be given them, and they should not be long detained.

The Proprietor & Governor drinking a friendly glass with these Indians Oletaquantagechty said, that having finished the business of his Message he would talk a little about News, He then proceeded to say by the Interpreter.

That the French were at War with a Nation of Indians called Quaqueseghroona, whom not being able to conquer; they sent to a place called Tioghsegherunti lying to the Westward of the Lake of Niagara seven days Journey from the Tsinandoua zans, for 300 Indians to assist them in the Conquest, who accordingly joyned the French, that as these Indians under the Conduct of a French Officer were marching along, they came to a hunting town belonging to the Onechtharayagese roona, where the French Officer seeing a Bark Canoe showd an Inclination to purchase it, and having some Rum with him of which the Indians appearing fond, they said he might have it for a little of that Liquor, the Officer having given the Owner of the Canoe three small Cups of Rum took the Canoe, But the Indian thinking he had gott but very little for it, said he must have somewhat more, which the Officer refusing to give, some Words arose, whereupon the Officer drew his Pistol and shott the Indian, who was a Captain in great Esteem amongst the Onichtharyagoes; the Officer then taking with him the Canoe went towards the French Fort of Niagara, where they understood he was even very abusive to the French in that place, who had probably found fault with him for what he had done, and that he is since gone to Canada. That the Indians resenting this Abuse are now mett together, and have it under their Consideration how to behave in this Affair, and he apprehends it will occasion a War with the French, that the Onichtharyagoe Indians will endeavour to bring the Six Nations into their Quarrell, but whether they will join with them, or be only Mediators between these Indians and the French, he cannot yet say. That two Detachments of French are gone out with Design as is believed to make War on the Indians, that the French have always some War on

hand

hand, but they appear more bent on it now than ever. That there are two Nations of Indians with whom they have long waged War, the Sigaserach-roona and Quaqueonbe-roona. That the French have sent from Montreal for Tiachtachhoub a Captain of the Saviandoras who on his return will give certain Intelligence how the French stand affected towards the Indians. That many of the allies of the Six Nations have been cutt off by the small Pox, that there was never known so great a Mortality amongst them as of late.

That this is all the News he has now to tell, and should be glad to know if his Brethren can inform him of any that they have learnt.

He was told that the English were in Peace with all Nations, that the great Kings of England and France were in Peace with each other, and that we had no news of any Importance to acequaint them with.

He said, that the Indians had understood several of the English Governors on the Continent were to meet at New York, and that a meeting of such great Men together had raised their Curiosity to know what it could mean.

They were told, we knew of no such Appointment, we had heard that some of the Governors to the Southward intended to travel this way, but we believed it was only to pay friendly Visits to their Brethren in these parts.

Thus the Conversation ended

The House, without taking Notice of this verbal Message, or so much as entring it on their Minutes, tho' it was actually reported to them, adjourned on the last day of their Term.

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August 15th.

Hetaquantagechty who, at the last Treaty with the Indians of the Six Nations was their Speaker, and Shekallamy, coming to Town this day, accompanied with Conrad Weyser, the Interpreter, and having waited on the Proprietor and Governor, gave them to understand they had a Message to deliver, for receiving which a Council was appointed next day, and accordingly

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Aug. 16th.

PRESENT:

The Honourable THOMAS PENN, Esqr., Proprietary.
The Honourable PATRICK GORDON, Esqr., Lt. Governor.
Ralph Asheton, } Esquires.
Samuel Hasell. }

And these two Indians:

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That Shekallamy had been at the Ganawese Town, and had made strict Enquiry into it, and found the matter to be thus:

That some of these Indians having gone to War to the Southward, and killed three Indians of the Nation of the Tootelaes, otherwise called Chaponick, they scalped two of them, and returning homewards they met with a Delaware Indian who had some Rum; that drinking together they fell out, and the Delaware Indian having given some provocation was beaten, who having known from them that they had scalped two Indians, gave out in Revenge that those Scalps were of white People, and that these Ganawese had cutt off some white Men in Virginia. That this Delaware man thus spreading the falsehood wherever he came, had been the only occasion of this groundless Report, which has not any manner of Foundation, and could only arise from a bad Spirit, that would endeavour to break in upon the Friendship which had been of late so firmly established between the English and all the Indians. He therefore hopes his Brethern will give no Credit to it for that the Six Nations would

certainly order the Persons, if guilty, to be punished, and hereupon he delivered some strings of Wampum.

Shekallamy being asked if he had seen the Scalps, and whether he does not believe them to be of Indians, answered; That having heard the Detail of the Fact (as now delivered) from the Ganawese, he demanded to see the Scalps, which were accordingly brought to him; that he examined them carefully, and from the Marks upon them, of their hair being in some places pulled out, of its being greased and tied up in a small bundle on the top of the head, after the Indian manner, he is very positive that these Scalps are of Indians.

Hetaquantagechty then proceeded and said, that there has been a very great Sickness amongst the Six Nations, which they apprehended would have almost destroyed them, and for that Reason they could not come together to consult on what was mentioned to them here last Fall. That before he came from home, a general meeting of these Nations was appointed at Onandagoe, and many of them were accordingly mett there; that it is now a long time since they have held so general a Meeting, and they have much business under their Consideration, which will prevent them from coming to Pennsylvania this Fall, to give an answer to what had been said to them, and lest the Delay should be misinterpreted or taken ill, he was dispatched from amidst that great Council, to acquaint their Brethern here with the Reason of it. And on this he delivered some more string of Wampum. And added that he believed they could not come hither till next Spring.

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He was told that what he said is very agreeable, and is well taken, and that to-morrow an answer would be given them, and they should not be long detained.

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That the French were at War with a Nation of Indians called Quaquessegh-roona, whom not being able to conquer, they sent to a place called Tioghsaghrunti, lying to the Westward of the lake of Niagara, seven days Journey from the Tsanandowans, for 300 Indians to assist them in the Conquest, who accordingly joyned the French: that as these Indians, under the Conduct of a French Officer, were marching along, they came to a hunting town belonging to the Onecharayagoe-roona, where the French Officer seeing a Bark Canoe show'd an Inclination to purchase it, and having some Rum with him of which the Indians appearing fond, they said he might have it for a little of that Liquor; the Officer having given the Owner of the Canoe three small Cups of Rum, took the Canoe. But the Indian thinking he had gott but very little for it, said he must have somewhat more, which the Officer refusing to give, some Words

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That the Indians resenting this Abuse are now mett together, and have it under their Consideration how to behave in this Affair, and he apprehends it will occasion a War with the French; that the Onichkaryagoe Indians will endeavour to bring the Six Nations into their Quarrell, but whether they will join with them or be only Mediators between these Indians and the French, he cannot yet say. That two Detachments of French are gone out with Design as 'tis believed, to make War on the Indians; that the French have always some War on hand, but they appear more bent on it now than ever. That there are two Nations of Indians with whom they had long waged War, the Sigaserach-roona and Quaquontse-roona. That the French have sent from Montreal for Tiochtachkout, a Captain of the Tsanandowas, who on his return will give certain Intelligence how the French stand affected towards the Indians. That many of the Allies of the Six Nations have been cutt off by the Small Pox; that there was never known so great a Mortality amongst them as of late.

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He was told that the English were in Peace with all Nations; that the Great Kings of England and France were in Peace with each other, and that we had no news of any Importance to acquaint them with.

He said that the Indians had understood several of the English Governors on the Continent were to meet at New York, and that a meeting of such great Men together had raised their Curiosity to know what it could mean.

They were told we knew of no such Appointment. We had heard that some of the Governors to the Southward intended to travel this way, but we believed it was only to pay friendly Visits to their Brethren in these parts.

Thus the Conversation ended.

August 17th.

The Proprietor, Governor, and some Members of Council being mett, the Indians were sent for, and by the Interpreter spoke to as follows:

Brethren:

We are well pleased so see you, our good friends, Hetaquantagechty and Shekellamy; you are very welcome to us. We have considered what you have said, and it is to our good liking. Four of the Ganawese Indians came lately here to Satisfy us of their In-

hand, but they appear more bent on it now than ever. That there are two Nations of Indians with whom they have long waged War, the Sigaserachroona and Quaqueontoe-roonoo. That the French have sent from Montreal for Tiachtachhoute a Captain of the Staniandoraes who on his return will give certain Intelligence how the French stand affected towards the Indians. That many of the allies of the Six Nations have been cutt off by the small Pox, that there was never known so great a Mortality amongst them as of late.

That this is all the News he has now to tell, and should be glad to know if his Brethren can inform him of any that they have learnt.

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Thus the Conversation ended

August 17th

The Proprietor, Governor and some Members of Council being met, the Indians were sent for, and by the Interpreter spoke to as follows.

Brethren

We are well pleased to see you, our good friends Metaquantagechty and Shehallamy, & you are very welcome to us, We have considered what you have said, and it is to our good liking.

Four of the Ganawese Indians came lately here to Satisfy us of their Innocence of that wicked Chaige which some ill minded Persons had loaded them with, and they related the whole matter agreeable to what you have now delivered, so that we have no Reason now to entertain any ill thoughts of them. We believe they have been wronged, and are very sorry that there should be any Person so ill inclined as

to

to raise a Report that might create the least Misunderstanding between the Indians and us, you have done however as true Friends and Brethren ought to do, you have enquired into the matter, and satisfied us further, We now think no more of it.

We desire that Metaquantagechty on his Return to the Six Nations may tell them, That we are sorry to hear of the Sickness that has raged amongst them, and are glad it is now over. We take kindly their Sending to acquaint us with the Reason why they cannot visit us this Fall, and return an answer to those Articles on which we treated together last Fall. As they are now all met together in a great Assembly, we hope their Councils will be directed aright, to their own Peace and Good, & to the further Improvment of that good Understanding which has so long continued between them and all the Subjects of the Great King of England.

And having now the Opportunity of Metaquantagechty, who expects to gett to Onaridagoe before their great Council rises, We must desire him to putt their Chiefs in mind, that at our last Treaty we made it one Article — That they should give the strictest Directions to their Warriors, who are often too unruly, not to come amongst or near to the English Settlements, and especially that they should never on any Account rob, hurt, or molest any English Subjects whatsoever, either to the Southward or else where. We are now sorry to tell them, that some of their Warriours passing near to some English Settlements at Peatang, about the beginning of this Month, have behaved themselves very disorderly, they killed several Hogs, cutt down Corn, and threatned to do further Mischief.

We hope at their Great Council they will take effectual Care to prevent for the future the like Abuses, for we must be just and true in all things to each other, as becomes true Friends and Brethren who have one & the same Interest.

Metaquantagechty said, he had been informed that some Sows had been lately killed at Peatang, but it was not done by the Indians of the Six Nations, for none of their Warriours have been lately that way, he understands it was done by some of the Shawanese.

He was told it might be so, the Information in that point might be wrong, but as the Six Nations have the Command over all the Indians, it is in their Power to prevent Abuses of this Sort, and we hope they will give Orders accordingly.

They

They were then told that a small Present would be given them for their trouble and that we had nothing further to add but to wish them a safe Journey homewards.

Whereupon the Indians taking Leave of the Proprietor and Governor departed.

It is Ordered that Forty Shillings be given Shehallamy and Goods to the value of thirty Shillings to Hagiecantagechty and that the Treasurer pay the same together with the Charges of their Entertainment.

At the Courthouse of Philadelphia August 11th 1734

Present

The Honourable the Lt. Governor

with Several of the Magistrates

Ninety Palatines, who with their Families, making in all Two hundred & ninety one Persons were imported here in the Ship Samuel of London Hugh Percy Master from Rotterdam, but last from Deal, as by Clearance thence, this day took & subscribed the Effect of the Government Oaths, & also the Declaration prescribed by the Order of Council of the 21st of September 1727. Their Names are as follows

Hans Peter Levy	Michael Smiet	Melcher Wagner
Johan Leustenbeller	Matthias Ley	Justus Simonius Wagner
Hans Georg Strohaver	Hans Peter Brodell	Hans Jacob Zimmerlin
Elias Snyder	Michael Shirtzbeck	Hans Adam Lang
Abraham Koen	Hans Melchior Fries	Michael Probst
Friedrich Koen	Hans Werwell	Joh. Michael Probst
Johan Jacob Zimmer	Hans Jurg Werwell	Hans George Zoller
Jacob Rausher	Martin Shitz	Johan Caspar Korber
Christian Kropf	Hans Lenhart Wolf	Johan Henrich Fisher
Henrich Bishof	Hans Caspar Wolf	Andreas Wagener
Hans Jurg Ruch	Salomon Muller	Johan Kofman
Hans Jurg Ruch	Hans Wolf Eisenar	Johan Henrich Adam
Hans Jacob Ruch	Hans Jacob Wolf	Johan Wilhelm Fisher
Peter Koentz	Hans Jacob Matthes	Caspar Mühlhaus
Hans Jacob Kitt	Johan Lenhart Weyss	Andreas Wilt
Hans Leonard Lechner	Johan Jacob Leisinger	Hans Caspar Brenner
Hans Jurg Fick	Johan Philip Peltzer	Jacob Segley
Andreas Frey	Gilian Schmit	Johan Konig
Friedrich Lieby	Christian Lassel	Johannes Knap
Friedrich Dorfer	Hans Casper Eigeman	Lorentz Knap

Martin

arose, whereupon the Officer drew his Pistol, and shott the Indian, who was a Captain in great Esteem amongst the Onichkaryagoes; the Officer then taking with him the Canoe, went towards the French fort of Niagara, where they understood he was even very abusive to the French in that place who had probably found fault with him for what he had done, and that he is since gone to Canada.

That the Indians resenting this Abuse are now mett together, and have it under their Consideration how to behave in this Affair, and he apprehends it will occasion a War with the French; that the Onichkaryagoe Indians will endeavour to bring the Six Nations into their Quarrell, but whether they will join with them or be only Mediators between these Indians and the French, he cannot yet say. That two Detachments of French are gone out with Design as 'tis believed, to make War on the Indians; that the French have always some War on hand, but they appear more bent on it now than ever. That there are two Nations of Indians with whom they had long waged War, the Sigaserach-roona and Quaquontse-roona. That the French have sent from Montreal for Tiochtachkout, a Captain of the Tsanandowas, who on his return will give certain Intelligence how the French stand affected towards the Indians. That many of the Allies of the Six Nations have been cutt off by the Small Pox; that there was never known so great a Mortality amongst them as of late.

That this is all the News he has now to tell, and should be glad to know if his Brethren can inform him of any that they have learnt.

He was told that the English were in Peace with all Nations; that the Great Kings of England and France were in Peace with each other, and that we had no news of any Importance to acquaint them with.

He said that the Indians had understood several of the English Governors on the Continent were to meet at New York, and that a meeting of such great Men together had raised their Curiosity to know what it could mean.

They were told we knew of no such Appointment. We had heard that some of the Governors to the Southward intended to travel this way, but we believed it was only to pay friendly Visits to their Brethren in these parts.

Thus the Conversation ended.

August 17th.

The Proprietor, Governor, and some Members of Council being mett, the Indians were sent for, and by the Interpreter spoke to as follows:

Brethren:

We are well pleased so see you, our good friends, Hetaquantagechty and Shekellamy; you are very welcome to us. We have considered what you have said, and it is to our good liking. Four of the Ganawese Indians came lately here to Satisfy us of their In-

nocence of that wicked Charge which some ill minded Persons had loaded them with, and they related the whole matter agreeable to what you have now delivered, so that we have no Reason now to entertain any ill thoughts of them. We believe they have been wronged, and are very sorry that there should be any Person so ill inclined as to raise a Report that might create the least Misunderstanding between the Indians and us. You have done, however, as true friends and brethren ought to do; you have enquired into the matter and satisfied us further. We now think no more of it.

We desire that Hetaquantagechty on his return to the Six Nations may tell them, that we are sorry to hear of the Sickness that has raged amongst them, and are glad it is now over. We take kindly their sending to acquaint us with the Reason why they cannot visit us this Fall, and return an answer to those Articles on which we treated together last Fall. As they are now all mett together in a great Assembly, we hope their Councils will be directed aright to their own Peace and Good, & to the further Improvement of that good Understanding which has so long continued between them and all the Subjects of the Great King of England. And having now the Opportunity of Hetaquantagechty, who expects to gett to Onandagoe before their great Council rises, We must desire him to putt their Chiefs in mind that at our last Treaty we made it one article: That they should give the strictest Directions to their Warriours, who are often too unruly, not to come amongst or near to the English Settlements, and especially that they should never, on any account, rob, hurt or molest any English Subjects whatsoever, either to the Southward or else where. We are now sorry to tell them that some of their Warriours passing near to some English Settlements at Pextang, about the beginning of this Month, have behaved themselves very disorderly; they killed several Hogs, cutt down Corn, and threatned to do further Mischief.

We hope at their Great Council, they will take effectual Care to prevent for the future, the like Abuses; for we must be just and true in all things, to each other, as becomes true friends and Brethren, who have one and the same Interest.

Hetaquantagechty said he had been informed that some Sows had been lately killed at Pextang, but it was not done by the Indians of the Six Nations, for none of their Warriours have been lately that way; he understands it was done by some of the Shawanese.

He was told it might be so; the Information in that point might be wrong; but as the Six Nations have the Command over all the Indians, it is in their Power to prevent abuses of this Sort, and we hope they will give Orders accordingly.

They were then told that a small Present would be given them for their trouble, and that we had nothing further to add, but to wish them a safe Journey homewards.

Whereupon, the Indians taking Leave of the Proprietor and Governor, departed.

It was ordered that forty Shillings be given Shekellamy, and Goods to the value of thirty Shillings to Hetaquantagechty, and that

the Treasurer pay the same, together with the Charges of their Entertainment.

E.

At the Courthouse of Philadelphia, August 17th, 1733.

PRESENT:

The Honourable the Lt. Governor.
With severals of the Magistrates.

Ninety Palatines, who with their Families, making in all Two hundred & ninety one Persons, were imported here in the Ship Samuel of London, Hugh Percy, Master, from Rotterdam, but last from Deal, as by Clearance thence, this day took & subscribed the Effect of the Government Oaths, & also the Declaration prescribed by the Order of Council of the 21st of September, 1727, & their Names are as follows:

Hans Peter Frey,
Johan Leuistanwallnor,
Hans Georg. Strohaver,
Elias Tayler,
Abraham Koen,
Fredrech Koen,
Johan Johan Zimmer,
Jacob Rausher,
Christian Krops,
Henrich Bishof,
Hans Jurg Ruck,
Hans Georg. Ruck,
Hans Jacob Ruck,
Peter Koentz,
Hans Jacob Ridt,
Hans Leonard Lechner,
Hans Jurg Peck,
Andreas Frey,
Friedrich Lieby,
Friedrich Aldorfer,
Michael Smiet,
Matthias Ley,
Hans Peter Bristell,
Michael Sturtzebach,
Hans Melchier Fries,
Hans Wervell,
Hans Jurg Wervell,
Martin Shibe,
Hans Leonhart Wolf,
Hans Casper Joost,
Solomon Miller,
Hans Wolf Eiseman,
Hans Jacob Hoff,
Gilian Schmied,
Christian Lausel,
Hans Casper Eiseman,
Malcher Wagner,
Justus Simonius Wagner,
Hans Jacob Kummerlin,
Hans Adam Lang,
Michael Probst,
Johs. Michael Probst,
Hans Georg. Zoller,
Johan Casper Korber,
Johan Henrich Fisher,
Andreas Wagener,
Johan Koofman,
Johan Henrich Adam,
Johan Wilhelm Fisher,
Casper Muhlhaus,
Andreas Weltz,
Hans Casper Brenner,
Jacob Fegley,
Johan Lorig,
Johannes Shnap,
Lorentz Shnap,
Martin Wonner,
Henrich Peter,
Peter Hansminger,
Johan Conrad Kempf,
Christian Kempf,
Gilbert Kempf,
Henrich Rohd,
Peter Cornelius,
Jacob Gerkehouser,
Nicolas Kan,

By his Excellency William Cosby
Esq. Capt. Generall and Governour in
Chief of the Provinces of New York
New Jersey and the Territories depend-
ing thereon in America and Vice-
admirall of the Same and Colonell of
his Majesties Army &c.

A Proclamation

II
40. Whereas Severall Sachims of the Five nations are arrivd here
with many Other Indians to treat with me about Some Publick Affairs
and experience has Shown how Prejudicial to his Majesties Service and
Dangerous to the Peace of the Inhabitants the giving or Selling of
Rum or other Strong liquors to those Indians has at all times been
These are therefore by Vertue of the Powers granted me by his maj-
sties Letters pattents under the Broad Seal of Great Britain Strictly
to forbid all Persons whatsoever to Sell or give to the Indians any Such
Liquors dureing my residence in this Place as they will answer it
at their Peril. and all Magistrates Justices of the Peace and other
civil officers are hereby Required to see that this Proclamation be
Strictly put in execution and all Offenders Presented and Punish'd
w.th the utmost severity of the Law. Given under my hand in
Albany this Seventh day of September in the Sixth year of his
Majesties Reign Annoq. Domini 1733

God Save the King

40 A

Seven Sachims of the Maquase. Oneyd
Tuskoroes. Onnondages. Cayeugas. & Sinn
kes waited on his Excel.cy Wm. Cosby Esq.
r. att his Lodgeing the 7th. September
1733 who said

Brother Corlaer.

We come to acquaint your Excel.cy
that last Summer one of the Cayouge Sachims was killed by
by one of the Soldiers at Oswego. and perhaps you will mentio
it to Mennos in your Proposition to us but we desire that you
do not speak of it. we know that by your Laws a Murderer
must dye but it has been Concluded by the antient covenan
chaucen Our ancestors that if any such accident happened th
it should be reconciled and forgiven & that it may be throwe
in a great Pitt. w.ch is the Earth where to is a great Stone dor
whereon is a large Rock which cant be moved. where in all
such things are burry'd in Oblivion therefore we desire that
the Soldier may be Releas'd after your Excel.cy has Spoken to

D
40 F

is on Canada for Bread and pease, but the crops of that Country haveing failed they were reduced to the utmost necessity. I advised with the Council hereon to whom I communicated those letters, and upon their advice permitted those Officers to furnish themselves with such provisions as their necessitys required, the species and quantities whereof Your Lord^{pps} will see in the inclosed copy marked A. to which and to the minutes of Council of the 16th & 19th of Novr marked B as well as to the copys of those letters marked C. I beg leave to refer. As we are at present in Amity with the French, I could not nor could in common humanity refuse to give these people permission to supply their necessitys, without giveing just cause of complaint against me; their present necessitys which I am informed is not the first, they have been reduced to, furnishes me with this observation that a Garrison at so great a distance from France from whence they are supplyed with Beef and Pork, and the uncertain crops of grain in Canada from whence they are to expect their bread (for on Cape Breton they raise nothing from the earth) must make that place in time of War very precarious especially, if our Men of war which must necessarily be on that coast to Guard our settlements at Annopolis and Cansa and our fishery, are active and constant in their Cruises between Cape Breton and Newfoundland, for they can hardly fail of intercepting all vessells that are sent from France with supplys for them or with Merchandize to Canada.

I do myself the honour likewise to send to Your Lord^{pps} the Acts of Assembly passed in this province the last Session, which I think need no remark, except only that to repeal part of a Clause in the Act therein mentioned, I have in obedience to His Majesty Instuc^{tns} granted the Swamp and fresh water therein mentioned to Anthony Rutgers, who has already been at a very great expence in draining it and must still be at a much greater, and being apprehensive, that he or his posterity may some time or other be molested in his posession if that Clause should not be repealed, and tho' I think his fears groundless yet His Majesties intention being that the Grant to him should be effectual, and as his Maj^{ties} interest can receive no prejudice by it, I have at his request consented to the Act, and hope on Your Lordships recommendation it will receive His Maj$^{ty's}$ approbation

I am — My Lords.
with the greatest respect imaginable
Your Lord^{pps}
most obedient humble servant
W Cosby.

Conference between Governor Cosby and the Indians.

[New-York Papers, Bundle E., 21.]

By his Excellency William Cosby Esqr Captn Genl and Govr in Chief of the Provinces of New York, New Jersey and the territories depending thereon in America and Vice Admiral of the same and Colonel in his Majesties Army ettc.

A Proclamation

Whereas several Sachims of the Five nations are arrived here with many other Indians to treat with me about some publick Affairs, and experience has shown how prejudicial to His

Majesties service and dangèrous to the peace of the Inhabitants the giving or selling of Rum or other strong liquors to those Indians, has at all times been. These are therefore by virtue of the powers granted me by His Majᵗⁱˢ letters patents under the Broad Seal of Great Brittain, strictly to forbid all persons whatsoever to sell or give to the Indians any such liquors during my residence in this place, as they will answer it at their peril, and all Magistrates Justices of the Peace & other civil Officers, are hereby required to see that this proclamation be stricktly put in execution and all offenders presented and punished with the utmost severity of the Law—Given under my hand in Albany this seventh day of September in the sixth year of his Majesties Reign Annoq Domini 1733.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Seven Sachims of the Maquase, Oneydes, Tuskorores, Onnondages, Cayouges and Sinnekes, waited on his Excellency Wᵐ Cosby Esqʳᵉ ettc. at his lodgings the 7ᵗʰ of September 1733. Who said:

Brother Corlaer.

We come to acquaint your Excellency that last Summer one of the Cayouge Sachims was kill'd by one of the Soldiers at Oswego, and perhaps you will mention it to morrow in your proposition to us, but we desire that you do not speak of it, we know that by your Laws a Murderer must dye, but it has been concluded by the ancient covenant between our ancestors, that if any such accident happen'd, that it should be reconciled and forgiven and that it may be thrown in a great Pitt which is the earth whereto is a great strong door whereon is a large Rock which can't be moved, wherein all such things are burryed in oblivion, therefore we desire that the said Soldier may be released after your Excellency has spoken to us.

Propositions made by his Excellency Wᵐ Cosby Esqʳᵉ Captⁿ Genˡ and Govʳ in chief of the Provinces of New York, New Jersey and territories depending thereon in America, Vice Admiral of the same, and Coll: in His Majᵗⁱᵉˢ Army ettc. to the Sachims of the Six Nations called: Maquase, Oneydes, Tuskaroes, Onnondages Cayouges and Sinnekes, this 8ᵗʰ of Septʳ 1733.

PRESENT— His Excellᶜʸ Wᵐ Cosby Esqʳᵉ

Geo: Clarke, Francis Harrison, Philip Livingston Esqʳˢ of His Majᵗⁱᵉˢ Council, Major Cosby, Mʳ Freeman and the Commissʳˢ of Indian Affairs.

Brethren,

I understand with concern that you have had a great mortality among you by the small pox, and lost many of your people and hear that you are greatly grieved, therefore I wipe of the Tears from your eyes open your understandings, wash off your blood and condole the death of all people you have lost, that we may behold one another with joy. *Gave three strings of Wampum and a Belt.*

Brethren,

It is with great pleasure that I meet you here and I am very sorry I could not do it sooner but you will be convinced that it was not my fault when I tell you that at my first arrival at

New York the business of that province was absolutely necessary to be done, and that of neighbouring Prov^ce^ New Jersey this last spring has detained me ever since and retarded my comeing to deliver the kind messague I bring you from my Master the King of great Brittain.— His Majesty has ordered me to tell you that he loves you as a Father does his children, and that his affection towards you is occassioned by his being informed, that you are a Brave & honest people, the two qualities in the world that recommend most either a Nation or particular person to him, he has been informed that you love his Subjects the English, and that you desire to live with them as brethren, therefore he has commanded me to renew the old Covenant chain between you and all his subjects in North America and to make it brighter if possible then ever it was before, I expect you will give sufficient assurances to do the like on your part. *Gave a Belt.*

Brethren,

Besides the two qualities, of bravery & honesty, his Majesty is convinced that you are a wise people and good judges of your interest; how happy then must you think yourselves, when the greatest and most powerfull Monarch in Christendom, sends me here to confirm the ancient friendship betwixt you and all his Subjects, to assure you of his fatherly care, and to tell you that he thinks himself obliged to love and protect you as his own children; you need fear no enemies, while you are true to your alliance with him, I promise you to take care that none of your Brethren here shall do you any wrong, and if the neighbouring Nation be so bold to disturb you, you need not fear what they dare or can do, since you have the King of Great Brittain on your side who is a Prince early initiated in the Art of War and formed by nature for the greatest Military achievements, who will whenever there is occasion for it, put himself at the head of the finest body of troops in the world, who are all his own naturall born Subjects, who has at present a Fleet of ships in so good order and so well commanded, that they could be masters of the great Lake, tho' all the fleets in the world were joined ag^st^ them, after what I have told you I am convinced that so wise a people as you are will glory in behaving as becomes faithful children of so great a King who loves you and will resent any injury done to you as if it were done to his children on the other side of the great Lake. *Gave a Belt.*

Brethren,

I expect you are now convinced that the Garrison at Oswego is not only for the conveniency of the Far Indians to carry on your Trade with the Inhabitants of this province, but also for your security and conveniency to Trade there, for such necessarys as you have occasion for and at as easie terms as if none of the upper Nations came to trade thither, therefore I make no doubt that you will at all times willingly defend this Garrison against all attempts which may be against it, according to your former promises and engagements. *Gave a Belt.*

Brethren,

I hear that you have been often apprehensive that a trade with the Far Nations would be to your prejudice, and that it will make the goods you want dear, but I can assure you that the Woolen Manufactory of Great Brittain is able to supply the whole world; so the greater the Trade is carried on, the greater will be the supply and cheaper then formerly. I desire you to be kind to the Traders and not molest them as they go up but let them pass quietly.—

Brethren,

How unable the French are to supply you with goods, when the King of Great Brittain and the French King are at war, you know very well and that the French themselves could not have subsisted had they not been supplyed from Albany, keep steady then in your friendship and alliance with us, who can and will always supply you with what you want and hearken not to the French Priests who labour to Draw you from your real interest and best friends. *Gave a Belt.*

Brethren,

I am informed that your Young Men, go to war, against remote Indians who never annoy or molest you, I do command them to forbear such hostilities, whereby you will show me, that you endevour to cultivate a good understanding with those Indians to make them your Friends, & encourage the good design of promoting a trade betwixt us and them, I expect, you will for the future persist in your good behaviour towards these and all other remote Nations of Indians it will be a means to strengthen your alliances and make you a great people. *Gave a string.*

Brethren.

I expect you will not permitt any persons of what Nation soever to reside and dwell among you, except they be the subjects of the King of Great Brittain, and since you have put your lands under the protection of the King of Great Brittain I do in a particular manner require you in my Masters name, that you will not suffer the French to build any Forts or tradeing houses on the side of the Lake or any other part of your Lands for if at any time hereafter there should happen to be a war between us and the French, they will make use of them to destroy you which otherwise they cant effect, you have formerly had frequent instances of their enmity to you in their several attempts they made against you, it was their interest to weaken you, ours to encourage and strengthen you. *Gave a Belt.*

Brethren,

I am informed that some of our Traders at Osweego have cheated the remote Indians by selling them water instead of Rum, I will take care that no such thing be done for the future, and that neither you, nor any other Indians who go thither to trade may be again abused in that manner, I shall endevour to find out the offenders and I will give orders to the Officer of that Garrison, and I desire you will apply to him who will try and taste the Kegs of Rum as soon as you receive them from the Traders and if he finds that they have cheated you, he will oblige them to take it back and give good rum instead of it, and those who are guilty of the abuse shall be punished. *Gave a string.*

Brethren.

I am informed that some Negros who have run away from their Masters, do shelter themselves amongst you, therefore desire you will deliver them up that the owners may have them again. I am also informed that your young Men have killed Cattle belonging to the poor Inhabitants who live near you. I do expect you will prevent such practices for the future, that satisfaction may be made for the damages done. *Gave a string of Wampum.*

Brethren.

His most Gracious Majesty the King of Great Brittain your indulgent Father, and my Master has ordered me to give you in his name considerable presents of such goods that are most suitable for you, which you shall receive as soon as you give me your Answer.

Answer made by the Sachims of the Six Nations to His Excell^{cy} Wm Cosby Esqre the 11th of September 1733.

PRESENT:— His Excell^{cy} Wm Cosby Esqre ettc.

Mr Clarke	Maj^{r} Cosby
Mr Harrisòn	Mr Freeman
Mr Livingston	& the Commiss^{rs} of Indian Affairs.

Brother Corlaer.

You spoke to us a few days ago and said that you was sorry we lost so many of our people by a decease, you have also wiped off the tears from our eyes, that we might see one another with joyful eyes and open our sorrowful hearts, and what blood might be yet remaining you have wiped up, wherefore we return his Excell^{cy} thanks. We do in like manner condole the deaths of all your people who died since our last conference, you have also had a decease among you as well as we and do wipe off the tears from your eyes that we may see one another with gladness. *Gave a string of Wampum.*

Brother Corlaer.

You have also condoled the deaths of all those we lost of the Maquase, Tuskorores, Oneydes, Onnondages, Cayouges and Sinnekes, for which we return Your Excell^{cy} thanks.

Brother Corlaer.

We do also in the like manner condole the deaths of all His Maj^{ts} Subjects who are dead as your Excell^{cy} has done on your part in condoleing the deaths of our people. *Gave a Belt.*

Brother Corlaer.

It has been made us to understand from the Commiss^{rs} that his late Excell^{cy} Govr Montgomerie was dead who was sent by his Majesty to be Govr of New York, to take care of the King's affairs in this Govern^{t}, with these skins we do burry him. *Gave a small bundle of skins.*

Brother Corlaer.

We give these Skins as a token that this is the place where our ancestors have mett together on which place we lay a match which will never be extinguished. when there be occasion for it, that a consultation may be held by the fire, and all may be concluded between your Excell^{cy} and us what may be for our mutual benefit and advantage.

Brother Corlaer.

You have told us lately that you was sent by King George your great Master, and that you could not meet us last year because you were obliged to take care of the affairs of the Govern^{t}, and that you was sorry that it was now so late in the summer but that you could not help it, because you was obliged to take care of the King's affairs in the Jersays, which required your Excell^{cy} presence there, you told also that you was come to strengthen & renew the old covenant chain with us.

Brother Corlaer.

You told us that you renewed the ancient covenant chain, yea, strengthened the same, stronger than it has been heretofore, you said also that if there was any rust, that you made the same clean and bright again, you also said that you expected we should do the same on our parts; we promise you Brother and we do in like manner renew the same and make it stronger than it has been before and promise also to maintain our former engagements.

Brother Corlaer.

We do renew our common peace & welfare which subsists between us and promise also that we shall keep the covenant chain inviolable, we shall not be the occasion that any rust may come to it, there shall be no persons so powerful who shall be able to excite us against you. *Gave a Belt*

Brother Corlaer.

You have also acquainted us that the great King loves us as his own children; you said also that the two qualitys of bravery & honesty are belonging to good people, you said also that the Great King knows that we are a people of great understanding.

Brother Corlaer,

You acquainted us also and said, that we need fear no Enemys, while we have so good a father and such a mighty king who is able when any Enemy attack us, to assist us, for which we return you most hearty thanks, for we shall likewise depend on it *Gave a Belt.*

Brother Corlaer.

You can not expect that we shall repeat your proposition from article to article, because we approve of the same as good and have nothing agst any Article of it.

Brother Corlaer

You acquainted us also, that the great King of Great Brittain is a great Warriour and early initiated in the art of war and that he has a Fleet of Ships ready in the Great Lake and when there be occasion, that he has them ready for his service and that he is such a powerful Monarch, that if all the Kings in the world stood up against him, that he need not fear them, which we are very glad to hear, and return Your Excell^{cy} thanks that he has communicated the same to us. *Gave a Belt.*

Brother Corlaer.

You also told that we should not permit any Fort or building on the side of the Lake and suffer nobody to live among us, except they be Subjects of the King of Great Brittain, you told us also, that it would be very prejudicial for the Six Nations in time of war, we promise that we shall not suffer Forts or buildings to be made on the side of the Lake, nor let any persons reside among us except subjects of the King of great Brittain; we know very well, when it is war between the Crowns of England and France, but we are a peaceable people who will live in peace with every body. *Gave a Belt.*

Brother Corlaer.

We forgot something in the last Article. We have submitted ourselves under the protection of the King of Great Brittain, and you told us that he would protect us against an Enemy, and we promise on our parts, to assist and protect all his Majesty's Subjects against any Enemy whatsoever.

Brother Corlaer.

You told us also that we should not let our Young Indians the Warriours to go war any more against the Indians to the Southward or Far Indians and that those Indians have submitted themselves subjects of the Great King of great Brittain, that we should find out a means to cultivate a peace with them; there is no dependance on the words of said Far Indians, they are felonous & traitrous people, of which the Oneydes can give the best evidence. When the Oneydes and said Indians concluded a peace in their own Castle did eat and drink with one another like Brethren, who took the advantage of it and kill'd the Oneydes, wherein the Oneydes lost their best Men, but Brother, nevertheless we shall do our endevour as much as in our power to perswade our Warriours to stay at home as Your Excell^{cy} has directed. Brother, we are a people who live at a distance one from another; very often our Warriours go out by night when they perceive we endevour to prevent it, yea often when we think they are on hunting, then we hear afterwards they are gone a fighting. *Gave a string of Wampum*

Brother Corlaer.

You told us also of our Young people who killed Cattle belonging to the poor Inhabitants up the River and have commanded us to pay the damages to those people, we promise that those who have committed the facts shall pay for it; you ordered us that we should not molest the People who go to Trade at Osweego, we promise that we shall let them pass freely, we shall meet them as Brethren, and part as such.

Brother Corlear.

You acquainted us also that some Traders at Osweego sold water instead of Rum, and told us that you would make narrow inquiry, and when you had discovered the persons who have committed those facts to punish them for it, and that you have appointed the Officer who is there to do justice between the Traders and the Indians, and when a Trader gives Water instead of Rum or mixt, then the Trader shall be obliged to take back the water and give pure Rum instead of it; we return your Excell^{cy} thanks for your good care; we must acquaint our Brother Corlaer that the Trade at Osweego is very uncertain, at times dear and at times cheap, we desire Bro: Corlaer that the goods at Osweego may be sold cheap, for the cheaper the goods are there, the more Far Indians will come to trade there.

Brother Corlaer.

Just as we said that goods may be sold cheap at Osweego, the cheaper goods are at Osweego the more Peltry you may expect; it has been a time at Osweego that goods were very dear, that the Far Indians had no inclination to come there and also by the deswasion of the French. Bro: it is told us from time to time, that we should do our endevours to draw the Far Indians to trade at Osweego. Brother, we acquaint you we have Sinnekes on the Falls of Iagara who perswade the Far Indians to trade at Osweego.

Brother Corlaer.

You have told us that there are Negro's among us. According to the best our knowledge we know not that there is one among any of the Six Nations; we call the Interpreter for wittness who travells through our Country who may tell, if he has found any among us. *Gave a Belt.* We forgot something in this article; we desire that there may be powder and lead brought to Osweego to supply us, as for other goods there is enough. We do desire that

there be a Smith and Armourer at Osweego who can make and mend our hatchets guns stocks and Locks, and that there be a Man at Osweego who can speak Indian that the Officer may understand us.

Brother Corlaer.

We the Sinnekes desire to have a Smith & that we may take him along with us, and it is told us that when we liked a Smith it should be in our choice to keep him if we liked him, here is a Smith who has done well by us, who has been among us named Barnardus Hartsen who can make Gunstock, Locks and Hatchets and desire a Man to assist him.

Brother Corlaer

You are sent from over the Sea from the King your Master, for the Govern^{t} of New York, whereof, you are by way of similitude like a great tree of peace, we hill on this tree, that its branches may spread and the roots may run down in the earth that no Storm may hurt it, and wish your Excellency a good voyage home.

His Excell^{cy} according to their manner, lay down two Blanketts, Strouds to condole and bury the Indian that was killed at Osweego last summer. I shall send a Smith, who is also an interpreter to Osweego.

Brother Corlaer.

We promise to forgive the fact committed at Osweego by killing one of our Sachims last Summer by one of your people and never to remember it any more, there is a large pitt in the earth, under which runs a great currant of water wherein we bury this fact in oblivion.

Albany 12. September 1733.

The Schaahkook and River Indians attending his Excell^{cy} Wm Cosby Esqre ettc. he spoke to them as follows:

PRESENT— His Excellency Wm Cosby Esqre ettc.
Mr Clarke, Mr Harrison
and the Commiss^{rs}

Children

I sent for you to give you fresh assurances of the protection of his Majesty the King of Great Brittain my Master our common Father & soveraign, and to acknowledge in this publick manner the just sence I have of your former dutiful behaviour and fidelity to his Royal predecessors, and of your affection to your Brethren the rest of his subjects in this Country; In his Maj$^{ty's}$ name and by his order I renew with you the ancient covenant chain, and give you a present of such things as will be of use to you; I expect you will continue firm to your duty in time to come as you have hitherto done, if you do so, you may rest assured not only of protection, but of all good Offices from those who are in authority under the King of great Brittain our Father and Soveraigne. *Gave a Belt.*

Children.

It is with concern I tell you that I am informed that many of your Nation have of late misbehaved themselves and on frivelous pretences and wrong notions have left their Native

Country Schaahkook and gone to live at Canada, a place not so good and fertile as that they have deserted; I desire you to use all proper means to perswade them return that they again shelter under the branches & leaves of that Tree of peace, which has long since been planted at Schaahkook, I will take care that it florish and grow; if you hear of any rumours to disturb you, be not too credilous as many of you have been, but inform me of what you hear, if it be false I will undeceive you, and you may be assured you can nor never shall hear any other but truth from me.

Answer from the Schaahkook & River Indians.

Father

We are glad to hear what you have said; we never have been otherwise than good Subjects of the King of Great Brittain, go we hand in hand with our Father and remain dutiful children and Subjects, with the assistance of God we shall ever be dutiful children, God is the only one we can rely on, as long as we keep him before our eyes, we shall remain friends. With this Belt we renew the ancient Covenant chain, and wrap the same Belt about it that it may remain clean and strong.

Father.

We are Englishmen in our hearts and if any evil should happen, we shall knock at the door and acquaint you. *Gave a string of Wampum.*

Father.

We condole the death of his late Exellency Govr Montgomerie, now we see the Sun again while we see your Excell^{cy} our Father is come to supply his place and now our mourning for him is over, we are but an ignorant people and poor, because Rum is so plenty, which the Traders bring to us, we cant kill a Deer while we are obliged to sell our powder and lead.

Lord Carteret's Speech to the Six Nations
at Onondaga the 30th Day of Septem 1733

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Nº 4

Seven Sachims of the Maquase. Oneyd
Tuskaroras. Onnondagas. Cayeugas. & Sinn
here sailed on his Excel.ᵗʸ Wᵐ. Cosby Esq.
Gᵛ. &c. his Lodgeing the 7ᵗʰ. September
1733 who Said

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Brother Corlaer

We come to acquaint your Excᵉ
that Last Summer one of the Cayouge Sachims was killed
by one of the Soldiers at Oswego. and perhaps you will mentio
it to Warren in your Proposition to us but we desire that you
do not speak of it, we know that by your Laws a Murderer
must dye but it has been Concluded by the antient covenan
between Our ancestors that if any such accident happened th
it Should be reconcild and forgiven & that it may be throw
in a great Pitt. wᶜʰ is the Earth where to is a great Stone dor
whereon is a large Rock which cant be movd, wherein all
such things are burry'd in Oblivion therefore we desire that
the Soldier may be Releasd after your Excel.ᶜʸ has Spoken to

Present

His Excellcy Wᵐ Cosby Esqʳ
George Clarke
Frederic Harrison
Philip Livingston
Majr. Colby
Mr. Freeman
The Comrs. of the Indian affairs

Esqrs
Mems. Counc.ll

Proposition made by his excellcy
William Cosby Esqr. Capt. Genl.
and Governour in Chief of the
Province of New York New Jersey
and territories depending thereon
in America Vice admirall of
the same. and Colonel in his
Majtys. Armys &c. to the Sachims
of the Nation Called Maquas
Viz. Oneydes Tuskaroras Onnondagas
Cayouges & Sinnekes this 8ᵗʰ
Day of September 1733

Brethren

I Understand with Concern that you have had a great mortality among you by the Small Pox and Lost many of your People and hear that you are greatly grieved therefore I wipe of the tears from your Eyes open your understandings — wash of your blood and Condole the death of all the People you have Lost, that we may behold one another with Joy. gave three Strings of Wampum and a Belt.

Brethren

It is with great Pleasure that I meet — you here & I am very sorry that I could not do it Sooner but you
IV 41 will be Convinced that it was not my Fault when I tell you that at my first arrivall at New York the business of that Province was absolutely necessary to be done, and that of the neighbouring Provin New Jersey this Last Spring has detain'd me ever Since and — Retarded my coming to deliver the kind messages I bring you from my Master the King of Great Britain.

His Majesty has Orderd me to tell you that he loves you as a father does Children, and that his Affection towards you is occasion'd by his being inform'd that you are a brave & honest People, the two qualitys in the World that recommend most either a Nation or Particular person to him, he has been — inform'd that you Love his Subjects the English and that you desire to live w.th them as Brethren therefore he has Commanded me to renew the Old covenant Chain between you and all his Subjects in North America & to make it brighter if possible than ever it was before, I Expect you will give Sufficient assurances to do the like on your Part. Gave a Belt.

Brethren, Besides the two Qualitys of Bravery and honesty his Majesty is Convinc'd that you are a wise People and good Judges of your own Interest how happy then must you think your selves when the Greatest & most Powerfull Monarch in Christendom sends me here to Confirm the antient friendship betwixt you and all his Subjects to assure you of his fatherly care & to tell you that he thinks himself obligd to

Love

Love and Protect you as his own Children, you need fear no one
while you are true to your alliance to him, I Promise you to
take Care that none of your Brethren here Shall do you any wrong
and if the neighbouring Nation be so bold to disturb you, you
need not fear what they dare or can do since you have the King
of Great Britain on your side who is a Prince early Initiated in
the Art of war and formed by nature for the greatest Millitary
atchievements, who will wherever there is occasion for it, put
himself at the head of the finest body of troops in the World, who are
all his own Naturall born Subjects, who has at present a fleet of
Ships in so good Order & so well Commanded that they Could be
Masters of the great Lake tho' the fleets of all the Kings in the World
were Joyned ag.t them. After what I have told you I am Convinced
that so wise a People as you are will glory in behaveing as becomes
faithfull Children of so great and Powerfull a King who Loves you
and will resent any injury done to you as if it was done to his
Children on the other side the great Lake. Gave a Bell.

Brethren; I hope you are now Convinced that the Garrison
house at Oswego is not only for the Conveniency of the Forces
and to carry on your trade w.th the Inhabitants of this Province
but also for your security and Conveniency to trade there for such
necessarys as you have occasion for & at as easie terms as if none
of the upper nations came to trade thither, therefore I make no
doubt that you will at all times willingly defend this Garrison
ag.t all attempts which may be against it according to your former
promises and Engagements. Gave a Bell.

Brethren; I hear that you have been often apprehensive that a
trade w.th the far Nations would be to your prejudice & that it will
make the goods you want dear. But I can assure you that the Iron
Manufactory of Great Britain is able to Supply the whole world
so the greater the trade is Carryed on, the greater will be the Supply
and Cheaper than formerly. I desire you to be kind to the traders
and not molest as they go up but let them pass Quietly.

Brethren; How unable the French are to Supply you w.th goods,
when the King of Great Britain & the French King are at war, you
know very well & that the French themselves in Canada could not
have subsisted had they not been Supply'd from Albany keep
Steady then in your Friendships & alliance with us who can & will
always supply you w.th what you want & harken not to the french Pris-

Who

Who Labours to draw you from your Real interest & best 4th
friends. Gave a Belt.

Brethren; I am informd that your young men go to War ag.t remote Indians who never Annoy nor molest you. I do Commands them to forbear such Hostilities whereby you will Show me that you endeavour to Cultivate a good understanding w.th those Indians to make them your friends. & encourage the good design of promoting a trade betwixt us and them. I expect you will for the future persist in your good behaviour towards those & all other Remote Indians it will be a means to Strenghten your Alliances & make you a great People. Gave a String.

Brethren; I Expect you will not permitt any Persons of what Nation Soever to reside & dwell among you, except they be the Subjects of the King of Great Britain & Since you have Put your Lands under the Protection of the King of Great Britain. I do in a particular manner Require you in my Masters name, that you will not suffer the French to build any Fort or trading house on the Side of the Lake or any other part of your Lands for if at any time hereafter there should happen to be war between us & the French they will make use of them to destroy you which otherwise they cant Effect. you have formerly had frequent Instances of their enmity to you in their Severall attempts they made ag.t you it was their Interest to weaken you, ours to encourage & Strenghten you

II
42

Gave a Belt.

Brethren; I am informd that some of Our traders at Oswego have Cheated the remote Indians by selling them water instead of Rum, I will take Care that no Such thing be done for the future and that neither you nor any Other Indians who go thither to trade may be again abused in that manner I Shall Endeavor to find out the Offenders & I will give Orders to the Officers of that Garrison & I desire you will apply to him who will taste & try the kegs of Rum assoon as you receive them from the traders & if he finds that they have Cheated you he will Oblidge them to take it back & give you good Rum instead of it. & those who are guilty of the abuse Shall be punished. Gave a String.

B. 42A
am Info will that some Seamen who have due to y
from their Masters do wilfully themselves away & go
therefore desire you to [illegible] that the owners
may have their [illegible] I am also informed that you
young men [illegible] belonging to [illegible]
Jersey and [illegible] upon [illegible] you will
prevent such practices for their future [illegible] & redress
as may be for the damages done. [illegible]

Britannia
His most Gracious Majesty the King of Great Britain
your revengeful father and my Master has ordered us
to [illegible] in his name considerable rewards of
such Goods that are most suitable for you which
you shall receive [illegible] as you give me your

Answer

II
4:F

Present
His Excel.cy L.t Cosby
L.t Clarke
L.t Harrison
M.r Livingston
Coll. Cosby
M.r Freman
The Commissioners of Indian affairs

Conferr made by the Sachems of the Six Nations to his Excel.cy Gov.r Cosby y.e 11th of Sept. 1735

Brother Corlaer

You Spoake to us a few days ago & s.d that you was sorry we Lost somany of our People by a decease. you have also wiped off the tears from our Eyes. that we might see one another w.th Joyfull eyes. & spend our Sorrowfull hearts, & what Blood might be yet remaining you have wiped up. wherefore we Return his Excel.cy thanks. We do in like manner condole the deaths of all y.e People who died since our last Conference. you have also had a decease among you as well as we. & do wipe of the tears from your eyes that we may see one another with gladness. Gave a string of wampum.

II
43

Brother Corlaer

You have also condol'd the Deaths of all those we Lost of the Mahaque, Sinckeroes, oneydes, Onnondages, Cayous. & Sinnekes for w.ch we Return your Excel.cy thanks

Brother Corlaer

We do also in like Manner condole the Deaths of all his maj.ty Subjects who are dead as your Excell.cy has done on your Part in condoleing the Deaths of our People. gave a belt

Brother Corlaer

It has been made us to understand from the Com.r that his late Excel.cy Gov.r Montgomerie was dead who was sent by his Majesty to be Gover.r of New york, to take care of the Kings affairs in this Govern.t with these skins we do buy him. gave a small bundle

Brother Cotaer

We give these Shells as a token that this is the Place where Our ancestors have mett together and Place as lay a match that will never be extinguished when there shall be occasion for it, that a consultation may be held by the fire, and all may be concluded between your Excell.cy and us what may be for our mutual benefit and Advantage.

Brother Cotaer ;

You have told us Lately that you was Sent by King George your great Master, & that you could not meet us Last year because you were Obligd to take care of the affairs of the govern.t and that you was Sorry that it was so late in the Summer but that you could not help it, because you was Obligd to take care of the Kings affairs in the Jerseys, &c.a, Required your Excell.cys Presence there, you told also that you was Come to Strengthen and renew the old Covenant Chain with us

Brother Cotaer)

You told us that you renewd the Antient Covenant chain you Strenghtend the Same, Stronger than it has been heretofore, you said Also that if there was any ruft that you made the same clean and bright again, you also said that you expected we Should do the Same on Our Parts, we promise you Brother & we do in like manner renew the same and make Stronger than it has been before and Promise also to maintain Our former engagements.

Brother Cotaer)

We do Renew our comon Peace and welfare which subsists between us and Promise also that we Shall Keep the Covenant chain inviolable, we shall not on the Occasion that any ruft may come to it, there shall be no persons so powerfull who Shall be able to excite us against you, your Bell.a

Brother Corlaer

You have also acquainted us that the great King loves us as his own Children. you said also that the two Qualitys of Bravery and honesty are belonging to good People you said also that the great King knows that we are a People of great understanding.

Brother Corlaer

You acquainted us also y^t said that we need fear no enemys. while we have so good a Father & such a mighty king who is able when any enemy Attack us. to assist us for wch we return you most hearty thanks for we shall likewise depend on it. Gave a Belt.

Brother Corlaer

You cannot expect that we shall repeat your
II 44 Propositions from Article to Article. because we approve of the same as good and have nothing ag^st any Article of it.

Brother Corlaer

You acquainted us also that the great King of great Britain is a great warriour and early Initiated in the arts of war that he has a fleet of Ships ready in the great lake and when there be occasion. that he has them ready for his service and that he is such a powerfull Monarch. that if all the Kings in the World stood up ag^st him that he need not fear them wch we are very glad to hear, and Return your Excell^y thanks that he has Communicated the same to us. Gave a Belt.

Brother Corlaer

You also told that we should not permit any fort or building on the side of the Lake and suffer nobody to live Among us except they be subjects of the King of great Britain you told us also that it would be very Prejudicial for ye Six nations

Nations in time of war. we Promise that we shall not Suffer
forts or Buildings to be made on the Side of the Lake, nor let
any Persons reside among us except Subjects of the King of
Great Britain. we know very well when it is war between the
Crowns of England and France, but we are a peaceable people
who will live in peace with every body. gave a Belt

— Brother Corlaer —

We forgott something in the last Article
we have submitted our Selves under the Protection of the
King of Great Britain. & you told us that he would protect
us ag.st any enemy. & we Promises on Our Parts. to assist and
Protect all his Majestys Subjects ag.st any enemy whatsoever.

— Brother Corlaer —

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You told us also that we Should not let
our young Indians the warriours go to war any more ag.st the
Indians to the Southward or far Indians and that those Indians
have submited themselves Subjects of the great King of great
Britain: that we should find out Meanes to cultivate
Peace w.th them, there is no Dependance on the words of said
far Indians, they are felonious & bailicous People of w.ch the
Onnydes can give the best evidence. when the Onnydes & the
Indians Concluded a Peace in their own Castle did Eat &
Drink & one another like Brethren, who took the advantage
of it and kill'd the Onnydes, whereon the Onnydes lost their
best men but Brother Nevertheless we shall do our endea-
vour as much as in our Power to Perswade our Warriours to
Stay at home as your Excell.cy has directed, Brother we are a
People who live at a distance one from another, very often
Our warriours go out by night when they perceive we Endea
to Prevent it. you often When we think they are on hunting
then we hear afterwards they are gone a fighting. gave a
String of Wampum —

Brother Corlaer

You told us also of your young People who kill'd Cattle belonging to the Poor inhabitants up the River & have Comanded us to pay the Damages to those People. we promise that those who have committed the facts Shall pay for it. you Orderd us that we should not molest the People who go to trade at Oswego. we Promise that we shall let them pass freely we Shall meet them as Brethren, and Part as such.

Brother Corlaer

You acquainted us also that some traders at Oswego sold water instead of Rum & told us that you would make narrow enquiry & when you had Discover'd the persons who have Committed these facts to Punish them for it, & that you have Appointed the Officer who is there to do Justice between the traders & the Indians. & when a trader gives water instead of Rum or mixt then the trader shall be Obliged to take back the water & give pure Rum instead of it. we Return you Ex.y thanks for your good care. we must acquaint our Bro. Corlaer that the trade at Oswego is very uncertain at times dear & at times cheap, we desire Br. Corlaer that goods at Oswego may be sold cheap for the Cheaper the goods are there the more far Indians will come to trade there.

II
45

Brother Corlaer

Just as we said that goods may be sold Cheap at Oswego. the Cheaper Goods are at Oswego the more pelthy you may expect. it has been a time at Oswego that goods were very Dear that the far Indians had no Inclination to come there & also ye the Seduction of the French. Bro. it is told us from time to time, that we should do our endeavour to draw the far Indians to trade at Oswego. Bro. we acquaint you we have Garrisons on the Falls at Niagara who should the far Indians to trade at Oswego.

Brother Corlaer

You have told us that there are no
Jews among us according to the Six Nations, we call the Interpreter
for witness who travells through our country who may tell itt
he has found any among us. Gave a bill. We forgott Somethi
in this article we desire that there may be powder & lead brou
ht to Oswego to Supply us as for other goods there is Enoug
be do. Desire that there be a Smith and Armourer at
Oswego who can make & mend our hatchets guns Locks &
Locks, & that there be a manual Oswego who can Speak Indi
that the Officer may understand us.

Brother Corlaer

We the Sinnikes desire to have
a Smith & that we may take him along w.th us. & it is told us
that when we like a Smith it should be in our choise to keep
him if we lik'd him. here is a Smith who has Done well by us
who has been among us name Barnardus Hardjen who can
make our Locks locks. & hatchets & desire a man to Assist him.

Brother Corlaer

You are sent from Over the Sea from
the King your Master, for y.e Govern.t of New York, when of you
are by way Similitude Like a great tree of Peace we will on this
tree, that its branches may Spread & the roots may Run down
in the Earth that no Storm may hurt it, & wish you Excell.y a good
voyage home

His Excell.y according to their man.r lay down two blanke
ts to Cover & to condole & bury the Indian that was killd at Oswego last
Summer, I shall send a Smith who is also an Interpreter to Oswego

Brother Corlaer

We Promise to forgive the fact Com
mitted at Oswego by killing one of Our Sachims last Summe
by one of your People & never to Remember it any more then
in a large pitt in the Earth under a Large quantity of
Water wherein we bury this fact in Oblivion

IV
45 P

for according to the prayer
was agreed to and allowed of
that a Lycense be accordingly pre

At a Council held at Albany
1733.

Present His Excellency William Cooby Esqr
Gov.r in Chief &c

Mr. Clarke
Mr. Harrison } Mr. Livingston

Sachims Gideon, Hendrick Esdras, Seth, Eras, Lewis, the
Sachims belonging to the Indian Castle & Owners of the
lying at & about Fort Hunter desiring his Excellency
pleased to hear them upon Some Matters & Complaints
they have to lay before him. Attending without were
in and spoke in the following Manner

Brother Corlaer

We Come now to pray your Excellency to do us Just
against the Mayor and Corporation of Albany. The said Mayor
and Corporation about two years ago insinuated to us, t
if we did not put our Land at Tionondoroga under the
protection that also some other people would attempt to take it
from us. That by this, & other deceitfull & Indirect ways and
means they did prevail on us to Sign a Deed for this Land
to the Corporation Which was intended by us and declared
by the Corporation to be a Trust only for our Behoof but
we Would think fit to demand the said Deed again. That
we have Cause to believe that the Corporation have a design
to Defraud us of the said Land by taking possession of it for

[illegible] this Deed that you
[illegible] was know the Contents of it
[illegible] as we only intended it for a Tem-
[illegible] they have imposed upon us a Conveyance
[illegible] sold to this Corporation —

Brother Corlaer

We were very sorrys that Capt. Butler
was sent for from his Command at Fort Hunter And
are now as much rejoyced and thankfull to you for
Sending him thither again, to whom, for his Affection
we have for him we have given him our Woodland
at and about Fort Hunter And We desire you will
Order it to be Surveyd for him And that we may be
present when the Survey is made that in the presence
of the Surveyor we may mark the Trees round about
the Tract And that when it is Surveyed that you will
grant him a Patent for it. —

Ordered that the Mayor of Albany be sent for
to bring the Deed that it may be read to the Indians —

The Mayor appearing according to Order produces
the Deed which was read And the said Sachims being
informed of the Contents of it by Laurence Claeson —
the Interpreter They desired & Insisted that the said Deed
should be Delivered up to them it being Obtained by
fraud, & Deceit Contrary to their Intention which was
at most Designed to be a Trust in the hands of the Cor-
poration till they Should think fit to recall it And the
Deed appearing to be of a Contrary tenour to what they
Intended And the said Deed being Delivered into the
hands of the said Sachems they burnt the same in
the presence of this Board —

Albany 12. Sept 1733

Present
His Excy Wm Cosby Esqr &c
Mr Clarke
Mr Harrison
The Comrs

The Schaahkook & River Indians Attending His Excy Wm Cosby Esqr &c to Speake to them as follows

Children

I Sent for you to give you fresh assurances of the Protection of his Majesty the King of great Britain my Master our comon father & Soveraign & to acknowledge in this Publick manner the just sence I have of your former Dutifull behaviour & fidelity to his Royall Predicessors & of your affection to your Brethren His Rest of his Subjects in this Country. In his Majestys name & by his order, renew wth you the antient Covenant chain, & give you a present of such things as will be of use to you, I expect you will Continue firm to your Duty in time to Come as you have hitherto done if you do so you may Rest assured not only of Protection, but of all good Offices from those who are in authority under the King of great Britain our father and Soveraign. Gave a belt

II 46

Children

I have wth Comon I tell you that I am informed that many of your Nation have of late misbehaved themselves, & on frivolous Pretences & wrong notions have left their Native Country Schaahkook & gone to live at Canada a Place not so good & fertile as that they have Deserted. I desire you to use all proper means to perswade them to Return that they again Shelter under the boune: thes dred Leaves of that tree of peace wch has long since been Planted at Schaahkook. I will take care that it be Flourish & grow, if you hear of any Rumours to Disturb you be Not too Credulous as many of you have been, but Inform me of what you hear if it be false I will undeceive you & you may be Assured you can not never Shall hear any Other then truth from me

Answer from the Sehaathook & River Indians

Father

We are Glad to hear what you have said, as we have been Otherwise then good Subjects of the King of Great Britain so we hand & hand with our father & remain dutifull Children & Subjects, with the Assistance of God we Shall Ever Dutifull children. God is the only one we can Rely on, as long as we keep him before our Eyes we Shall Remain firm in the Ties & Bonds of Antient Covenant Chain & Wrap the same Belt ~~we Have~~ about it that it may remain Clear & Strong

Father

We are english men in Our hearts & upon
47 ~~D~~ ~~47~~ ~~Soul~~ Should happen we Shall knock at the Door & beg you
give a Strong assistance

Father

We Condole the Death of this Sachem Gov.r Montgomerie now we See the Sun again shine we see your Face Brother, Father is Come to supply his place & no Other meanes for him is Over we are But an Ignorant People & poor because Sum is so blinding the Eyes bring to us, we Can't tell a day while we are Obliged to Sell Our Lands & Cloaths

Know all men by these presents that we Jacomino, Aaron, Cornelius, Sill Whisano, Annas, Anan, Sandras, Petrus, and Johannes and Johannes, in behalf of the rest of our Nations

Of the several tribes of the turtle bear and wolf the Native Born Indians of the Mohock Nation in the County of Albany and Province of New York in America being deeply sensible of the many Benefits and Gracious Bounties we from time to time have received and do now enjoy under the Royal favour & Protection of his present most Sacred Majesty King George the second Have willingly and freely given granted aliened and Enfeoffed released and confirmed and by these presents do give grant alien & Enfeoffe release and confirm unto His said Majesty King George the second his heirs successors and Assigns all that certain tract or parcell of low or meadow land commonly called the Mohocks Flatts situate lying and being near Fort Hunter on the South side of the Mohocks river on both sides a Creek called Tionderoga Creek & containing by Estimation twelve hundred acres more or less Together with two thousand acres of rich or uplands lying at the back & extending the whole length of the said low or meadow lands and all our Estate right title Interest property claim & demand thereunto To have and to hold all and singular the said meadow & woodlands with all & singular their Appurtenances and premises hereby granted or intended to be Granted unto His said Majesty King George the Second His Heirs and successors Provided nevertheless and it is the true intent & meaning of these presents and upon the special trust and confidence that we repose in His said Majesty that His said Majesty under the great Seal of Great Britain or under the Seal of his province shall not at any time after the date hereof grant or cause to be granted to any Body politick person or persons whatsoever the abovementioned tract of Meadow wood lands and premises or any part thereof Except it be by the free & voluntary consent & further confirmation of us whose names are hereunto Subscribed or Sha-

Majority of us or by the Free Voluntary consent and
Confirmation of the Majority of the survivors of us
or of our Heirs or representatives under our hands
seals first had and obtained in writing & further
we hereby covenant and Promise to and with His
Majesty His Heirs and successors for our selves and
our heirs on the consideration aforesaid that we nor
heirs shall not or will not at any time hereafter
from the date of these Presents convey or alienate
abovementioned premises or any part thereof unto
any body Politick person or persons whatsoever
except it be by such consent or confirmation given
unto his said Majesty or his Lawfull Representa-
as aforesaid In Witness whereof we have hereunto
set our hands & seals this fourth day of Novembr
in the seventh year of the Reign of our said Sovereign
Lord George the Second by the grace of God of Great
Britain France and Ireland King Defender of
the Faith &c Ann: Dom: 1733./

Sealed & delivered
in the presence of

Walter Butler
William Printop Junr

Jacomine
Asarus
Gidion
Cornelius
Sett
Whiwaw
Asarus
Eras
Sander
Petrus
Aria
Johannes
Johannes.

to my certain knowledge those Gentlemen who had the deed, which the Indians destroyed when His Excell^{cy} was at Albany had deceived them (the Sachims) in what they had faithfully promised (upon delivery of the deed) to perform, which those Gentlemen if stricktly examined will confess, for they, have often done to me.

I should have been glad, had it been in my power to have sent you a copy of the deed, that was destroyed here, but I do assure you that I have done my utmost to find out whether there was any such copy, but cannot hear of any, the only one which there was of it, Mr Wendall who had it, has declared to me that he can not find it, and that he is certain it must have been burnt when his house was burned down, otherwise I am sure, money could have got it from him.

I beg the favour of you to make my humble duty acceptable to his Excellency and tell him that I am his, as well as Honrd Sir

Your most faithful and obedient
humble servant.

Albany 21st May, 1734. EDW^{d} HOLLAND.

Deed conveying the Mohawk Flatts to the King.

[New-York Papers, Bundle Ee., No. 36.]

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that we Jacomin, Asarus, Gidion, Cornelius, Sett, Whisaw, Asaras, Arras, Sandras, Petrus, Aria, Johanus and Johanus, in behalf of the rest of our Nation. Of the several Tribes of the Turtle, bear and wolf the Native born Indians of the Mohock Nation in the County of Albany and province of New York in America being deeply sensible of the many benefits & gracious bounties we from time to time have received and do now enjoy under the Royal favour and protection of his present most Sacred Majesty King George the Second, HAVE willingly and freely given, granted aliened and enfeoffed, released and confirmed, and by these presents do, give, grant alien and enfeoffe, release and confirm unto his said Majesty King George the Second his heirs successors and assigns all that certain tract or parcell of low or meadow land commonly called the Mohocks flatts scituate lying and being near Fort Hunter on the south side of the Mohock's River on both sides a Creek called Tiononderoga Creek, and containing by estimation twelve hundred acres more or less together with two thousand acres of Wood or uplands lying at the back and extending the whole length of the said low or meadow lands and all our Estate, Right title, Interest, property claim and demand thereunto, to have and to hold all and singular the said meadow and woodlands with all and singular their appurtenances and premises hereby granted or intended to be granted unto his said Majesty King George the Second his heirs and successors, PROVIDED nevertheless and it is the true intent & meaning of these presents and upon the special trust and confidence that we repose in his said Maj^{ty} under the Great Seal of Great Brittain or under his seal of this Province shall not any time after the date hereof grant or cause to be granted to any Body publick person or persons whatsoever the above mentioned tract of Meadow, woodlands and premises or any part thereof except it be by the free and voluntary consent and further

confirmation of us whose names are hereunto subscribed or the majority of us, or by the free voluntary consent and confirmation of the majority of the survivors of us or of our heirs or representatives under our hands and seals first had and obtained in writing & further that we hereby covenant and promise to and with his said Majesty his heirs and successors for ourselves and our heirs on the consideration aforesaid that we nor our heirs shall not or will not at any time hereafter from the date of these presents convey or alien the abovementioned premises or any part thereof unto any body politick person or persons whatsoever except it be by such consent or confirmation in writing unto his said Majesty or his lawful representative as aforesaid IN WITNESS whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this fourth day of November in the seventh year of the Reign of our said Soveraign Lord George the Second by the Grace of God of Great Brittain France and Ireland King Defender of the faith ettcAnno Dñi 1733.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of Walter Butler, William Printop Junr

JACOMIN,	ASARUS,	GIDION,	CORNELIUS
SETT,	WHISAW,	ASARUS,	ERRAS
SANDER,	PETRUS,	ARIA,	JOHANUS
JOHANUS.			

NOTE.—By the charter granted by Gov. Dongan to Albany in 1686, that city obtained the right to purchase one thousand acres of land from the Indians at what is now Fort Hunter, and a committee was shortly after sent to view the lands. On the 12th October, 1730, the city took from the Mohawk Indians of the Lower Castle, a deed to hold the lands in trust for them so long as they should be settled thereon, with remainder to the city. This deed continued in possession of Mr. John Depeyster, the Mayor, until 12 September, 1733, when it was delivered to Governor Cosby, who destroyed it, and on the 4th of November, following, obtained the above deed from the Indians, conveying said lands to the King in trust for them. The Mohawks, notwithstanding, continued uneasy, and to quieten them, the city of Albany signed an instrument on the 18th December, 1773, surrendering to the Indians residing in the Lower Mohawk Castle, all right and title to the said thousand acres of land, (with the exception of a few parcels that private individuals had previously purchased from the Indians and held under the Corporation,) "so long as they shall continue a Nation and be settled on said lands." In 1788, a number of the Mohawks residing at Canajoharie, petitioned the Legislature to be reinstated in their lands at Fort Hunter and elsewhere; and by two instruments, dated respectively the fifteenth of April, 1789, and 16th June, 1790, the city bought out all the claims of the surviving Indians to the lands in question, as appears by the various instruments on file in the office of the City clerk. The lands were divided into farms at first and leased by the corporation, but all these farms have since been sold except one, which is still under lease. — ED.

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ds

A. When I was at Albany in September to meet
Nations of Indians the Sachems or rulers of the Mohocks the
Cadlike and renowned of all those Nations desired a Conference
I dismissed the Gentlemen of His Majestys Council who
me there to meet me in Council as they did, & the Sachims
ame in with the sworn Interpreter they told me that they came
as Supplicants to for redress of a Gross deceit and Injury done
the Corporation of Albany, I gave them to understand that
ady to hear and to relieve them, they then said that they were
ural owners and Proprietors of that part of the Mohocks
y where they lived that their Ancestors had ever held
and cultivated the same nor was any attempt made at any
the Government to dispossess them of their Lands without
nsent and hoped that none hereafter would be made for that
ne under the protection of His Majesty and on his Justice
and Goodness they relyed, yett notwithstanding that their
ere so well founded yett the Mayor and some others of the
ation of Albany did about a year or two ago insinuate to them
Gov.r Montgomerie had in his life time an intention to take
Lands from them and that possibly some future Governours
d pursue the same intentions, that there was but one way
re their Lands to them from such attempts which was to make
ver to the Corporation in trust for them & that then the
ation would withstand all such Attempts and preserve their
to them so long as they thought fitt to continue them their
that being thus possessed with the fear of loseing their
they did consent to make them over to the Corporation in
r such time only as they should think fitt & accordingly
a deed to that Effect as they supposed and were told that the
ation promised them a counter part or copy of that deed
er gave it them, that same time after the execution of that
y were informed that it was not a deed of trust but an absolute
yance of a thousand acres of low or meadow ground att a
lled Canonderoga being their best planting ground; full of
ent all the fraud they resolved to apply themselves to me
stly desired that the Mayor might be ordered to bring
& that it might be read and interpreted to them Joint
Mayor desireing him to bring the deed he did so and it
and interpreted to the Sachems they cryed out with

one

one voice that they were cheated, and that that deed was imp
them for a deed of trust and vowed that as long as there shou
Mohock living the People of Albany should never have a fo
that land, declaring that if they had no redress they would
their Country and go over to the French and beg'd to have
deliver'd up to them I enquired if the Corporation had pa
given the Mohocks any consideration in money or goo
it, whereby it might appear that there was an intention
purchase, but not finding that they had given them any
the Mohocks persisting strenuously in their demand of th
the deed deliver'd up to them and the fraud being but too
I gave the deed into the hands of the Sachems who first w
great rage tore it in peices and then threw it into the fir
declaring again that as long as one Mohock lived the Pe
of Albany should never have a foot of that land, and then l
me for the Justice I did them, The Corporation finding the
defeated of the benefit they proposed to make by that frau
conveyance talk as I am informed of applying to His Maj
for a confirmation of their charter hopeing thereby to attai
Indes pretending that they have a right to these lands by their
Granted to them by Coll[o] Dongan, I beg leave to Lay before Yo
Lordships in few words the state of that case in its true li
being perswaded that when Your Lordships have thoroug
consider'd it you will advise His Majesty against a Confi

In 1686 Coll[o] Dongan then Gov[r] of this Province did by
a Charter in his own name & under the seal of the Provin
Erect the town of Albany into a City and Corporation there
Granting them many rights and priveledges & the lands
they held by former Grants, together with a thousand acres
or meadow Ground all Tiononderoga (not before Granted) in
Mohocks Country, and thereby gave them licence to purcha
said thousand acres from the Mohocks this is the short sta
the case whereon I shall make some few Observations.

First the Charter is not in the Kings name & conseq
(as I am advised) void.

Secondly it has at all times been understood that a Govern
cannot grant lands till they are first purchased from the
wherefore the first step that has been constantly taken (exce
only in this case of albany and one more) has been to peti
for a licence to purchase from the Indians when the purcha
made then, and not before, they petition for a Grant, thus
planters have setled and possess'd their lands in peace, the

cheerfully submitted to this Goverment and been kept from throwing
selves into the protection of the French. I am sensible that the
by his patent under the broad seal of England grants land before
are purchased, but that gives Governours no authority to do it.
tho those lands are granted before a purchase yet purchasers
forwards made by the proprietors or those to whom they grant
money before they settle.

Lastly all licences granted by Governours are determinable att the
piration of one year from the date which obliges the petitioners to
active in makeing the purchase or to give way to others who can
will that the lands may be granted the County settled and the
rents increased, but this licence granted by the Charter is
pitual, so that if it bein force the Mohocks must either sell to
for what they will give them or not sell att all, which is
consistent with common Justice and the constant practice,
may force them to fly from us to Canada which by all possible
ans ought to be prevented.

If the people of Albany think their Charter is either void or
dable not being in the Royall stile I am willing upon their
dication to grant them a new one, the City of New York whose
ter likewise was granted by Govr Dongan in his own name
sensible of its weakness applyed to and obtained from
Montgomerie a new one in the Royal stile, and I presume
hope that if they do apply att home for a new Charter they
be referred to me, for if the favour comes to them from this
ernment they will be more ready to serve it then if they were
no obligations to it, and I assure your Lordships a Govr
need of all the helps he can gett to keep the people in a
position to do their duty, but as to the thousand acres of land
Tiononderoga it may be fatal to our frontier Settlements to
them any body till they are first purchased of the Mohocks
self. I presume I have said enough before to convince your Lordships
the 15th of the last month arrived here a sloop from Louisbourg
Cape Breton with two Officers on board Belonging to the
rison of that place who brought me letters from the Governour
Intendant, earnestly desireing that I would permit them
purchase provisions here to carry back with them for the
f of that Garrison and Island who were in the utmost distress
must perish if they had not some succour from hence
ems their dependance is on Canada for bread and peas
the Crops of that Country haveing failed they were reduced
the utmost necessity, I advised with the Council thereon

to

to whom I communicated those letters and upon their a
permitted those Officers to furnish themselves with such pro
as their necessitys required the species and quantities wh
your Lordships will see in the inclosed copy marked B: to
and to the minutes of Council of the 16th and 19th of Nove
marked: B: as well as to the Copys of those letters marke
I beg leave to refer: as we are at present in amity with the
I could not nor could I in common humanity refuse to gi
people permission to supply their necessitys, without giv
just cause of complaint against me: their present nece
which I am informed is not the first they have been re
to furnishes me with this observation, that a Garrison
great a distance from France from whence they are supply
Beef and Pork and the uncertain crops of Grain in Canada
whence they are to expect their bread (for on cape Briton they
nothing from the Earth) must make that place in time of
very precarious especialy your men of War which must ne
be on that coast to Guard our Settlements at Annopolis &
and our fishery; are active and constant in their Cruises
Cape Breton and Newfoundland, for they can hardly fail
intercepting all vessles that are sent from France with supp
for them or with merchandize to Canada.

I do my self the honour likewise to send to your Lordsh
acts of Assembly pass'd in this province the last Session,
think need no remark, except only that to repeal part of a
in the act thereon mentioned. I have in obedience to His M
Instruction granted the swamp and fresh waters therein me
to Anthony Rutgers who has already been at a very grea
in draining it and must still be at a much greater and b
apprehensive that he or his posterity may some time or
be molested in his possession if that clause should not b
Repealed and tho I think his fears groundless yet His Ma
Intention being that the grant to him should be effectual
as His Majesties Interest can receive no prejudice by it I
at his request consented to the act, and hope on your Lor
recomendation it will receive His Majestys approbati

I am my lord,
with the greatest re
imaginable your Lord
most obedient humble

W Gov

Enclosed
two a printed
es of the Assembly
onferences with
ns.

Letter from Col.o Cosby, Gov.r
of New York, dated ye 15.th
of Dec.br 1733.

Rec.d Febry 5.th 1733
Read D.o 14: 1.

Ee: 21~

The governors Conference with the Six Nations

By his Excellency William Cosby Esq.
Capt. Generall and Governour in Chief of
the Provinces of New York New Jersey and
the Territories depending thereon in America
And Vice admirall of the same and Colonel
in his Majesties Army &c. 70

A Proclamation,

Whereas several Sachims of the Five nations are arrivd here
with many Other Indians to treat wth. me about Some Publick affairs,
and experience has Shown how Prejudicial to his Majesties Service
and Dangerous to the peace of the Inhabitants the giving or Selling
of Rum or other Strong liquors to those Indians has at all times been,
These are therefore by Vertue of the Powers granted me by his
Majesties Letters pattents under the broad Seal of Great Britain
Strictly to forbid all persons whatsoever to Sell or give to the Indians
any such liquors dureing my residence in this place as they will
answer it at their Peril, and all Magestrates Justices of the Peace
and other civil officers are hereby Required to see that this Proclama-
tion be Strictly put in execution and all offenders prosecuted and
punish'd wth. the uttermost severity of the Law. Given under my hand
in Albany this Seventh day of September in the Sixth year of his Maj.
ties Reign Annoq Domini 1733

God Save the King

Seven Sachims of the Maquase. Onoydes
Tuskoroos, Onnondagoes, Cayougoes, & Sinne-
kes waited on his Excel.cy Wm Cosby Esq.r
Gov.r att his Lodgeing the 7.th of Septembr 1733
Who Said

Brother Corlaer

We come to acquaint your Excellency
that Last Summer by one of the Cayouge Sachims was killed
by one of the Soldiers at Ofweego, and pharps you will mention
it to Morrow in your proposition to us but we desire that you do not —
Speak of it, we know that by Your Laws a Murderer must dye,
but it has been Concluded by the antient covenant between Our
ancestors that if any such accident happend that it Should be
reconcild and forgiven & that it may be thrown in a great Pitt w.ch
is the Earth whereto is a great Strong door whereon is a large Rock
which cant be movd, wherein all Such things are burryd in —
oblivion therefore we desire that the Said Soldier may be Relasd —
after your Excel.cy has Spoken to us.

Present
His Excel.cy Wm Cosby Esqr &c
George Clarke —
Francis Harrison
Philip Livingston } Esqrs of Majs Council
Majr Cosby
Mr Freeman
The Comrs of Indian Affairs

Proposition made by his —
Excel.cy William Cosby Esqr. 71
Capt Genl & Governour in
Chief of the Provinces of
New York New Jersey and
territories depending thereon
in America, Vice admiral
of the Same, and Colonel —
in his Majs Army &c to —
the Sachims of the Six —
Nations called Maquase,
Onoydes, Tuscaroes, Onnonda-
gas, Cayouges & Sinnekes —
this 8th of September 1733.

Brethren

I Understand with concern that you have had a great mortality among you by the Small Pox and lost many of your People and hear that you are greatly grieved therefore I wipe of the Tears from your eyes open your understandings wash of your blood and Condole the death of all People you have lost, that we may behold one another with Joy. Gave three Strings of wampum & a belt.

Brethren

It is with great pleasure that I meet you — here and I am very sorry I could not do it Sooner but you will be Convinced that it was not my fault when I tell you that at my first arrivall at New York the business of that Province was absolutely necessary to be done, and that of Neighbouring Province New Jersey this Last spring has detained me ever since and Retarded my — comeing to deliver the kind Message I bring you from my Master the King of Great Britain.

His Majesty has ordered me to tell you that he loves you as a Father does his Children, and that his Affection towards you is Occasioned by his being informed that you are a brave

Brave and honest People, the two Qualitys in the world that recommend most either a Nation or particular person to him, he has been inform'd that you Love his Subjects the english and that you desire to live with them as brethren therefore he has commanded me to renew the Old Covenant chain between you & all his Subjects in North America and to make it brighter if possible then ever it was before, I expect you will give Sufficient assurances to do the like on your part. Gave a Belt.

Brethren

Besides the two Qualitys of Bravery and honesty his majesty is Convinc'd that you are a wise People and good Judges of your Interest how happy then must you think your selves when the Greatest and most Powerfull Monarch in Christendom sends me here to Confirm the Antient friendship betwixt you and all his Subjects to Assure You of his fatherly care and to tell you that he thinks himself obliged to love and protect you as his own Children, you need fear no enemies while you are true to your alliance with him. I promise you to take care that none of your Brethren here Shall do you any wrong and if the neighbouring Nation be so bold to disturb you, you need not fear what they dare or can do, since you have the King of Great Britain on your Side who is a Prince early initiated in the art of war and formed by nature for the greatest military atchievements, who will whenever there is Occasion for it, putt himself at the head of the finest body of Troops in the World, who are all his own naturall born Subjects, who has att present a fleet of Ships in so good order & so well commanded that they could be Masters of the great lake, tho' all the fleets in the World were Joyned ag.t them, after what I have told you I am convinc'd that so wise a People as you are will glory in behaveing as becomes faithfull children of so great a King who loves you and will resent any Injury done to you as if it were done to his children on the other side the great Lake. Gave a Belt.

Brethren

I expect you are now Convinc'd that the garrison at Oswego is not only for the convenience of the far Indians to carry on your trade with the Inhabitants of this

This province but also for your Security and Convoniency to trade there for such necessarys as you have Occasion for & all as easie terms as if none of the Upper nations came to trade — thither, ~~therefore~~, therefore I make no doubt that you will at all times willingly defend this garrison against all Attempts which may be against it, according to your former promises and Engagements. Gave a Belt.

72

Brethren

I hear that you have been Often appre- hensive that a trade with the far Nations would be to your prejudice and that it will make the goods you want dear, But I can assure you that the woolen manufactory of Great Britain is able to supply the whole world so the greater the trade is — carried on, the greater will be the Supply & cheaper than formerly I desire you to be kind to the traders & not Molest them as they go up but let them pass quietly.

Brethren

How unable the French are to Supply you with goods when the King of Great Britain and the French King are at war, you know very well and that the French themselves could not have Subsisted had they not been Supplyd from — Albany keep Steady then in your Friendship & alliance with us — who can & will always Supply you with what you want & hearken not to the French Priests who labour to Draw You from your real interest & best friends. Gave a Belt.

Brethren

I am informd that your young men go to war against remote Indians who never annoy or molest you, I do command them to forbear such hostilities whereby you will show me that you endeavor to cultivate a good understanding — with those Indians to make them your friends, & encourage the good design of promoting a trade betwixt us and them, I — expect you will for the future persist in your good behaviour towards those & all other remote Nations of Indians it will

Be

A means to Stronghten your alliances & make you a great people. Gave a String.

Brethren

I expect you will not permitt any Persons of what Nation soever to reside and dwell among you, — except they be the Subjects of the King of Great Britain & since you have put your Hands under the protection of the King of I do in a particular Manner require you in my Masters Great Britain
name, that you will not Suffer the French to build any — Fort or trading house on the Side of the Lake or any — other part of your Lands for if at any Time hereafter there should happen to be a war between us & the French they will make use of them to destroy you ch: otherwise they could effect, you have formerly had frequent Instances of their enmity to you in their Several attempts they made against you it was their Interest to weaken You, ours to encourage & — Stronghten you. Gave a Bell

Brethren

I am informd that Some of Our Traders at Oswego have cheated the you remote Indians by Selling them Water instead of rum, I will Take care that no Such thing be done for the future & that Neither You nor any other Indians who go thither to trade may be again abused in that manner, I shall endeavor to find out the Offenders & I will give orders to the Officer of that garrison & I desire you will apply to him who will try & taste the Kegs of Rum as soon as you receive them from the traders & if he finds that they have cheated you, he will oblidge them to take it back, & give good rum instead of it, & those who are guilty of the — abuse Shall be punished. Gave a String

Brethren

I am informd that Some negros, who have run away from their Masters, do Shelter themselves amongst you therefore desire you will deliver them up that the owners may have them again. I am also informd that Your young men have killed Cattle belonging to the poor Inhabitants who

Who live near you. I do expect you will prevent Such practices for the future, that Satisfaction may be Made for the damages dons. Gave a String of Wampum. 73

Brethren

His most Gracious majesty the King of Great Britain your indulgent Father & my Master has ordered me to Give you in his name Considerable presents of Such goods that are Most Suitable for you wch you Shall receive as soon as you give me your answer.

Present
His Excell.cy Wm Cosby Esq.r
Mr. Clarke
Mr. Harrison
Mr. Livingston
Coll.o Cosby
Mr. Treasurer
The Comissioners of Indian Affairs

Answer made by the Sachims of the Six Nations to his Excell.cy Willm Cosby Esq.r the 11th. of Sept.r 1733

Brother Corlaer

You Spoake to us a few days ago & s.d that you was sorry we lost Somany of our People by a decease. you have also wip'd off the tears from our eyes, that we might see one another with Joyfull eyes, & opend our Sorrowfull hearts, & what blood might be yet remaining you have wip'd up. wherefore we

Return his Excel.cy thanks. We do in like manner condole the deaths of all yr People who died Since our last conference you have also had a decrase among you as well as we, & do wipe of the tears from your eyes that we may see one another with gladness. Gave a string of Wampum.

Brother Corlaer

You have also condold the deaths of all those we lost of the Maquase, Tuskorores, oneydes, Onnondages, Cayouges & Sinnekes for wch we Return your Excel.cy thanks.

Brother Corlaer

We do also in like Manner condole the deaths of all his majts Subjects who are dead as your Excel.cy has done on your part in condoleing the deaths of our people, gave a bell.

Brother Corlaer

It has been made us to understand from the Comds that his late Excel.cy Gov.r Montgomerie was dead who was — sent by his Majesty to be Govern.r of New york, to take care of the Kings affairs in this Govern.t, with these skins we do — bury him, gave a small bundle of skins.

Brother Corlaer

We give these skins as a token that this is the — place where Our ancestors have mett togethr on wch Place we lay a match wch will nover be extinguish'd. when there be occasion for it, that a consultation may be held by the fire, and all may be concluded between your Excel.cy and us what may be for our mutual benefit and Advantage.

Brother Corlaer

You have told us lately that you was Sent by King George your great Master, & that you could not meet us last year because you were Oblidg'd to take care of the affairs of the govern.t, and that you was Sorry that it was now so late in the Summer but that you could not help it,

Because you was oblidg'd to take care of the Kings Affairs in the Irsays, ch: w: requir'd your excel.cy presence there, you told — also that you was come to Strenghton and renew the old covenant chain with us. 74

Brother Corlaer

You told us that you renew'd the antient — covenant chain yea Strenghtned the Same, Stronger than it has been heretofore, you said Also that if there was any rust that you made the same clean and bright again, — you also said that you expected we Should do the Same on Our parts, we promise you Brother & we do in like manner renew the same and make it Stronger than it has been before and promise also to maintain Our former engagements.

Brother Corlaer

We do Renew our comon peace and welfare which subsists between us and promise also that we shall keep the covenant chain inviolable, we shall not be the occasion that any rust may come to it, there shall be no ffons so powerfull who Shall be able to excite us against you. gave a bell.

Brother Corlaer

You have also acquainted us that the great King loves us as his own children, you said also that the two — qualitys of Bravery and honesty are belonging to good people, you said also that the great King knows that we are a — people of great understanding.

Brother Corlaer

You acquainted us also & said that we need fear no enemy's. while we have so good a father & such a mighty king who is able when any enemy attack us, to assist us for ch: w: we return you most hearty thanks. for we shall — likewise depend on it. gave a Bell.

Brother Corlaer

You cannot expect that we shall repeal your propositi-
on from Article to Article, because we approve of the —
same as good and have nothing ag.t any Article of it.

Brother Corlaer

You acquainted us also that the great King of great
Britain is a great warriour and early Initiated in the arts
of war & that he has a fleet of Ships ready in the great lakes
and when there be occasion, that he has them ready for his
service and that he is such a powerfull Monarch, that if
all the Kings in the world stood up ag.t him that he need
not fear them. w.ch we are very glad to hear, and Return your
Excel.cy thanks that he has communicated the same to us —
gave a Belt.

Brother Corlaer

You also told that we should not permit any fort
or building on the side of the Lake and suffer nobody to live
among us except they be subjects of the King of great Britain,
you told us also that it would be very prejudicial for y.r Six
nations in time of war, we promise that we shall not suffer
forts or buildings to be made on the side of the Lake, nor let
any persons reside among us except Subjects of the King of
great Britain we know very well when it is war between the
Crowns of England and France, but we are a peaceable people
who will live in peace with every body. gave a Belt.

B. Corlaer

We forgott something in the last article, we
have submitted our selves under the protection of the King
of great Britain, & you told us that he would protect us ag.t —
any enemy, & we promise on Our parts, to assist and protect all
his Majestys Subjects ag.t any enemy whatsoever,

Bro. Corlaer

You told us also that we Should not let —
our

Our young Indians the warriours. go to war any more agt. the Indians to the Southward or far Indians and that those Indians have submitted themselves Subjects of the great King of great Britain. that we should find out a means to cultivate a peace wth. them, there is no dependance on the words of said far Indians, they are felonous & traitrous people, of wch. the Onoydes can give the best evidence, when the Onoydes & s. Indians concluded a Peace in their own castle did Eat & drink wth. one another like Brethren, who took the advantage of it and kill'd the onoydes. wherein the Onoydes lost their best men, — but Brother nevertheless we shall do our indeavour as much as in our power to perswade our Warriours to Stay at home as your Excell.y has directed. Brother we are a people who — live at a distance one from another. very often our warriours go out by night when they perceive we indeav. to prevent it, yea often when we think they are on hunting then we hear — afterwards they are gone a fighting, gave a String of wampum.

Brother Corlaer

You told us also of our young people who kill'd cattle belonging to the Poor inhabitants up the River & have comanded us to pay the damages to those people. we promise that those who have committed the facts shall pay for it, you orderd us that we Should not molest the People who go to trade at Ofwego. we promise that we shall let them pass freely, we shall meet them as Brethren, and part as Such,

Brother Corlaer

You acquainted us also that some traders at Ofwego sold water instead of Rum & told us that you would make narrow inquiry & when you had discovered the persons who have committed those facts to punish them for it, & that you have appointed the Officer who is there to do Justice between the — traders & the Indians. & when a trader gives water instead of Rum or mixt then the trader shall be Oblidg'd to take back the water & give pure Rum instead of it. we Return your Excell. thanks for your good care, we must acquaint our Bro. Corlaer

Corlaer that the trade at Ofweego is very uncertain at times dear & at times cheap. we desire B. Corlaer that goods at Ofweego may be sold cheap for the cheaper the goods are there, the more far Indians will come to trade there.

Brother Corlaer Just as we said that goods may be sold — cheap at Ofweego, the cheaper goods are at Ofweego the more pettry you may expect, it has been a time at Ofweego that goods were very dear, that the far Indians had no Inclination to come there & also ye dessuasion of the French, Bro. it is told us from time to time, that we should do our indeavour to draw the far — Indians to trade at Ofweego, Bro. we acquaint you we have — Sinnekes on the falls at Sagara who ptswade the far Indians to trade at Ofweego.

Bro. You have told us that there are negro's among us — according to the best our knowledge we know not that there is one among any of the Six Nations. we call the Interpretor for witt-nes who travells through our country who may tell it if he has found any among us. Gave a bell. we forgott Something in this article we desire that there may be powder & lead brought to Ofweego to supply us as for other goods there is Enough.

We do desire that there be a Smith and armourer at Ofweego — who can make & mend our hatchets guns Stocks & locks, & that — there be a man at Ofweego who can Speake Indian that the Offic[r] may understand us.

Bro. Corlaer We the Sinnekes desire to — have a Smith & that we may take him along wth us, & it is told us that when we likd a Smith it Should be in our choise to keep him if we likd him. here is a Smith who has done well by us, who has been among us named Barnardus Hartson who can make gunstocks locks & hatchets & desire a man to assist him.

Bro. Corlaer You are sent from over the Sea from the King your Master. for y[e] govern[t] of New York, whereof you are by way Similitude like a great tree of peace we hill on this — tree, that its branches may Spread & the roots may Run down in the Earth that no Storm may hurt it, & with your Excel[cy] a good voyage home.

His Excel[cy] according to the [th] mand. lay down two

Two Blankitts Stroods to condole & bury the Indian that was
hill'd at Oswego last Summer, I Shall send a Smith who is
also an Interpreter to Oswego. 76

Brother Corlaer

We promise to forgive the fact committed at
Oswego by killing one of Our Sachims last Summer by one of your
people & never to remember it any more, there is a large pitt in
the earth under ground runs a great Currant of Water wherein we
bury this fact in Oblivion!

Albany 12th Sept. 1733.

Present
His Excell. Wm Cosby Esq. &c
Mr Clarke
Mr Harrison
the Comrs

The Schaakkook & River Indians attending
His Excell. Wm Cosby Esqr &c he Spoake to them
as follows. —

Children

I sent for you to give you fresh assurances of
the protection of his Majesty the King of great Britain my
Master our comon father & Soveraign, & to acknowledge in this
Publick manner the just sence I have of your former dutifull
behaviour & fidelity to his Royall Predicessors, & of your affec-
tion to your Brethren the rest of his Subjects in this country. In
his Majestys name & by his order, I renew to you the antient
covenant chain, & give you a present of such things as will be of
use to you, I expect you will continue firm to your duty in time
to come as you have hitherto done, if you do so you may rest
assur'd not only of Protection, but of all good offices from those
who are in authority under the King of great Britain our father
and Soveraign. Gave a Belt.

Children

It is to concern I tell you that I am inform'd
that many of your nation have of late misbehav'd themselves
and on frivolous pretences & wrong notions have left their native

Native country Schaahkook & gone to live at Canada — a place not so good & fertile as that they have deserted, I desire you to use all proper means to prwade them Return that they again Shelter under the branches and leaves of that tree of peace w.ch has long since been planted at Schaahkook, I will take care that it florish & grow, if you hear of any Rumours to disturb you be not too credulous as many of you have ben, but Inform me of what you hear if it be false I will undeceive you & you may be Assur'd you can not ever Shall hear any other — then truth from me.

Answer from the Schaahkook & River Indians

Father

We are glad to hear what you have said, we never have been otherwise then good Subjects of the King of Great Britain so we hand & hand to.s our father & remain dutifull — children & Subjects, with the assistance of God we Shall ever dutifull children. God is the only one we can rely on, as — long as we keep him before our Eyes we Shall Remain friends, to.s this Belt we Renew of. antient covenant chain, & wrap the same belt ab.t it that it may remain clean & Strong.

Father

We are english men in Our hearts & if any evel Should happen we shall knock at the door & acq.t you, gave a String of Wampum.

Father

We condole the death of his late Excel.y Gov.r Montgomrie now we See the Sun again while we see your Exc.y our father is come to supply ~~the death~~ his place & now our mourning for him is Over we are but an Ignorant People & poor because Rum is So plenty w.ch the traders bring to us, we Cant kill a deer while we are Oblidg'd to sell our powder & Ba

A True Copy Examin'd & Compar'd
Ph Livingston Sec.y to the Indn affairs

Abstract of a Letter from Col.o Cosby, Governor of New York, to y.e Board, dated y.e 15.th Dec.br 1733.

A... In September last, he went to Albany to meet y.e Sachems of the Six Nations of Indians bordering upon New York, who held a Conference with him, relating to an Injury done them by the Corporation of Albany in their Right to that part of y.e Mohocks Country where they liv'd: —

They propose the only way to secure their Lands to them: — Several particulars recited relating to that Affair. — The Corporation pretend that they have a Right to these Lands by y.e Charter granted them by Col.o Dongan: He states that Case in its true Light, to y.e Board for their Lord.ps Consideration under three distinct Heads.

B. He sends a Copy of two Lett.rs from y.e Governor & Intendant of Cape Breton, & two Officers, desiring Col.o Cosby to permit them to purchase Provisions at New-York to carry back with them to Cape Breton for the Relief of that Garrison & Island, who are in the utmost Distress, & must perish if they had not some immediate Succour: — He incloses an Account of the Species & Quantities of y.e Provisions, with w.ch they were furnish'd; & his Observation in relation to the Distance of that Garrison from France.

C. He transmits some Minutes of Council & also the Acts pass'd at New York y.e last Session.

P.S. He sends a (printed) Copy of y.e Votes of Assembly, & also of his Conference with y.e Sachems of y.e Six Nations of Indians Bordering upon New York.

At a Council held at Albany the 12th day of Sept: 1733.

Present

His Extie Wm Cosby Esq: Capt Genral & Govr in Chief &c

M.r Clarke
M.r Harison
M.r Livingston

Sarie Gideon Hendrick Esekras Seth Eras Lewis the Mohock Indean belonging to the Indian Castle And Owners of the Lands lying at and about Fort Hunter desiring his Extie will be pleased to hear them upon some matters And Complaints which they have to lay before him Attending without were called in And Spoke in the following Manner.

Brother Corlear

We come Now to pray your Extie to do us Justice against the Mayor And Corporation of Albany the Said Mayor & Corporation about two Years ago intimated to us that if we did not put our Lands at Tionondroga under their Protection that some other people would Attempt to take them from us that by those And other deceitful And Indirect ways & Means they did prevail on us to Sign A Deed for those Lands (to the Corporation) which was intended by us And declared by the Corporation to be A trust only for our behoof till We should think fit to Demand the Said deed Again. That We have Cause to believe that the Corporation have A Design to defraud us of the Said Land by taking Possession of it for themselves. That We have been informed And that if We have not redress from your Extie in this Abuse We shall be Compelled to quit our Country And therefore We pray your Extie to Compell the Corporation to produce the Deed that You Will be pleased to peruse it And Let us know the

Contents

Whether it be a trust as Wee only Intended it for Lime or Whether they have imposed upon us A Conveyance of the Land to the Corporation

Brother Corlaer

We were very Sorry that Captain Butler was Sent for from his Command at ffort Hunter And are now as much Rejoyced & thankfull to You for Sending him thither again to whom for the affection We have for him We have given him one Hundred Acres of Land about ffort Hunter And We desire You will Order it to be Surveyed for him And that We may be present when the Survey is made that in the presence of the Surveyor We may mark the trees round about the tract And that when it is Surveyed that You will grant him A patent for it

Ordered that the Mayor of Albany be Sent for to bring the Deed that it may be read to the Indians

The Mayor appearing According to Order produced the Deed which was read And the Said Sachims being informed of the Contents of it by Lawrence Clausen the Interpreter they desired and insisted that the Said Deed Should be delivered up to them it being obtained by ffraud & deceit Contrary to their intention which was at most designed to be A trust in the hands of the Corporation till they Should think fitt to retake it, And the Deed appearing to be of A Contrary tenour to what they intended And the Said Deed being delivered into the hands of the Said Sachims they burnt the same in the Presence of this Board

New York Secrys Office the 16th Decr 1733

I Certify the foregoing to be a true Copy from the original Entry in the Minutes of Council for the Province of New York the same having been Examd

Fredk Morris D Secry

1733.
Dec. 17. New York.

443. Council of New York to the Duke of Newcastle. *Abstract.* H.E. communicated to us a letter and Heads of Complaint submitted to him by Mr. Rip Van Dam for our free and impartial opinion, and then withdrew. They have for some time been sensible that the most base and unworthy means have been used to traduce the Governor, Council, officers and all holding commissions here. But as they took such proceedings to be the effect of malice and disaffection in those who were deservedly discharged from employment, so they were willing to believe that an impotent faction supported by falsehood *etc.*, would of itself disperse *etc.* In this they were encouraged by H.E.'s example, who as he had given just cause of offence to no man, demonstrated by his conduct that he was very slow to take any *etc.* Mr. Rip Van Dam is only the instrument of those who have placed him at their head. Reply to the Articles of Complaint (Dec. 15th, *encl. i*), though Mr. Van Dam has very unfairly shortened the time, this ship being to sail in a few hours. (i) The Governor has at all times when necessary communicated his Instructions to us, and never refused to do so. (ii) This Instruction is universally known and understood. (iii and iv) Governors have always done so, and the Council never interposed within our knowledge, but if he had promoted persons obnoxious or of ill fame, we should have thought it our duty to represent it to him. (v, vi) Governours have ever presided in Council, as the Minutes make apparent. Mr. Van Dam did the same. We always look upon ourselves as a Committee when H.E. is absent. Our debates are always free, and H.E. has made no innovation upon our rights *etc.* (vii) A falsehood so gross and so notorious that it can be no otherwise answered than by a positive contradiction to every part thereof. (viii, ix) The Council has been as full during H.E.'s administration as in times past. Several members live very remote. We and others when in town were always summoned, and had full time to deliberate upon all matters before us. We hope our resolutions are justified by their unanimity. H.E. never attempted to influence our votes by his command or authority. (x) All Governors have done the same, as well as in the several points preceding. (xi) We never heard the least rumour of any such violence. If any member of Assembly had ever received such treatment, the House would have complained *etc.* (xii, xiii) We remember only one instance of a bill presented to the Council which occasioned a debate, in which Mr. Van Dam with a great majority declared that he was against the new method, that the old forms ought to be observed, no inconvenience having ever arrisen from it. (xiv) We know not any such person. The only persons who have taken seats since H.E.'s arrival are Henry Lane and Daniel Hopkinson, of good position and high esteem *etc.* (xv) We endeavour to be as useful to H.M. and his people as we possibly can be. We wear no fetters upon our thoughts, words or actions, but enjoy all the libertys of Englishmen and the just priviledges of our stations. We have our share in making those acts by which all publick moneys are levyed. None of it is squandered, but all apply'd to the uses for which it is given.

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(xvi) The calumny in this and other articles as falsely as malitiously repeated is spoken to before ; but as to the other part of it, when this ordinance was made, it was first considered by all the gentlemen eminent in the law, and then reconsidered by all the Judges of the Supreme Court. Mr. Morris, late C.J., even before the making this ordinance, received several bills in the Court of Exchequer filed by the Attorney General by the direction of Archibald Kennedy, H.M. Receiver General. (xvii) Sittings out of term were appointed for the better dispatch of buisyness and the generall ease and benefitt of the subject and are universally esteemed as such, for we have but four terms in the year of no more than seven days continuance. These terms as well as the sittings have always been appointed by ordinance of Governour and Councill. It is too well known how much H.M. interest has suffered for want of proper methods to recover his quitt rents *etc.*, and to the obtaining them H.E. and Councill had speciall regard in this appointment which as it was also intended to give relief on the Equity side, is a very evident proof that H.E. who is our Chancellor has no arbitrary design therein, or *etc.* he would certainly have kept that supreme power of determining in equity as intirely in his own hands as all his predecessors had done. But we believe and some of us know that H.E. having considered that he should necessarily pass many months in New Jersey, and a considerable time in his voyage to Albany, and that many suits of very old standing were still depending in the Court of Chancery for quitt rents which were a grievous burthen and expense to the people, he was inclined to ease them thereof by these more frequent sittings *etc.* Whatever Mr. Van Dam's own sufferings may be, they are the consequence of his own obstinacy, he having refused to answer a bill filed against him in this Court *etc.* He can appeal *etc.* (xviii) This article is of a very high nature. 'Tis a very heavy accusation against the Governor and Councill, against all the Judges, and against every person with whom H.M. has lodged the dispensation of law in this Province, 'tis an imputation of the grossest folly, ignorance and corruption to all these orders *etc.* No attempt has been made to overthrow the Common Law or tryall by jurys, nor is there a province in H.M. Dominions where the subject is in fuller enjoyment of all that happiness which we derive from the English Constitution *etc.* These accusation containe the highest violation of honour, justice and truth that ever was made by any of its inhabitants, for no other man would dare to assert that we had not the same course of appeal we ever had or that any one of our Judges has made one wrong step since that change which has given Mr. Van Dam and those turbulent spirits which actuate him so great and unreasonable displeasure. (xix) We never heard of any message first sent by H.E. to the late Chief Justice. We are told that after long neglect on Mr. Morris's side of that duty and respect which he ow'd to H.E., he did send Joseph Warrell Esq., a gentleman of the Law and of very fair character, to the Governour under pretence of making an apology for his omissions *etc.* We believe that no other message ever past between H.E. and Mr. Morris. (xx) Mr.

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Morris held his office at pleasure, and we do not think there is any man who wishes he had held it by a stronger tenure. (xxi) Mr. James De Lancey having withdrawn, the Council describe his high qualifications, whose promotion as Chief Justice gave the most general satisfaction, as does his continuance. He was second Judge and Mr. Philipse, a very worthy gentleman of plentifull fortune and good education, third, so that their advancement has been regular and of common usage *etc.* (xxii) When Mr. Van Dam was President, he received the whole salary and perquisites of Government. The majority of the Council consented, because he was thought to be a responsible man, and able to pay back the half, if H.M. did not allow him the whole. H.M. having declared, he should be entitled to no more than the half, the Board ordered him to refund the moiety to the Province Treasury, and upon his refusall the Attorney General was directed to file a bill against him in H.M. name for said salary and perquisites. We know of no just demands which Mr. Van Dam has upon H.E., if he had any, we yerily believe that the Governour wo'd have discharged them. (xxiii, xxiv) The Governours have allways made such charges in the civil offices as to them seem'd meet, to him the people complain when they labour under any grievances or receive any hardships from the neighbouring Justices or Sherriffs, and 'tis very reasonable that H.E. should know these things and exercise this power. We have great reason to believe that such persons as he has promoted are fitt for their employments. If we knew anything to the contrary, we wo'd be the first to represent it to him. In the appointment of the Mayor and Sheriffs of the Citys and Countys of York and Albany, H.E. did name them in Councill as usuall. (xxv) *Refer to* Minute of Council. If the practice of surprising the Indians into purchases or deeds of that kind be admitted, that one Corporation of Albany wo'd have it in their power to starve, distres and drive from us the whole nation of the Mohauks whose friendship and neighbourhood this Province co'd very ill spare. (xxvi) We all know Mr. Cooper personally, and that he supported himself very handsomely before he had that office, and has behaved himself very well in it. Here is an Act which obliges the Sherriff to tender the oath of freehold to every voter for the choice of the Representatives if required. Severall Quakers did vote at the last election there, and Mr. Cooper as required by one of the candidates did tender the oath to some of them *etc.*; they were not the most considerable men in the county. We are confident that the Governor had no views to the election when he appointed Mr. Cooper, there being no appearance of contest or opposition at that time *etc.* Mr. Forster is well known to us; he has been for a long time Clerk of that County, he has taken the oaths to the late and present Kings, is a man of very good character *etc.* (xxviii–xxx) In this whole transaction H.E. took no one step but by the unanimous advice of the Council *etc.* We are well assured of the distress which those people were in, and have long been fully informed of the scarcity in Canada *etc.* Since we entred upon this affair, the Post from Boston is arrived and brings advice

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that the French sloop has been seen off Martha's Vineyard *etc.* and they have advice at Boston that unless the provisions put on board here do arrive safe at Cape Breton, the people there must perish. (xxxi–xxxiv) Upon considering these articles, we sent for the officers of the two Independent Companys garrisoned here, Capt. Richard Riggs, Andrew Nicholls, Capt. Lt., George Ingoldsby and Timothy Bagley, Lieutenants, who offered to depose on oath that their companies were now full and full cloathed, and the cloathing as good as ever it was *etc.*, and that H.E., the last winter being exceedingly severe, had given over and above the usual cloathing surtout coats to both companies out of his own bounty *etc.* We have never heard of any complaints from the other two companies at Albany *etc.* The affair is to us astonishing beyond measure. We have been, while we traced Mr. Van Dam through a labarynth of detestable falsehoods, very often at a loss to believe that a man of his years could forge so many and so notorious scandalls, but *etc.*, the resentment, malice and revenge of some of the wickedest of men are thrown into his assistance. No government or administration can please those restless minds. Nothing will satisfy them but that power which they joyfully would exercise to the destruction or ruin of their fellow subjects. We *etc.* are dayly more sensible of our happiness under H.E.'s administration. We know that the people are so too *etc.*, though designing, nasty and ill men will allways have some blind converts *etc.* As we have *etc.* pray'd H.E. that we may be no longer obliged to sit with a man who has been guilty of defaming the Administration and thereby endeavouring to render H.M. Government odious to the people, we in most humble manner beseech your Grace that the said Rip Van Dam may no longer be continued in H.M. Councill *etc.*, it being evident to us that he has prostituted his name to the seditious designs of a few disaffected and discontented persons *etc.* The preservation of the publick peace, the wellfare of this province, and that due sense which the people here ought to have of the blessings they enjoy by the settlement of the Crown in H.M. most illustrious house do at this juncture very much depend upon your Grace's reception of this our prayer *etc.* *Signed*, Geo. Clarke, Fra. Harison, Archd. Kennedy, James De Lancey, Phillip Cortland, Henry Lane. *Endorsed*, R. 7th Feb. *Set out* N.Y. Col. Docs. V. 979. 11 *pp.* *Enclosed*,

443. i. Mr. Rip Van Dam to Governor Cosby. N. York, 15th Dec., 1733. *Abstract.* Having ineffecutally endeavoured to obtain common justice of H.E., is under the necessity of laying his case at the feet of H.M. most gracious Majesty, the fountain of Justice and the Father of his people *etc.* Hopes H.M. will not only direct that the free course of the law may be open to him, but take such notice of H.E.'s conduct that no person in his high station shall hereafter think himself exempt from, or above the laws. Although H.E. procured the determination of the Council against him unheard, and his plea was in like manner overruled by the then two

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junior Judges, who condemned him unheard, yet he gives him fair notice of his complaint to H.M., which he herewith communicates *etc.* If he disputes any matters of fact therein charged, they can be put past controversie, by his pointing them out, when the writer will be ready to appoint any reasonable time and place (excepting the Fort) to produce sufficient vouchers and witnesses to be examined on oath in H.E.'s presence, provided they be secured from suffering any way for appearing to be evidences *etc.* *Signed*, Rip Van Dam. *Copy.* 2½ *pp.*

443. ii. Copy of Mr. Rip Van Dam's Articles of Complaint *etc.* *v.* Dec. 15 *encl. i.*

443. iii. Mr. Warrell to the Council of New York. New York, Dec. 16, 1733. *Abstract.* In reply to their enquiry, knows of no messages sent by the Governor to Coll. Morris, but well remembers carrying an answer from the Governor to a message which on 18th March, Mr. Morris pressed him to deliver, although he endeavoured to avoid doing so. Circumstances described. *Continues:* Mr. Morris desired me to tell the Governor he acknowledged he had given Mr. Kennedy a caution how he voted in Councill for the passing an ordinance which (he was informed) was soon to come before 'em, for it was his opinion it was against law; and that his calling witnesses to take notice he had given him such caution was intended only as banter, relateing to something that had happned between him and Mr. Kennedy before Mr. Montgomerie's time: that the business of the term (which began the Tuesday before) had taken up so much of his time that he had not had leisure to wait on the Governr., but if he pleas'd he wou'd in a short time, and then talk the matter over with him *etc.* He said something of an expedient he knew off, which he wou'd mention to H.E. as to an old act then subsisting *etc.* *Continues:* I deliver'd this message in six mints. after I recd. it to the Govr. who desir'd me to tell the Cheif Justice in answer, That he need not give himself any trouble about the affair, that he wou'd neither receive a visit or any message from him; that he cou'd neither rely upon his integrity nor depend upon his judgement or opinion; that he thought him a person not at all fitt to be trusted with any concerns relateing to the King: that ever since his comeing to the Governmt. he had treated him both as to his own person and as the King's representative, with slight, rudeness and impertinence, nor did he desire to see or hear any further of or from him. This answer I delivered before his son, Mr. Lewis Morris, and immediately brought back the Govr. the following reply. That it was never his intention to shew the least slight to the Govr. *etc.*, and that he was heartily sorry that he shou'd conceive such an opinion of him *etc.* Apprehending that the Ch. Justice might make it

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publick (which he afterwards did makeing use of my name without my knowledge, and as an origl. message from the Governor, H.E.'s answer I mean) *etc.*, I had the good luck to desire we might exchange copys of the answer and reply, which we did *etc.* *Signed*, J. Warrell. *Addressed. Holograph.* 2 *pp.*

443. iv. Deposition of William Forster, of Westchester. 30th April, 1733. On 17th March, at Mr. John Chambers's, New York, he heard Chief Justice Morris tell Mr. Archibald Kennedy that there was an ordinance before the Council for establishing the Courts, and that the Governor and Council had no right to establish Courts by ordinance, but that they ought to be established by the Legislature. He then called those present to witness that he had thus given his opinion to this member of Council, and that he would tell as many of them as he could meet with *etc.* *Signed*, William Forster. *Copy.* $1\frac{1}{3}$ *pp.*

443. v. Deposition of Capt. Riggs and Lt. Nicol. 17th Dec., 1733. Their companies are now and have been ever since H.E.'s arrival full and complete. The names upon the muster rolls are those of effective men, except the names of officers' servants or where death or desertion has happned between the musters *etc.* *Signed*, R. Riggs, Andr. Nicol. $\frac{1}{2}$ *p.*

443. vi. Minutes of Council of New York, relating to the provisioning of the French sloop. 16th and 19th Nov., 1733. *Copy.* $1\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

443. vii. Minutes of Council, New York, relating to the Mohocks' deed. Albany, 12th Sept., 1733. *Copy.* 2 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1093. *ff.* 227–234, 235–239 *v.*, 241, 242, 242 *v.*, 244, 244 *v.*; *and* (*duplicate of covering letter, signed also by Dan. Horsmanden, who had "come to town since the original was sent"*) 5, 1086. *ff.* 61–63, 64–65, 66–68, 69, 69 *v.*, 71–77 *v.*]

12 Sepr 1733. Govr Cosby speaks to the Schaahkook Indians & exhorts them to endeavour to prevail on their Bretheren who are deserted to Canada to return & settle themselves among them.

In their Answer they take no Notice of this Exhortation.

From this Meeting the Records are Silent till March 1733/34. the 4th of wch Month I find a long Letter from the Commiss^{rs} to Govr Cosby. They inform him that several French Men with an Interpreter & a Smith have for some time past resided amongst the Sennecas, that they (p. 169) give 'em presents, drink with them, Dance with them & make use of every possible Artifice to engage their Affections, wch they have so far effected that the French have built a House among them at ye side of a Creek between Two of their Castles.

that a Chief Sachem amongst them who has been always inclined to the British Interest, had given information that several of his Countrymen had actualy gone over to the French Interest & that the Majority of the Sennecas were in a very wavering Condition.

The Commiss^{rs} represent to the Govr how very fatal the Consequences will be if the French should seduce the Sennecas from our Alliance & Interest. They say, the Sennecas are as numerous as the other Five Nations. "It is well Known to us how easy the French of Canada may in time of War (& a War at this time was expected) if they should have the 6 Nations or only the Sennecas on their side joined with the Upper or Far Indians in the French Interest, anoy & disturb the peacable & quiet Enjoyments of most of the out settlements on the Continent of America by Skulking Parties; so that many fine Improvements would be deserted, wch we humbly concieve would not only be the ruin of many flourishing Families, a Decrease in the Consumption & Exportation of the Woolen Manufactures from Great Britain to

is an Antient Custom & a very useful peice of Policy. It helps (when well conducted) to secure all the leading Men who will open themselves with less Reserve than in any public Speeches. Besides the French have always some Indians in their Interest. hence the Sachems in our Interest speak with great caution in public.

America but a diminishing His Majesties Revenue & the entire Loss of that valuable Branch the Fur Trade we now enjoy & are Possessed of." [1]

The Commiss[rs] propose that some Proper Persons be sent to reside in the Sennecas Country & take with them a Sachem or two of the other 5 Nations — that they demolish the house the French have built that Smiths also be sent to work for the Indians in the Sennecas Country.

30 March 1734. David Schuyler goes Commissary to Oswego. (this office rightly conducted would be of infinite Service to our Trade & political Interest with the Indians. but like most other Matters its generaly made a Dupe to private Interest. Some Gov[rs] have appointed to serve their own Ends & others are imposed upon.)

(P. 170.) Albany 3 June 1734 — The Commiss[rs] receive Information that a General Meeting of the 5 Nations is to be held at Onondaga & as this was not properly notified to them according to Atient Usage they dispatch Laur Claasse thither as representative for this Gov[t] & direct him to reproach the Assembly for their neglect in not communicating their Meeting & with instructions to overlook their proceedings & support the Interest of this Gov[t] [2]

7 June. Co[l] Philip Schuyler receives the Gov[rs] Instructions to go up to the Sennecas Country to treat with those Indians in behalf of this Gov[t]

[1] the Picture here drawn is a very just One. And it evinces the great necessity of a diligent & Skillful Attention to the Indian Affairs throughout all the British Colonies in America. The French have at this time by their superior address & Industry, a much greater influence among the various Nations of Indians on the Continent than the English, w[ch] it is to be feared they will one day or another turn to their own great Advantage & to our fatal Experience. They act upon a Uniform Plan. the Colonies upon divided Interests & temporary Expedients. The English are indeed a Numerous People & our Settlements extend far up into the Country, but then they are thinly scattered & exposed to Desertion whenever the French can prevail on the Indians to go in Scalping Parties against us. this was the Case last war, & tho the Troops on the Intended Exp[n] against Canada were posted in the County of Albany, yet Settlements were deserted for above 70 Miles extent in that County.

[2] such a neglect of the Indians is always a Sign of the prevalency of the French Interest & the weakness of ours.

18 June Lur. Claasse returns from Onondaga & says the Gen[l] Meeting is adjourned to the Sennecas Country.

There is no Report in the Records of Co[l] Schuylers Embassy to the Sennecas but I find in a Letter from the Commiss[rs] to Gov[r] Cosby bearing date 28 April 1735. in w[ch] they Advise him that the French are building a very strong stone Fort at Crown Point. They Add, " We are informed by some People who are come from the Sennecas Country that the Senneca Indians continue Stedfast in their Engagements to Co[l] Phil. Schuyler. —

8 April 1735. Hendrik a Mohawk Sachem accquaints the Commiss[rs] that the 6 Nations are inclined to make a Peace with the Flat heads of South Carolina. The Commiss[rs] approve thereof & give the s[d] Hend[k] a large Belt of Wampum to be sent thro the 6 Nations to encourage them to push this Matter forward.

28 May 1735. The Chief of the Cagnawaga Castle in Cannada with Four other Indians arrive at Albany & accquaint the Commiss[rs] that the Gov[r] of New England had sent for them, but that the Gov[r] of (p. 171) Canada had forbid them to go, however that he was determined to come to Albany to give this Intelligence to the Commiss[rs] tho he expects he shall incur the Gov[r] of Canada's Displeasure by doing it.

The Commiss[rs] persuaded this Chief of the Indians to go to Boston, at the same time renewed the Covenant of Peace & Friendship with them & agreed that in Case a War should break out between Great Britain & France that he & his People should be Neuter & desired him to further the said Neutrality with his Nation & the other Indians w[ch] he faithfully promised to do. —

Albany 10 June 1735. a Cayouge Warrior reports to the Commiss[rs] that he & another Indian returning this Spring from their Winter hunting stopped at a Castle of the Wagenhaes or Uttawawa Indians who received them kindly & that their Sachems met & told them that a Peace & good Correspondance had been formerly established between

…ame to be Entered in …
…uncil or any five of them & that …
…sion to his Excie w.th all Convenient Speed …

…ncil held at Fort George in New York y.e 25.th Mar.h …
…cie.s Wm Cosby Esq.r Capt.n Generall & Gov.r in Chief & …

Mr Harrison	Mr Courtlandt
Mr Kennedy	Mr Lane
Mr DeLancey	Mr Cruikshanks

Mr Harrison Chairman of y.e Committee (to whom by a Minute of …
this Board of y.e 10.th Inst.t was referred y.e Letter from y.e Com.rs …
of Indian affs at Albany to his Excie & then Laid before …
Board) in his place reported from y.e Committee that they …
ready to make their report thereon Which report having …
reade agreed to & approved of by the Board was Ordered …
to be entered in the minutes Whereupon y.e words following (…

At a Committee of Council held y.e 25.th March 1754

Present/

Mr Harrison	Mr Courtlandt
Mr Kennedy	Mr Lane
Mr DeLancey	Mr Cruikshanks

May it please y.r Excie/

In Obedience to y.r Excies Order in Council of …
the 20.th Instant y.e Committee met in order to consider y.e Letter …
to y.r Excie from the Com.rs of Ind.n Affs dated at Albany the …
4.th of this Month & do find thereby that certain young Men …
Traders among y.e Sinnekes have insinuated y.t y.e Com.rs that the …
French are endeavouring to Alienate y.e affections of the Indians …
& that many of them are already Gonverted to y.e French …
Interest & that y.e French have Likewise built a Large house …
in that Country whereupon y.e Com.rs express their Apprehensions …
of very Dangerous Consequences seeming fully sufficient …
for an Immediate rupture between y.e Crowns of Great Britain …
& France but on their Information Concerning y.e Indians (…
from young men only & that all advices from Indian …

Conceive it Necessary y^t his
Sinnekes of his Matties protec
to ye Crown of Great Britain shall
things to be Injoin'd to ye other Nation
them, That he shou'd use his utmost
prevail with them, that if the French have
Com^rs Letter mentiond they wou'd Dismolish
any Emissarys of that Nation to Continue
will be intirely agreable to their many Treaties
Excies ye Govr of this province in his Matties nam
Sachems of ye other Nations are willing to Compan
to ye Sinnekes Country Wee are humbly of Opinion
one or more Sachems of each Nation along with Sim
believes have an Influence upon ye Sinnekes &c who
assisting in Pulling Down ye Howse built by the
by the Accounts sent by the Youngmen to the Com^rs
more than Seven persons now amongst ye Sinnek
It not appearing by ye Letter which of them ye Four who
their Last Visit built the Large Howse did still reside
them or not, & as the other parts of ye Com^rs Letter
respect to the repairing ye Fortifications at Albany
& Wee are of Opinion that as their is no Provision m
or three purposes that ye Excie recommend ye same to
Assembly at their next meeting in a more particula
manner ye sending of a Smith or Smiths amongst them
should not be with'd ye Indians were sent in ye same m
as ye French Smiths usually have done & that some perso
entrusted with small presents for them as Occasion may
in order to preserve them in their Obedience & Fidelity
Matties & ye Comittee Conceive to be of no Little Importan
All wch is humbly Submitted to ye Excies Bp^s Excies m^st Obed

By Order of ye Comittee

Francis Harrison Cler

[illegible] Haumanose

[illegible] quainted that y[e]- Mohauck Sachim
[illegible] Castles & were in waiting in Order to
[illegible] this Evening Concerning some matters which
[illegible] low him upon which the Sachims were Called
[illegible] having Committed what they had to Lay before his Excie
[illegible] ing y[e]- same was read & in y[e]- words following Viz[t]

Brother/ we met you at Albany the Last Fall amongst y[e]- rest
of y[e]- Indian Nations to bid you welcome on y[r] late arrival
on this side y[e]- great Lakes to renew & make Light y[e] Covent-Chain
between us & our Father King George y[e]- greatest of Kings.

We were Sorry when we heard our Brother Corlaer
& Sons & Daughters that he Did not bring our Great Sister &
all y[e]- Children up with him to see us

When we returned to y[e] Castle & acquainted the rest of
our Nation, what was Done at Albany & what extraordinary
presents we had received from the great Corlaer. It was agreed
that Six of us in y[e] Name of our whole Nation, should Come to
New York to Congratulate our Great Sister & her Children on
their safe arrival amongst us.

We did not design to Come Down 'till abt a Month ago but
being alarmed from Albany Concern[g] a Warr betw[n] y[e] French &
us & resolved to Leave Nations to be Satisfyed of y[e] Truth.

Brother Corlaer/ We have always made our enemies know that we are the
greatest Warriours of all y[e] Nation Call[d] six Nations and
allow it and we are much Discontented that we Could not have
any Satisfaction at Albany whether what they have reported
Concerning a Warr was true or not especially when we now
how busy they were in Carrying Trees for Stockadoes to
Fortify their Town.

We do not Doubt but that our Brother y[e] great Corlaer will
tell us truth whether our Father y[e] Greatest of Kings King Geo
has sent him Word that we must fight wth y[e] French
If the Great Corlaer says we must we will, for we have

Disturbances in our Cou

We have also heard that some
: tee have been amongst yt Sinn
make them break yt Covenant Chain
ffrench Interest, And that they have Gi
Country Your Brother Kondi think it Necc
to our Castles, we will come & Live among
Truth of this report And if it be so to do our
be suttasshi to it to make them To return to
to procure the Castles they have Built to be fuille

Brother Kondi / we must Own that we have had yt greatest
Affection from you that we ever had from yt
Kondi in our memory / And it not being in our
make any returns but that of Love & Affection to y
to our Father the Greatest of Kings, We yt head Sach
Mohocks Nations of the several Tribes of yt Turtle W
Come down in yt name of yt whole Nation to acknow
& to tender our hearty Wishes for the Health & prosp
yr Self & whole Family & for your long Continuance
on & that you & they may Grow like a Great Tree with
ing branches to protect & shade us from all Storms & Ill
wholesome fruit.

Brother Kondi / Our Bellows at our Smiths Shop are much out of
& would if our Tools & Needful Instruments want m
wch wou'd be a great Misfortune if we who'd be oblig'd to
We Desire our Brother Kondi will direct them to be rep

When you were at Albany we told you & now to spea
again that two or three Years ago some of the Corporation
at Albany came to our Castles in yt Mohawks Country &
on that same people were endeavouring to get our Lands
on & desired us to give yt Mayor & Comonalty of Al

[illegible] were again with us
[illegible] give them a Deed in Trust for
[illegible] that it would be for our own benefit
[illegible] prevent the designs of those who had view
[illegible] of our Lands by those methods they at long
[illegible] on some of us to sign a Deed accordingly which
[illegible] to be a Deed in trust only for our use & Copy of w^ch
the Corporation promis'd as tho' none was ever given, Not long
after we heard that the Corporation had that Land (so given
us in trust for our own use only) was their own Land w^ch
raised in us no Little surprize, & the more for that we had
nobody to Consult with nor a Copy of the Deed we signed as afore
was never given to us (tho' positively promis'd) in order to shew
any one to inform us whether the Fact alledged by the Corporation
was true, or if the matter transacted betw^n them & us were agreeable
to our Intention & real design or not the truth of which we had
no certain Opportunity of knowing until our great Govr arrived
here & came to Albany where he desired the great Govr to order
Deed aforesaid to be brought & read before us upon which hearing
which action intimated to us was much amaz'd & astonished
the Corporation were so Salve & treacherous to their Trust auto
make that Land their own, wch by that Deed we found they al
Whereas the Corporation neither suggested nor designed (or
they told us) the least thing of that Kind, Neither did we intend
any such thing Some of us having signed it in Trust only for
our own use Whereupon as soon as we got the Deed we burnt it

And that the Corporation of Albany shall never more
have it in their own power to cheat us We have made a Deed
in Trust to our Great King George & all our Low Land Patents
at Tyonderoga & now deliver it to our Great Govr to keep
desire that he may have a Copy thereof to Shew to the rest of
our Brethren how fairly & honestly we have been used in the
All [illegible]

[illegible] upon your Journey
Satisfy you that he will protect you
attempt to Kill & destroy you or give
in y^r Castles
have & will from Time to Time
Hunger y^r Father what dutiful Children you
from him
have had before you Came here there
give both Nations of ye Young men that Trade to y^e
there have lately been Some French Indians, w^th
them, in order to Corrupt them to make them break
& to bring them Over to ye French Interest, Therefore I do
that soon as you return to y^r Castles, that you will then
each Tribe of ye several Nations as you go up This Co
mean time have directions to send Laurence the Interp
Attend you to the Sinnekey Country & there if you find any
However Sett up by ye French them to join & make the Sin
their Houvedoron, & send the French out of their Country,
if any of the Indians begone cool to them that you will
them send for them back, & to tell the rest how dangerous
for any of them to have to do with ye French, & that they want on
Opportunity to Destroy them.
I am perswaded that by the Example of your Loyalty you will re
upon those that have been Corrupted to return to their Duty fo
may depend that neither they nor any of the Six Nations can
any quiet or happiness but under the protection of their Fathe
Greatest of Kings King George.
My Self and whole Family take it very kindly that you
the Name of ye Nation are Come to see us & when you return you ma
assure them they shall always be protected from their publick
& private enemies to ye utmost of my Power when ever their
Occasion for it I wish you well back to y^r Castles & may acquai
Nation that I know of no Warr with ye French, when I do you shall ha
Speedy Notice & proper assistance
I will write to ye Com.^r to give Orders that ye Bellows & whatever

[illegible] Fort George in New York
[illegible] April 1784

Present Cadwallader Colden Esq. Lieut. Governor & Commander in Chief &c.

The Hon.ble Mr. Clarke
The Hon.ble Mr. Harrison
The Hon.ble Mr. Kennedy
The Hon.ble Mr. DeLancey
The Hon.ble Mr. Low
The Hon.ble Mr. Hammerden

The General Assembly of this Province standing adjourned until the third Tuesday of this Inst.t April, which happening to fall in Easter Week It is therefore Ordered by His Excellency by & with the advice & Consent of the Hon.ble the Council now assembled that the said General Assembly be prorogued until Thursday the 25th day of this Instant, And order'd that a Proclamation Issue accordingly

At a Council held at Fort George in New York the 25th April 1784

Present His Excellency Wm Cosby Capt. Gen.l & Gov.r in Chief.

The Hon.ble Mr. Clarke
The Hon.ble Mr. Harrison
The Hon.ble Mr. Kennedy
The Hon.ble Mr. DeLancey
The Hon.ble Mr. Courtlandt
The Hon.ble Mr. Low
The Hon.ble Mr. Hammerden

John Lyne on the Demise of Peter Van Brugh Livingston and Margaret his Wife

On a Writt of Error returnable before this Board

On Motion of Mr. Murray for the Defend.t in Error Ordered that the Plaintiff Return the Writt of Error and bring in the record this Day Fortnight or be Non Pros.d

Post meridiem Present as before

Honors & Justice there was nothing of greater Concern or higher Importance to the Prosperity of the Province than the Encouragement of Trade wherein the Support and Subsistance both of the Planter & Tradesman depends I have therefore thought it my Business to Inform myself of the present Situation of [illegible]

Monday the 1st day of April 1734 ——
12 o' Clock

1) Pd. the time appointed for the 6 Sachems of the Indian Nations of the Mohawks to deliver their Business to the Gov.r in Council, they desired to do it in Council tho' they had an Audience p.vt. of Gov.r before

2) One of the Sachems made the Speech he proceeded in part & then they desired to deliver the whole to the Gov.r which was done & being read & part was That

Upon a Rumour of a War they came to Albany to be informed of the Cause who could give them no Satisfaction And they therefore Resolved to come to the Gov.r to be informed of the Truth

That their apprehensions of a War were occasioned by their seeing preparations making at Albany to Fortify that City

That when they heard that the Gov.r had a mind to see them they were sorry that he did not bring them up to Albany that they might see them

They desired the Gov.r That they might keep the Gov.r Chain bright & if possible make it brighter than ever

That they heard there had been some French Emissarys amongst the Senekys to endeavour to Seduce them from the Int.t of Gt Britt.

That they at their Return would take some of their Indians along with them to the Senekys Country & if they found it true that they would do their utmost Endeavours to demolish the House & dislodge the French & would stand by the K.r of Gt B.

That the Bellows of the Smiths Shop was out of Order & desired directions might be given for the Repair of them

3 There was read an Indian Deed of Sale Signed by the Sachems & others To the Gov.r & C.y of the Mauhaus Patty The Albany Conveyance whereof had been delivered up to those Indians by the Gov.r last Summer cont.g 1200.a & 2000.a more of wood Land & circumjacent In Trust That the K.n by Sundry Pat.s had not given or Convey'd to the Corp.n of those Sachems & their Nation or their Successors to any Body politick or Corporate or any Person or Persons whatsoever

Witness by to the Question putt

Capt.n Butler came down with them & he told me they wod. not come with him

The Interpreter
sworne so far as the Sachem delivered them.

Interpreted over

Then the Indians produced a Copy wch they desired might be compard & delivered them back

Upon comparing there were Several mistakes wch were Rectifyd & delivered back to the Sachem ~~And anr. Copy prepard wch Mr Clark delivd the Ch. J. to examine & gave in the Original~~

The Counsil met at 5 o Clock & the Gov.r read his Speech The Same was in it wrote

That there was no Likelyhood of Warr Pt. they Shd. have imediate notice if there was. That they were prepared in most Warlike Manner & Wt. the Kg. and Protect them agst all their Enemys

Spoke them as to their Deed of Feoffm.t That it Shd. be Carefully kept

A Copy was prepard & Mr Clark set the Original to the Ch: J: to Exam: with it wch he did & the Gov.r Signed an Attestation at the Bottom That it was genuine.
The Gov.r desired them according to y.r Proposition to Demolish the Fort house.

The Lady & Counsil Gentn attended, Mr Clarkson Mr Read Capt.n Riggs & others: & heard The Deed read

Then the Counsil broke up & Counsil Gt. Guns were fired to answer the Judiciary with Shot in them

Then they were called in to the Library again where 6 pipes were laid for them wch the Gov.r gave to every one of them with his own Hand (viz) a Hatt with a Silver Oaken or Jack & half Dap a Gun a Red Shoud a Knife one Large One Small in Sheath a Small Looking Glass & a Hatchet
Small
And the Gov.r put the hat on himself

(2)

Att the Entrance & Departure of the Indians to & from the Councill Roome The Gov.r Comands perth them past Shaking them by the hand perth a pair of Coloured Gloves on pur. pose put on for the purpose hauing perhaps Gloves on in the morning: perth any Thing but a Stiff sweat Body.

But after the property were declared Treason Abhorable That the Gov.r Shook them by the hand bare handed

Mem.d in the Councill Roome after the Councill broke up in the Afternoon Mr. Sec.y Clark & Ross Gave out that it is become of all this Stir about the Albany Deed They had imposed upon the Indians & pur. base taken their Lands from them. Many they had been tampering perth them lately & endeavoured by promises privately to prevail perth them to get another Conveyance Executed for those Lands But says he The Truth is if we shd. take those Lands from them we must Loose The Mohawks Interest & they must go over to the French Or, (I am perswaded) be reproved himself to me in order to that Effect. at the Rising of the Councill.

Albany May 21.st 1732

Hon.r Sir

Your favour of the tenth instant is now before me, under cover of which I recd the Copy of the deed of trust which the Mohawck Sachems executed to his Excell.y You desire I may lett you know my sentiments about it, as Your honour is a much better Judge of Deeds, then I can ever pretend to, shall only beg leave to tell you that I find they (the Sachims) have granted their lands to his Majesty and as I am fully perswaded that His Excellency had no other view in obtaining that deed, but to secure unto his Majestys Interest the fidelity of the six nations; so cannot but think that their lands are now much securer then ever before, for to my certain knowledge those Gentlemen who had the deed, which the Indians destroy'd when His Excell.y was att Albany had deceived them (the Sachems) in what they had faithfully promised (upon delivery of the deed) to perform, which those Gentlemen (if strictly Examined) will confess, for they, have often dond it to me. ——

I should have been glad, had it been in my power, to have sent you a copy of the deed, that was destroy'd here, but I do assure you that I have done my utmost to find out whether there was any such copy, but cannot hear of any, the only one which there was of it, Mr. Wendall who had it, has declared to me that he cannot find it, and that he is certain it must have been burnt when his house was burnt down, otherways I am shure money could have gott it from him. ——

I beg the favour of you to make my humble Duty acceptable to his Excellency and tell him that I am his, as well as

Hon.r Sir

Your most faithfull and
Obedient humble Serv.t
Edw: Holland

to be granted to any Body Politick Person or

Present

Hendrick Van Renselaer
Johannis Schuyler
Rutger Bleecker
Abraham Cuyler
Stephanus Groesbeck
Dirck Ten Broeck
John De Peyster

Esq: Comm: of Indian Affairs

At a Meeting of the Comm: of Indian Affairs at Albany the 3 June 1734

Instructions for Mr. Lawrence Claesen the Interpreter

You are hereby required and Commanded with all Convenient Speed to repair to the Onondagoes and make known to them that our Brethren the Mohawks have Acquainted us by a Message Delivered with seven hands of Wampum, That they the Onondagoes are to have a generall Meeting with all the other Nations of Indians, and that they have not acquainted us therewith Brethren therewith, which Surprizes us very much because it is repugnant to our Mutuall Engagem:ts to one another whereby we are obliged to acquaint each other with whatever Affairs Concern our comon Interests, and Desire to know the reason why they have not acquainted us with the same

II
54

At your Arrival there you are likewise required to take all Diligent care and Inspection what the said other Nations shall discourse of Transact or resolve upon at their meeting and in case any thing should be Proposed in their meetings or Otherwise Prejudiciall to the Interest of the Crown of Great Britain, You are to use your utmost Endeavour to Prevent the same from taking Effect and in all respects Endeavour the Interest of the Crown of the Crown of Great Britain, & at your return give an acct to us of whatever you hear or act herein. Given under our hands this third day of June 1734

54 A

Albany 3d June 1734

May it please your Ex.cy

We take leave to acquaint your Ex.cy that we received a Message from the Mohaick Sachems that there is to be Speedily a generall Meeting of the Sachems of the Six Nations at the Onandago Castle & are Sent to acquaint his Majesties Servts to send their Interpreter hither to know what they shall Propose or treate of at said Meeting, in order thereto have given him Instructions togeth.r with all Convenient Speed, which we hope your Ex.cy will be Pleased to Approve of

We Propose to Send proper persons, that shall Endeavour to the best of their Judgmt to Prevent the French from Drawing those Indians off from their Fidelity to His Majesty, while they seem to be wavering and Irresolute & all men and a Smith be Ordered to reside among them which we think (with Submission) would be very Conducive to his Majesties Interest and a Means of securing the Six Indians

II
54A

Present

Stephanus Groesbeck
Abraham Cuyler
Rutger Bleecker
Nicholas Bleecker
Jacobus Bleecker
John De Peyster
Johs. Lansingh Junr.

At a Meeting of the Commrs. of the Indian affairs at Albany 16th. June 1746

Lawrence Claeven being this day returned from Onondage Pursuant to his Instructions reports to this Board, That the six Nations had no Meeting during his Stay there, for they were Determined to have a Meeting in the Sinnekes Country which was occasioned by some Philadelphia Indians who caused them to Meet there, Who came thither on purpose to Condole the Death of the Sachems of the six Nations, and to Pay Tribute to them.

Whereupon the Onondagoes Intreated the Sinnekes to go to them to Canada to Condole the death of a great Man there, which the Sinnekes refused, and upon that the Onondagoes asked me to

II 56 Inform them how the War between the Crown of Great Britain and France was Like to go, To which I Answered that I was an Entire Stranger to it, or what the Event thereof would be; but I Assured them (in the Governours name) That whenever such a War happened to Break out, it Should forthwith be Communicated to them.

They also told me they had Intelligence That Coll.o Philip Schuyler or some one Else from his Exc.y our Governour, would come up to them, who Should Inform them of the Truth of the report of a War

ENGLAND, CO5/1090.

At a Counsill held at Fort George in New Yorke the 3rd day of April 1734

Present / His Excellency Wm Cosby Captain Gerald and Govr in Chief &c
Wm Clarke — Wm Delancy
Wm Harrison — Wm Lane
Wm Kennedy — Wm Norris Mawdon

His Excellency being acquainted that the Mohark Sachems were come down from their Castles and were in waiting in order to have audience of his Excellency tomorrow Some matters which they had to lay before him upon which the Sachems were called in who having omitted what they had to lay before his Excellency into writing the same was read and is in the words following viz.

Brother Corah

We met you at Albany the last fall amongst the rest of the six Indian Nations to bid you welcome on your safe arrival on this side the great Lake and to renew & make bright the Covenant Chain between us and our Father King George the greatest of Kings

We were sorry when we heard our Brother Corah had a wife and Sons & Daughters that he did not bring our great Sister all the Children up with him to Sopus

When we returned to our Castles & acquainted the rest of our Nation what was done at Albany and what extraordinary presents we had received from the great Corah It was agreed that six of us in the Name of our whole Nation Shod come to New Yorke to congratulate our great Sister & her Children on their safe arrival amongst us

We did not design to come down 'till about a Month ago but being alarm'd from Albany tomorrow day a war with the French we were afraid to leave no time to be Satisfyed of the truth

Brother Corah

We have always made our Enemies know that we are the greatest warriors of all the six Nations and all the six Nations must allow it and we were much displeased that we could not have any Satisfaction at Albany whether what they had reported concerning Albar were true or not especially when we saw how busy they were in carrying Goods to Stockadoe to fortify their town

We do not doubt but that our Brother the great Corah will tell us truth whether our Father the greatest of Kings King George has sent him word that we must fight with the French Indians If the great Corah say we must we will; for we know we are bound in the Covenant Chain to be dutifull Children to our Father King George who is so mighty that he has more Canoes on the great Lake than all the Kings in the world

We Could and would fight for no King but King Georg because you have told us, Bro.r Corah that he will always protect us against all our Enemies that would kill destroy us or give us or our wives and children the least disturbance in our Castles

We have also heard that some French Indians with a French Interpreter have been amongst the Simnotes in order to corrupt them to make them break the Covenant Chain and to bring them over to the French Interest and that they have built a Castle in the Simnotes Country Now our Brother Corah think it necessary when we return to our Castles we will some of us go amongst them to learn the truth of this report and if it be so to do our best endeavour to put a stop to it to make them to return to their Duty and to pull down the Castle they have built to be pulled down

Brother Corah / We must own that we have had the greatest tokens of love & affection from you that we ever had from the greatest Corahs in our remembrance and it not being in our power to make any return but that of love and affection to you & Duty to our Father the greatest of Kings We the head Sachems of the Mohawk Nation of the Seven all tribes of the Tortle wolf & bear come down in the Name of the whole nation to acknowledge it and to tender our hearty wishes for the health & prosperity of your self & whole Family and for your long Continuance amongst us and that you & they may grow like a great Tree with Spreading branches to protect & Shade us from all Storms & afford us wholesome fruit

Brother Corah / Our Bellows at our Smiths Shop are much out of order and Several of our Tools are fallen [illegible] which will be a great misfortune if we Should be obliged to go to War We desire our Brother Corah will order them to be repaired

When you were at Albany we told you and now repeat again that two or three years ago Some of the Corporation at Albany came to our Castles in the Mohawks Country and told us that Some people were endeavouring to get our Lands from us and desired us to give the Mayor and Comonalty of Albany a Deed in trust for us for all our flatts near Fort Hunter upon which we made answer in presence of the Commanding officer at Fort Hunter that we were able to take care of our own Land our selves and utterly denyed to give the Corporation any Such deed with which we dismist them & Some considerable time after the Corporation were again with us and endeavouring to prevail on us to give them a Deed in trust for the Lands aforesaid alledging that it was for our benefit & Security and prevent the designs of those who had views of diverting us of our Lands By those methods they at length prevailed on Some of us to Sign a deed accordingly which we believed to be a Deed in trust only for our use a copy of which the Corporation promised us tho' none was ever given

Not long after we heard that the Corporation Said that the Land So given by us in trust for our own use only was their own Land which raised in us no little Surprize and

And the more for that we had no body to consult with nor a copy of the Deed so signed as aforesaid was ever given to us (tho positively promised) in order to show to any one to inform us whether the Same alledged by the Corporation were true, or if the matters transacted between them & us were agreeable to our Intention and real design or not the truth of all which we had not certain opportunity of knowing until our great Governour arrived here and came to Albany where we desired the great Governour to order the deed aforesaid to be brought & read before us upon the reading whereof when interpreted to us we were much amazed to find that the Corporation were so false & treacherous to their Trust as to make that Land their own, which by that Deed we found they did, whereas the Corporation neither Suggested nor designed as they told us the least thing of that kind nor did we intend any such thing Some of us having signed it in Trust only for our ease & therefore soon as we got the deed we burnt it

And that the Corporation of Albany Should never more have it in their power to cheat us We have made a Deed in Trust to our great King George of all our low land or flatts at Tionnondoroga and now deliver it to our great Governour to keep and desire that he may have a copy thereof to shew to the rest of our Brethren how fairly shamefully we have been used in this affair

After the delivery of which Deed to his Excellency his Excellency made a Speech to the Sachems which is in the words following viz:

Brethren / All the Six Nations do and must allow you to be the greatest Warriours among them I am also persuaded you are so, If you might be assured if any Master the great King your Father had Sent me word, We must fight with the French, You should have known it immediately for he depends upon your Courage and loves you, If you may allways rest satisfyed that he will protect you against all your Enemy that would attempt to kill and destroy you or give you & your people the least disturbance in your Castles

I have and will from time to time argue with the greatest of King your Father what dutyfull Children you are and how much you do serve from him

I have told before you came here the Lies & arts that you now receive from Some of the young men that trade to this remote Country That there have lately been Some French Indians with an Interpretor amongst them in order to corrupt them to make them break the Covenant Chain and to bring them over to the French Interest Therefore I do desire Brethren; that so soon as you return to your Castles that you will then take one out of each tribe of the Several Nations as you go up

The Commissioners Shall in the mean time have directions to send Lawrence the Interpretor with you and attend you to the Remoter Country and there if you find any thing or hear any Stirr by the French then to join & make the Remoter quit their Land & come down and Send the French out of their Country And also if any of the Indians be gone over to them that you

would

I would make them Send for them back and to tell them how dangerous it is for any of them to have to do with the ffrench that they want only an opportunity to do ffrey them

I am perswaded that by the example of your Loyalty you will Soon prevail upon those that have been corrupted to return to their Duty for I am perswaded that neither they nor any of the Six Nations can expect any quiet or happiness but under the protection of their ffather the greatest of Kings King George

My self and whole family take it very kindly that you in the Name of your Nation are come to See me and when you return I am sure them they Shall always be protected from their publick as well as private foes and to the utmost of my power when ever there is any occasion for it

I hope you will back to your Castle & pray acquaint your Nation that I know of no war with the ffrench when I do you Shall have Goods Victuals and Powder as it is Scarce

I will write to the Commissioners to give order that the Bolts and what ever else is out of order at your Castle be put in repair

The Deed of Trust which you have made to his Majesty King George of your two Land at Tionnondoga I will keep for you as you desire and that you and all your Nation may at all times Recourse to what that Deed contains I shall give you a true copy of it Desiring at your return to your Castle that you will have a road to your Nation and that you are safely protected

New York Secretary's office June the 12th 1734

I do hereby certify the aforegoing to be a true copy of the Speech made by the Mohock Sachems to his Excellency on the first day of April last and of his Excellency's Answer thereto The same having been compared and examined by

Jno Chambers D. Secry

New York
The Mohocks Speech & Answer
Recd. April 5th 1734
Read Do. 8th Do.

E. 38

1734. [216]
soldiers to settle St. Cruz and that they dayly expected a Danish man of warr to cover their setling. *Signed*, William Mathew. *Endorsed*, Recd. 26th Aug., 1734. Read 25th July, 1735. 3 *pp.* [*C.O.* 152, 21. *ff.* 86–87 *v.*]

June 17. **217**. Governor Philipps to Mr. Popple. *Reply* to 30th May (the original of which he never received). Will consider the matter and answer with all convenient speed *etc.* *Signed*, R. Philipps. *Endorsed*, Recd. 17th, Read 27th June, 1734. *Holograph.* 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 217, 7. *ff.* 24, 27 *v.*]

June 18. Whitehall. **218**. Mr. Popple to Mr. Fane. Encloses, for his opinion in point of law, four acts of the Massachusetts Bay 1733. [*C.O.* 5, 917. *p.* 97.]

June 18. Whitehall. **219**. Mr. Popple to Mr. Scrope. Encloses copies of Governor Mathew's Instructions relating to the Revenue as 12th June. [*C.O.* 153, 15. *p.* 257.]

June 19. New York. **220**. Governor Cosby to the Committee of Privy Council. In reply to Order of 8th Jan., states his reasons for removing Lewis Morris, Chief Justice, N.Y. *See* Cosby's letters. *Printed*, N.Y. Col. Docs. VI. *p.* 8, *and* N.J. Archives, 1st Ser. V. 366. *Signed*, W.C. *Endorsed*, R. Aug. 20th, 1734. 13¼ *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1093. *ff.* 307–313 *v.*, 314 *v.*; *and endorsed*, Recd. from Mr. Guerin, 20th, Read 21st Aug., 1734. 14 *pp.* *C.O.* 5, 1056. *ff.* 206–212 *v.*, 213 *v.*]

June 19. Whitehall. **221**. Mr. Popple to Mr. Fane. Encloses, for his opinion in point of law, 12 acts of Jamaica passed there Nov. 1733—March 1734. [*C.O.* 138, 17. *pp.* 415–418.]

June 19. New York. **222**. Governor Cosby to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Abstract.* Refers to enclosures. Has recommended to the Assembly in his Speech (encl. i) the ways most likely to revive their trade, which is in a very declining state, and to fortify the Province against a time of war. It now lies with them to do their part *etc.* Has begun already to put the collection of the quit rents upon a better foot, by obliging the Sherriffs to collect and return them to the Receiver General, but that will not do without the assistance of the Court of Exchequer for the Court of Chancery, given that dispatch to business which the King's suits require. "This was talk'd of by the Judges of the Supreme Court on my arrival, and upon a full consideration of it they resolved to admitt and to hear causes in the Equity side of the Exchequer, and having as their predecessor always had sufficient authority by their commissions for so doing, in pursuance of what the Judges had so resolved on when they had the opinion and concurrence of the most eminent of our lawyers att the Barr, an ordinance was prepared for appointing sittings out of term for the greater dispatch of bussiness, and revised by the late Chief Justice Morris and the other Judges of the Supreme Court, and

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afterwards past by me with the advice of H.M. Council. About this time the Attorney General filed a bill in the Equity side of the Exchequer against Mr. Rip Van Dam *etc.* for half the salary and perquisites of the Government (for he had received the whole from Coll. Montgomerie's death) which H.M. had been graciously pleased to give to me, for which Van Dam pleaded and demurr'd, the Attorney General and the other Council retained for the King haveing prepared their arguments against the plea and demurrer rose up to speak, but Morris without speaking a word to the other two Judges told them they must speak only to the jurisdiction of the Court to hold pleas in Equity; this surprised them, as well it might, they desired leave to argue the whole plea and demurrer and not that particular point, for that what they had to say on that head was so blended and interspersed with the other parts of their arguments that they could not well separate them" *etc.* Morris, however, obliged them to speak to that single point. Van Dam's Council were under no surprize, but as if they had beforehand been instructed by Morris they read their arguments on that single point *etc.* "Whereby the King's Council concieved that they had prepared themselves for that alone, and Morris himself as soon as ever they had done speaking pulled out of his pockett and read a long arguement against the jurisdiction of the Court to try causes in Equity and against the King's authority to erect Courts of Equity, thus he who by his oath and office was obliged to maintain the King's Prerogative argued strenuously against it in the face of a numerous audience, teaching the people irrieverence and disrespect to the best of kings, and to his Courts of Justice" *etc.* Mr. DeLancey, the second Judge, gave his opinion in a few days with much judgment in justification of the authority of the Court and of the King's Prerogative to establish Courts of Equity in this Plantation. Mr. Phillipse, the third Judge, gave his opinion the first day of the next term on the same side *etc.* Morris next day upon the bench and in open Court, told them, though he had never seen the opinion of the latter, that their reasons were weak, mean and futile and that they were only his Assistants *etc.* They replied that their authority in determining points of law was equal to his and that their opinions were the judgement of the Court *etc.* Upon which Morris left the Bench, saying that by the grace of God he would sitt there no more when matters in Equity came before him *etc.* *Encloses* Morris's opinion which he printed and industriously dispersed. "This behaviour of Morris's awaked me to a jelousy of H.M. Prerogative *etc.*, and determined me to displace him, which I did" *etc.* and made Mr. DeLancey Chief Justice *etc.* Morris petitioned H.M. *etc.*, whereupon the Lords of the Committee directed me to send my reasons *etc.* Though his behaviour in this is I think sufficient, yet I have given other reasons arriseing from his partiality and neglect of his duty *etc.* Hence his open and implacable malice against me has appear'd weekly in false and scandalous libels printed in Zenger's Journal *etc.* "Even att this very time when he is petitioning for the King's favour, he is makeing bold and presumptuous attempts

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in the Assembly against H.M. authority to establish Courts." *Encloses* copies of the Judges' Commissions to show their powers *etc.* *Continues:* Early this last spring six of the Mohock Sachims deputed by the rest of that nation came down to New York with a deed which they had executed makeing over their lowlands to H.M. in trust for them and their posterity lest the Albany people should again ensnare them *etc.* *Refers to enclosures*, "which I hope will put to silence the malicious tongue and pen of my inveterate enemie Morris, who in Zenger's papers has represented me as a criminal for getting that fraudulent deed from the Corporation of Albany" *etc.* If I had not complyed in that particular with the request of the Mohocks, they would immediately have left their country and gone over to the French, whereby we should have lost the nearest and most warlike of the Six Nations, whose example, as they have ever been the leaders of the other nations in the time of war, would probably have been followed by the other five in case of a rupture *etc.* Only Morris and a few of his followers exclaim against this action; all men of discerning, even those of Albany who were not to be sharers of the land applaud what I have done *etc.* *Refers to* the Mayor's letter enclosed. *Continues:* Tho' Morris and Mr. Alexander, one of H.M. Council, have been Van Dam's advisers, yet he himself must have consented to all the libellous aspersions and false scandalous insinuations wherewith the papers printed publish'd and dispersed in his name abound; other gentlemen of the Council have so just a resentment of them and tender and near regard for their own reputation and character that they think they cannot with honour sit any longer att the Council-board with Van Dam and Alexander, the authors and publishers of those false and scandalous libels, they therefore by me become humble petitioners to your Lordships to move H.M. to displace them *etc.* If members of the Board are suffered to be so fouly traduced by other members, they will decline in the esteem and reverence of the people *etc.* Alexander is a Councellor of New Jersey as well as of this province, and Surveyor General of the Jerseys. It would be more proper that he should be a Councillor there than here, especially as the interests of the two Provinces may sometimes clash, as concerning the partition line, when he ought not to be a Judge in both Councils. His being of the Council in both provinces is liked in neither *etc.* Van Dam is very old, past the use of his own reason and given up intirely to the management of Morris and Alexander. In the fall he allowed the French to buy provisions for the garrison at Lewisburgh, of which they were in great need *etc.* (*v.* C.S.P. 15 Dec. 1733), for which Morris has libelled him in Zenger's papers, "possessing the people with a belief that they were spies sent to discover our weakness and that I was in their interest." The common people were alarmed, and the terror grew so great and so general, that an insurrection was apprehended, which indeed was what Morris, Van Dam and Alexander aimed at, but they were defeated in their attempt. All the men of sense and estate exerted themselves right, abhorring those scandalous

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papers, as will be seen by the merchants' address, drawn up without his knowledge *etc.* People see through the malicious designs of the malcontents. "He who called loudly in Zenger's papers for a present meeting of the Assembly the season of the year wherein it was impracticable for them and urged the immediate necessity of fortifying this city was the first in the house who started difficulties and threw rubs in the way of it." These three men and their few and insignificant followers are the only men from whom he is to look for any opposition in his administration, and they are implacable in their malice *etc.* *Set out*, N.Y. Col. Docs. VI. 32. *Signed*, W. Cosby. *Endorsed*, Recd. 7th, Read 8th Aug., 1734. 7½ *large pp.* *Enclosed*,

222. i. Governor Cosby's Speech to the Assembly of New York, April 25, 1734. *Abstract.* The principle causes of the present decay of the trade of the Province are (i) that their neighbours, especially the Bermudians have by degrees got such footing that are become their common carriers, whereby building is discouraged, artificers are without employ, and vast sums are carried out of the Province by strangers who spend hardly anything in the Province little that is useful or profitable; (ii) want of laws to prevent frauds and abuses in relation to flour, the staple commodity of the country, so as to prevent the exportation of any but such as is equal to the best exported from the neighbouring Provinces, whose flour, thanks to such wholesome laws, has gained a reputation superior to theirs. *Proposes* the encouragement of their own building and navigation, and the discouragement of those who supplant them in their navigation, by acts laying a duty on tonnage on them, and putting all flour to be exported under a strict essay and inspection. "This will prevent frauds and abuses in bolting, give life to the expiring hopes of your ship-carpenters, and other trades-men, recall their unwilling resolutions to depart the Province, and encourage others to come into it, fill your harbours with vessels of your own, inspire your youth with warm inclinations to become sea-men" *etc.* *Proposes* protection of the harbour by erection "of a battery at the point of rocks by White-hall," and new forts at Albany and Schenectady, for which he has prepared plans and estimates. *Suggests* re-arrangement of taxes and a duty on paper used for legal documents. *Calls attention* to the advantages of encouraging honest and laborious white people, and the disadvantages of "too great importation of negroes and convicts." "The Six Nations are often in want of smiths and their proper tools to mend their arms: I recommend it to you to make provision for that purpose. The French not only do that, but constantly send some men of art and interest to reside among them, furnish'd with brandy, lead and powder, which they give from time to time to the Indians, whereby they ingratiate themselves with them,

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and alienate their affections from us. It is our interest to defeat the attempts of the French by the like arts" *etc. Endorsed as covering letter. Printed* by William Bradford in New York, 1734. 3 *pp.*

222. ii. (*a*) Address of the Assembly of New York to Governor Cosby. Thanks for his obliging Speech *etc.* (*b*) Governor Cosby's answer.

222. iii. (*a*) Address of the Merchants, Freeholders and Inhabitants of the city of New York to Governor Cosby. June 3, 1734. Express appreciation of H.E.'s great concern for the welfare of the Colony, as evinced in his Speech to the Assembly (*No.* i.) (*b*) Governor Cosby's reply. *Nos.* ii. *and* iii., *endorsed as covering letter. Printed.* 2 *pp.*

222. iv. Mayor of Albany to [ ]. Albany. May 21, 1734. *Reply* to request for his opinion on the Indian deed of trust (encl. v.). "As I am fully perswaded that H.E. had no other view in obtaining that deed, but to secure unto H.M. interest the fidelity of the Six Nations; so cannot but think that their lands are now much securer then ever before, for to my certain knowledge those gentlemen who had the deed, which the Indians destroy'd when H.E. was att Albany, had deceived them (the Sachims) in what they had faithfully promised (upon delivery of the deed) to perform, which those gentlemen if strictly examined will confess, for they, have often done it to me" *etc.* Cannot hear of any copy of the deed that was destroyed *etc. Signed*, Edwd. Holland. *Same endorsement. Copy.* 1 *p.*

222. v. Copy of Indian deed of trust to the Crown, Nov. 4, 1733. *The undersigned*, in behalf of "the several tribes of the turtle, bear and wolf the native born Indians of the Mohock Nation in the county of Albany *etc.*, being deeply sensible of the many benefits and gracious bounties we from time to time have receed. and do now enjoy under the Royal favour and protection of his present most gracious Majesty King George the second have willingly and freely given, granted, aliened and enfeoffed released and confirmed *etc.* unto His said Majesty *etc.* all that certain tract or parcell of low or meadow land commonly called the Mohocks' Flatts scittuate *etc.* near Fort Hunter on the south side of the Mohocks river on both sides a creek called Tiondoroga Creek and containing by estimation 1200 acres more or less together with 2000 acres of wood or uplands lying att the back and extending the whole length of the said low or meadow lands" *etc.* provided *etc.* that H.M. shall not grant to any body politick, person or persons whatsoever the abovementioned lands *etc.* or any part thereof, except it be by the free and voluntary consent of us whose names are hereunto subscribed or the majority of us, our survivors or representatives under our hands and seals

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etc. We hereby covenant that we nor our heirs shall not convey or alien the abovementioned premises or any part thereof *etc.* except by such consent or confirmation in writing unto H.M. *etc.* *Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of* Walter Butler, William Printop junr., by Jacomin, Asarus, Gidion, Cornelius, Sett, Whisaw, Asarus, Erras, Sander, Petrus, Aria, Johanns, Johanns. *Same endorsement.* *Copy.* 2 *pp.*

222. vi. Commission of William Attwood, Chief Justice of New York, 5th Aug., 1701; and of Lewis Morris, C.J., N. York, 5th June, 1729. *Same endorsement.* *Copies.* $2\frac{1}{2}$ *pp.*

222. vii. Opinion and Argument of Chief Justice Morris concerning the Jurisdiction of the Supream Court *etc.* *Duplicate* of C.S.P., Aug. 27, 1733, encl. ii. *q.v.* *Same endorsement.* *Printed.* 14 *pp.*

222. viii. Minutes of Council of New York. Fort George. 1st April, 1734. The Mohock Sachems, having come down from their castles and desired an audience, and having committed what they had to lay before H.E. into writing the same was read *etc.* They stated that the rest of the Nation was satisfied with what was done at Albany and the extraordinary presents they had received from the great Korah, and sent them to congratulate him on the safe arrival of his wife and children, "our great sister," and also to enquire as to the truth of the alarm they had received from Albany concerning a war with the French. They are the greatest warriors of all the Six Nations, and were much discontented that they could not have any satisfaction at Albany whether what they had reported concerning a war were true or not, "especially when we saw how buisy they were in carrying trees for stockadoes to fortify their town." Desire to know whether they must fight with the French Indians. "If the great Korah says we must, we will; for we know we are bound in the Covenant Chain to be dutifull children to our Father King George who is so mighty that he has more canoes on the great Lakes than all the Kings in the world" *etc.* *Have heard* that some French Indians with a French Interpreter have been amongst the Sinnekes in order to make them break the Covenant Chain, and to bring them over to the French interest, and that they have built a Castle in the Sinnekes' country. *Offer to* ascertain this, and to do their best to make the Sinnekes return to their duty and to procure that the Castle they have built be pulled down. They have had from their Brother Korah the greatest tokens of love and affection that they ever had from the greatest Korahs, and this they return. *Ask for* repair of tools and bellows at their smith's shop. *Repeat that* two or three years ago some of the Corporation at Albany told them that some people

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were endeavouring to get their lands from them and desired them to give the Mayor and Commonality of Albany a deed in trust for them for all their Flatts near Fort Hunter. "Upon which we made answer in presence of the Commanding Officer at Fort Hunter that we were able to take care of our own land ourselves and utterly denyed to give the Corporation any such deed, with which we dismist them" *etc.* Some considerable time after the Corporation were again with them and persuaded some of them to sign a deed which they believed to be a deed in trust only for their own use. Not long after they heard that the Corporation said the land was their own, "which raised in us no little surprize and the more for that we had nobody to consult with nor a copy of the deed so signed *etc.*, tho' positively promised" *etc.* until the great Governor came and ordered the deed to be brought and read *etc.* Enraged to find that the Corporation were so false as to make their land their own, they burned the deed. Now "that the Corporation of Albany sho'd never have it in their power to cheat us, we have made a deed in trust to our great King George" *etc.* (*v.* encl. v.). The Governor replied that if the King had sent him word that they must might fight with the French, they would have been informed immediately, and assured them of his protection *etc.* Desires them on their return to take one from each tribe and with Lawrence the Interpreter to go to the Sinnekes' country, and there, if they find any house set up by the French, to make the Sinnekes pull their houses down and send the French out of their country; and if any of the Indians be gone over to them, to make them send for them back, and to warn the rest that the French only want an opportunity to destroy them *etc.* *Returns thanks*, and promises the repairs desired. Will keep the deed and give them a copy of it *etc.* *Same endorsement.* *Copy.* $3\frac{3}{4}$ *pp.*

222. ix. Minutes of Court of Exchequer, New York, 22nd and 28th April, 18th and 19th May, 1702. *Same endorsement.* *Copy.* 2 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1056. *ff.* 108–111 *v.*, 112 *v.*; 114–116 *v.*, 117 *v.*, 118, 119–121 *v.*, 122 *v.*, 123 *v.*–134 *v.*; *and* (*covering letter only*) 5, 1093. *ff.* 317–319 *v.*, 320 *v.*]

Present

Philip Livingston
Myn.r Schuyler
Joh.s Schuyler
Steph.s Groesbeck
Abraham Cuyler
Rutger Bleecker
Ryer Gerritse
Nicholas Bleecker
Dirck Ten Broeck
Jeremy Van Rensselaer

At a Meeting of the Comm.rs of Indian Affairs at Albany the 13.th July 1754

57

Several Sachims of the Maquaes acquainted this board that seven Messengers sent by the Sachims of Adjeharitekoke in Canada were Arrived here to have a Conference with them at which said Maquaes Sachims desired that the Comm.rs should be Present, who now appeared before this Board. And Sayed by their Speaker that they are glad to find that the Gentlemen here are in good health and offered their Service to them and also to their Fathers the Sachims of the Maquaes now met here that they their Innocent Children may Speak to them being now Ear to Ear — Sayd Down a String Wampum

Fathers

We come to Condole w.th you the death of your Sachims Warriors and young Men whom you have lost and do Gift a belt of Wampum bury them Cover their bones and wipe of your tears

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Fathers

Who have Begotten us, our Hearts are Sincere and good, and all those who Live in the Country from whence we came are so, and we all Submit our selves as Obed.t Children to you from our Cradle which we hope shall never be forgott by you — Gave a Belt

Conference between M. de Beauharnois and the Onondagas.

Annexed to M. de Beauharnais and Hocquart's despatch of the 7th October, 1734.

CANADA. MESSAGE OF THE SENECAS.

BY A BELT.

Father. On our way home last Fall, we learned from those of the Lake of the Two Mountains, that our Brother the 'Nontaguez had told you that we wished to betray you, and requested you to have Tisatacsot, whom you made chief, put to death when he was going down to Montreal; that he was a man who was seeking only to make trouble for the French; this has alarmed us all. Although our son Joncaire told us that such was not the case, we have, notwithstanding, requested him either to go down to Montreal, or to repair to Niagara, with this Belt, whereby we pray you, Father, not to listen to our brother the Nontaguez; he is seeking only to disturb the land, having wished to sacrifice us repeatedly by Belts which he has given to get us attacked; which Belts have been sent to us.

For me, Seneca, I promise you, Father, never to meddle with bad business, and to be always faithful to you, and if anything happen to you, we will die with you; our warriors are ready to follow you.

Speech of the 'Nontagues. 13th of August, 1734.

BY TWO STRINGS OF WAMPUM.

Father. You are aware that we told you, when we came here, that we were in trouble; you are about to learn the cause.

Father. We know that our Brothers, the Senecas, who came here last year to see you, had returned home angry with us, having learned, as they say, by some of their Comrades, that we had given you a belt, two years ago, to have Tesatacout killed. We know not, Father, who those are who have told them such a falsehood, and request you to show us our message, if it be true that we have sent you one to that effect.

FIRST BELT.

Father. We request you to take pity on us, if we do not speak with richer belts. You were so good last year, as to send our son Joncaire to us, to cover the death of Teganinorins. We thank you for so doing, and as we know that you are as much afflicted by the

Answer to the Speech of the Nontaguez. 19th of August, 1734.

BY TWO STRINGS OF WAMPUM.

I am delighted, my Children, that you have revealed to me the trouble you are in on account of the accusation against you in regard to your Brothers, the Senecas. I have disabused them of it by a Belt which I have sent them this spring by your son Joncaire. You can now rest content, since I have rendered you the justice that was due you.

loss you have experienced in M. de la Chassaigne, we throw this Belt upon his body to cover it, to shelter it from the bad weather, and to cause it to rest in peace.

Second Belt.

Father. You sent us word by that Belt, last year, that you were sorry for all our warriors, our wives and children; by this same Belt we thank you and cover all the bodies of your warriors, wives and children who have died of the sickness.

Third Belt.

Father. By this Belt we are sorry for Mr de la Corne and Mr de la Noue. We request you, Father, to excuse us if we do not put one on each body separately; but we have no more.

Fourth Belt.

Father. By this Belt we perceive that your mat is full of ashes in consequence of the death of your Chiefs. We come to clean it, and request you that we may not suffer from your affliction, and we again kindle the fire that was extinguished, in order that you may always gather your warriors around you to work at good business.

Fifth Belt.

Father. We request you and your Chiefs by this Belt, not to suffer yourselves to be cast down by grief, and to listen the one to the other, so that you may always labor at good business.

Sixth Belt.

We cannot recommend you too strongly not to allow yourself to be cast down by the grief of your warriors on account of all the misfortunes that have happened you, and we add to this Belt an agreeable beverage to cleanse away all the bile you may have in your heart. We also give some of this liquor to your warriors, in order that they, with you, may always maintain peace.

By a Belt.

I am flattered, my Children, by the attention you have had in covering up the corpses of M. de la Corne, and of M. de la Noue, and by this Belt, I express to you my gratitude.

By a Belt.

My Children. I am glad that you are come to clean my mat and to kindle again the fire that was extinguished by the deaths of the Chiefs I have lost. In regard to the request that I should always labor for your peace, you may depend that I shall always do so with as much pleasure as you will labor in like manner to deserve my attentions.

By a Belt.

My Children. You may depend on it that neither I nor my warriors will ever suffer ourselves to be cast down by such deep grief as not to be always prepared to labor at good business; I hope the same on your part.

By a Belt.

My Children. The beverage you have given me has entirely cleansed my heart, and no more bile remains in it. I give you a like liquor to cleanse your hearts, asssuring you that I shall not cease to labor at affairs of peace.

Seventh Belt.

Father. All your misfortunes have involved you in a sort of night, and the dark clouds which rest on your head, shut out the day from you. We dispel them by this Belt and refix the Sun which you had lost, in order that you may enjoy its light in peace. This, Father, is all that we have to say to you regarding the Dead.

Eighth Belt.

Here, Father, is the Tree of Peace which we have brought to Montreal. You know that it is we who have planted it. It was so high that it could touch the clouds with its head, yet you did not consider it lofty enough, and you wished it to pierce the Heavens, so that it might be immovable, and visible to all your children. It embraced in its roots the four quarters of the globe; its leaves were large enough to shelter us all from the heat of the Sun, and its bark was sufficiently strong to resist the axe. You promised us, Father, to sustain this Tree with us, so that nothing could throw it down. We come to-day with this Belt, to refresh its roots, and to make its leaves again green, praying you to hold it as firmly as you have done heretofore, so that nothing may injure it, and that it may always retain its beauty.

Ninth Belt.

Father. Here is an old message we bring back to you. It was given to the Five Iroquois Nations, nine years ago, by our late son, Longüeil, when the House at Niagara was built. He promised us that it would be a House of peace for us and for our Children, down to the third generation and farther; he assured us, also, that we should enjoy the peace that he attached to that House. Nothing afforded us more pleasure, and we pray you to give us assurance of the promise, by renewing it to us.

By a Belt.

I thank you, my Children, for having dispelled the clouds which shut out the day from me, and for having replaced the Sun that I and my warriors might enjoy its brightness. I wish you and your warriors to enjoy its light in peace. By this Belt I fasten it to the spot where you replaced it.

By a Large Belt.

My Children. I take it kindly of you that you have come to Montreal, to strengthen the Tree of Peace which you have planted there, by refreshing its roots, and making its leaves again green. I shall always hold it as firmly as I have done hitherto, so that we may be always sheltered under it. But be on your guard lest some of your brethren induce you, by bad advice, to shake it. Then the great Master of Life would throw that Tree down on the Children rather than on the Father.

By a Belt.

My Children. When your son, Longüeil, promised you that the House at Niagara would be a house of Peace for you and for your children down to the third generation, he was justified in so promising you. As you request me to renew that promise to you, and inform me that such will afford you pleasure, I assure you that it will be a House of Peace, as long as you please.

By 3 Strings of Wampum.

Father. This is all that we have to say to you on matters of business. Your Children pray you to have their hatchets and arms repaired for them; to furnish them provisions to take them home, and a little of your red and white Milk to strengthen our hearts, and give us courage to ascend the Rapids that are difficult.

By 3 Strings of Wampum.

I grant you with pleasure, my Children, all that you have asked, to enable you to return home, and I hope you will arrive there without meeting any accident.

Philadelphia, was met on passing the River Schuylkill by the Mayor, Recorder and Commonalty of the City, in whose name the Recorder made a Congratulatory speech to Mr. Penn, which he answered in very obliging Terms, and then proceeding forwards, with a very numerous Company, came to his Brother's house about noon.

E.

At the Courthouse of Philadelphia, September the 23d, 1734.

PRESENT:

The Honourable the Lieutenant Governor.

The Mayor of the City, and others of the Magistracy.

Forty nine Palatines who, with their Families, making in all One hundred twenty seven Persons, were imported here in the Ship Hope, Daniel Reid, Master, from Rotterdam, but last from Cowes, as by Clearance from thence, were this day qualified as usual, whose Names are:

Jacob Bowman,
Bernhart Richer,
Jacob Koser,
Hans Henrich Hoffman,
Hans Jacob Fishbach,
Johan Wilhelm Graaf,
Michael Geber,
Christian Houser,
Michael Fikel,
Ulrich Buler,
Johannes Rechter,
Philip Esping,
Christian Farnie,
Zacharias Slummerfeld,
Johan Wilhelm Ohlbach,
Johannes Yung,
Jost Shmith,
Johan Peter Shmith,
Johannes Noche,
Johan Henrich Otterbach,
Johan Herbert Weber,
George Lubchen,
Johannes Peter Apgardt,
Simon Kirbach,
Johan Arnolt Reish,
Johannes Keyser,
Jorg. Heynsman,
Johannes Heynsman,
Johan Adam Schrof,
Johan Peter Gross,
Johan Hendrich Klakner,
Peter Stam,
August Henrich Kuntzman,
Johan Henrich Swissman,
Christopher Rabe,
Johan Philip Dolt,
Henrich Stoltz,
Zacharias Albach,
Simon Bevell,
Johan Henrich Weshbach,
Johan Henrich Otter,
Johan George Antony Miller,
Johan Andreas Miller,
Antony Nobel,
Antony Nobel, junr.
Johan Albert Langerfeldt,
Gotfried Schierwager,
Christian Otto Schultz,
Cornelis Paraet.

E.

September 25th, 1734.

Several Indians of the Nation of the Oneidas coming to town, on a visit to the Proprietary and Governor, signified to the former that

they had somewhat to say, but were desirous first to see their friend and Brother, Captain Civility, whom they desired might be sent for from Conestogoe, and he, with some other Indians from thence, coming to town, an appointment was made for hearing them; but the Death of the Governor's Lady preventing it, and the Arrival of the Honourable John Penn, Esquire, afterwards occasioning some further delay, it was not till this day that they were heard, and

At a Council then held,

PRESENT:

The Honourable JOHN PENN and THOMAS PENN, Esqrs., Proprietarys.

The Lieutenant Governor.

James Logan,	Ralph Assheton,	Esquires.
Isaac Norris,	Samuel Hasell,	
Samuel Preston,	Thomas Griffitts,	
Clement Plumsted,	Charles Read.	

Before the Indians were admitted, the Governor addressing himself to the Elder of the Proprietaries, expressed his great Satisfaction in seeing a Gentleman of Mr. Penn's Merit, and valuable Character, at the head of the Council of this Province, and made ample acknowledgements for the many Favours conferred on himself by their Honble Family, whose Service & Interest he lay under the strongest Obligations to promote to the utmost of his Power.

Mr. Penn was pleased to answer the Governor in most obliging Terms, assuring him of the great Regard their Family entertained for him, and of the just sense they had of the good service done them by his steddy & prudent Administration, since his Accession to the Government.

The Indians being then called in and seated, to witt: Lannhaason, Saristagoa, Anochsagandiah, Tiagonnearout, with nine others of the Nation of the Oneida's:

Sonachchregi, with six others of the Onandago Nation.

Captain Civility and some Conestogoe Indians:

And Ullaloes, a Chief of the Ganawese Indians:

Anthony Zadouski, Interpreter.

The Honourable John Penn, Esquire, told these Indians by the Interpreter, that it gave him very great Satisfaction to see, so soon after his coming into this Province, so many of his Brethren of the Six Nations, at Philadelphia.

That though his Father, their old Friend, is dead, yet they, his Sons, have the same friendship and love for all the Indians that he had, and that he had appointed this meeting to hear what they have to say.

SARISTAGOA, by the Interpreter, said:

That they are very glad to see the Proprietors, the Governor and the Council together; that they have suffered a great Loss by the

Death of many of their People, but it was the Will of God that it should be so: they know we were sorry for their Loss, and they thank us for our Good Will towards them; that they look upon us as their friends & Brethren, and are desirous of preserving & continuing the same good Understanding that has so long subsisted between them and us.

That they are greatly indebted to us for the Regard we showed for their Nation, on the Loss that befell them, and for what was sent by this Government to cover their Dead; that what we began they have finished; it is now over, and they again thank us for our Kindness towards them.

Then presenting a bundle of drest Deer Skins, he added: That they and their Brethren had wept together on that sorrowfull Occasion.

That during the time of their affliction the Heavens seem'd heavy & overcast, but now the Sun shines out, they therefore desire all Grief may be done away, that our hearts may be easie, and we may smile together.

And hereupon was delivered a Belt of Wampum.

That they had but little to say and they have now finished it.

The Indians were told that so many of them coming together, it was believed they had something of Importance to deliver, they were therefore desired to proceed if they had any thing further to add.

Captain Civility hereupon said that he knew nothing of their Business, or of what had brought them hither; that he being of the same Nation with them, to witt: an Oneida, had at their Desire come down from Conestogoe to see them.

He was told that he was very welcome to us; that he is our good old friend, and that we should always be glad to see him.

Saristagoe said that he had nothing further to add but to request that their Guns, which were much out of order, might be mended; that they may be able to kill some food for themselves, in their return home.

The Indians then withdrew.

On considering what might be proper to be given those Indians in Return to their Present of Skins and Belt of Wampum, It was observed that they had come hither without any Authority from the Six Nations; had nothing of Importance to deliver, and were only to be regarded as Private Persons, and therefore, to discourage others from visits of this kind, it might not be amiss to give them no more than just the value of what they had presented. But it being represented on the other hand, that by the Account given of those Indians by Mrs. Montour, now in Town, whose Husband, Carandowana, was the Oneida Chief, it appears that though they are not Persons of any great Note amongst the Six Nations, yet they set out for this place at the Desire of some Chiefs of those Nations, who when just preparing to visit this Government, & to follow those Indians hither, were stopped by the unexpected Arrival of sundry Persons from Albany, charged with matters of Consequence to be imparted to them that hereupon orders were dispatched to countermand all the other

Indians from proceeding, but that these Oneidas were far advanced on their journey before those Orders reached them.

And it being likewise considered that these are the first of the Six Nations whom Mr. Penn had seen amongst us since his Arrival, on which Account it may be expected that some further Notice of them should be taken than at another time might be proper, It was unanimously agreed that the value of Twenty pounds be given them, in such Goods as they stand most in need of.

A Petition of divers Inhabitants of the Northern Liberties was presented to the Board and read, setting forth that several Lotts being laid out, Houses erected, & more about to be built, on the Lands lately belonging to David Pegg & William Coates, a regulation of the same was necessary to prevent Encroachments on the high Road leading to Germantown and Frankfort, which Road, by the return made of it, being not so well accommodated to the Bent of the River, is in several places very incommodious, and would, if strictly followed, lead quite beside the Stone Bridge, Battlement and Causeway, which have been made at so great a publick Expence, & therefore praying that an Order may be issued for reviewing that part of the said Road, from the Boundary of the City to Chocksink's Creek, or so far as may be found necessary, for the well settling the Line of the westerly side of the said Road. The Prayer of which Petition being granted, It is ORDERED that Isaac Norris, Thomas Griffitts, Thomas Masters, James Steel, Benjamin Eastburn and Richard Waln, or any four of them, review the said Road, & make such Alterations therein as may best suit the Publick Service, with as little Damage as possible to any private Persons. And that together with their Report, they lay before this Board a Draught of the said Road so reviewed.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, Septr. 27th, 1734.

PRESENT:

The Honble. the Proprietaries.
The Lieutenant Governor.

Isaac Norris, Clement Plumsted, } Esquires.
Samuel Preston, Thomas Griffitts. }

And the Indians mentioned in the preceeding Minute.

The Proprietaries, by the Interpreter, spoke to them as follows:

"Brethren:

"We take your visit kindly, the Design of which, from what you "have said, We understand is only to give us thanks for the Concern "we showed on hearing what befell some of your Nation, and espe- "cially our good friend Carandowana, your Chief. We consider the "Acknowledgements you make us on that head, as Instances of "your Gratitude to those who wish you well, & are your true "friends. We had a great Esteem for Carandowana, and were "much grieved to hear of his Death, but as you and we have long "since covered his dead Body, we shall say nothing more on that "subject.

Indians from proceeding, but that these Oneidas were far advanced on their journey before those Orders reached them.

And it being likewise considered that these are the first of the Six Nations whom Mr. Penn had seen amongst us since his Arrival, on which Account it may be expected that some further Notice of them should be taken than at another time might be proper, It was unanimously agreed that the value of Twenty pounds be given them, in such Goods as they stand most in need of.

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"When we first heard of your coming hither, we believed you had "been charged with some Message to us from the Six Nations, with "whom you know, that about two years since, at this place, we held a "great Council; this summer we expected a Return from them, but "we are told they are prevented by some business they had to do "with the Government of York. We desire that when they come "hither, we may see amongst them some of their wise old Men of "each Nation, that we may ratify and confirm with them all those "Matters of Importance which were the subject of our last Treaty.

"As you are come a long way to see us, we are unwilling you "should return without some few necessaries, which we now give "you, vizt:

Six Strowd Matchcoats,
One half barrel Powder,
One hundred weight of Lead,
Two dozen of Knives,
One dozen of hatchets,
One dozen Tobacco Tongs,
Ten Gallons of Rum,
One hundred weight of Bread,

with some Tobacco and Pipes.

Which the Indians receiving with great Thankfullness, they took Leave of the Proprietaries, Governor & Council.

It was Recommended to Mr. Preston, the Provincial Treasurer, to pay for mending their Guns & Hatchetts, and likewise for their Entertainment during their stay here.

The Proprietaries were pleased afterwards to add to this general Present,

Half a Barrel of Powder,
One hundred weight of Lead,
Two hundred Flints,
Twenty five pounds Tobacco,
One hundred Pipes.

And to Civility they gave a fine Gun, with Cloathing for himself & his Son, to the Value of ——— Pounds.

E.

At a Meeting of the Commrs. of Indian Affairs at Albany the 7th of Octobr. 1734

Present
Philip Livingston
Capt. Wm Dick
Nicholas Bleecker
Johs. I. Lansingh
Edward Holland
John Schuyler
Reyer Gerritse

Brother

We very well remember when Jodr. Barnett built the Trading house at Oswego how Chearfully all the Indian Nations Consented thereto and have Ever since Continued to be Assisting to the Traders

Brother That misfortune that happened, wherein one of the Sachems of your Nation was killed was of great grief to us all and the Murderer was to Suffer death for the Crime, if all the Six Nations then Convened in Albany had not Interceded and Begged his Life of the Governour

As you was pleased to say at your Meeting here wth the Governour, that all this was past & Like a drop of water in a great river never more to be remembred This your Message and so sudden and peremptory a demand, is what we cannot immediately give an Answer to, but wth all Convenient Speed we will come to a Resolution to give what Satisfaction lies in our Power to your Nation, Who have allways been so good Friendly to us, and whom we so much Esteem for their Fidelity to the Great King of Great Britain Who is your Master and ours

Brother Coll. Schuyler was Sent by our Govr to dislodge the French from having any Settlement in the Sinnekes Country, and to See the Sinnekes Perform their Promise to the Govr in not Suffering them to Reside among them, from whence he was immediately to return So that he had not time to call at your Castle, altho he and we all have the utmost regard for your Fidelity and Friendship

Brother I Heartily Condole wth you the death of those three Sachems of your Castle by a Sickness Amongst

You

584

Will which we hope in time [illegible] and lead to confe
that this Government shall [illegible] agreeable by the
Lords of Trade, all the subjects of the great King
and for the Loss that you have sustained we will
endeavour to wipe off your tears with three blank.
Stroud and three Shirts.

Brother — But you we understand that the Relations of the
deceased Sachems are return to seem their Hunting
We desire to see them here to conclude with them the Loss of
their Friends and ours and the sooner the better
Here a string of Wampum

Brother — As to what we may concerning your Self, We do assure
you that we have a particular Esteem for your person,
and that here shall be nothing wanting to accomo-
date you in whatever necessary you want in your
journey home, and we desire you to assure your
Brethren of our friendship to your Nation
and Castles, and that nothing shall be wanting on
our part to give Satisfaction for any grievances
they have to complain of to the utmost of our power

W 58 A

1734.
Oct. 7. **337**. *Same* to the Duke of Newcastle. Repeats account of suspending Halton *etc.* "If it is your Grace's pleasure, to order these scoundrels [*Smith, Rice and Montgomery*] to be restored to their former places, this countrey will be in the greatest confusion; send what Governour you please *etc.* *Signed*, Geo. Burrington. 2 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 309. *No.* 4.]

Oct. 9. Goodman's Fields. **338**. Thomas Gainsborough to John Potts. Inclosed you have the petition to his Majesty as also some remarks upon the same for your governmt. in talking with his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, and if the Duke will admit of it we shou'd be very glad to have the honour of waiting upon him with your good self. We remain respectfully, Sr., your most oblidged H. servt. *Signed*, Thomas Gainsborough for Sam. Storke and Self. *Holograph. Addressed.* 1 *p.* *Enclosed*,

338. i. Petition of Samuel Storke and Peter van Brugh Livingston. One of petitioners, an inhabitant and native of New York, has made it his chief study to secure a friendly correspondence with the neighbouring Indians *etc.* He has riveted himself so much in their favour as to be incouraged to venture a settlement on back frontiers of that Province, more advanced in the Indian country than might be adviseable for any person less acquainted with the said Indians. There is a tract of land about six miles in length and six miles in breadth upon the banks of the Mohawks River, commonly called by the natives Tionondarogued, not the property of any private person nor any considerable plantation settled near it *etc.* Petitioners propose to settle it with some of H.M. poor subjects, which will strengthen the frontier against encroachments by the French, and secure the fur trade which of late years in a great measure for want of that has been declining *etc.* *Pray for* grant of said lands. *Signed*, Samuel Storke, Peter V. B. Livingston. 1 *p.*

338. ii. *Same* to [?]. The lands referred to in preceding are in the County of Albany, unimproved and uninhabited, except by natives who are inconsiderable in number. Considerable quantities of grain could be raised there to supply the Indian traders, who are now supplied from towns at a great distance *etc.* *as preceding. Without date, signature or endorsement.* 1 *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 1093. *ff.* 321, 321 *v.*, 322, 324.]

"When we first heard of your coming hither, we believed you had "been charged with some Message to us from the Six Nations, with "whom you know, that about two years since, at this place, we held a "great Council; this summer we expected a Return from them, but "we are told they are prevented by some business they had to do "with the Government of York. We desire that when they come "hither, we may see amongst them some of their wise old Men of "each Nation, that we may ratify and confirm with them all those "Matters of Importance which were the subject of our last Treaty.

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Ten Gallons of Rum,
One hundred weight of Bread,

with some Tobacco and Pipes.

Which the Indians receiving with great Thankfullness, they took Leave of the Proprietaries, Governor & Council.

It was Recommended to Mr. Preston, the Provincial Treasurer, to pay for mending their Guns & Hatchetts, and likewise for their Entertainment during their stay here.

The Proprietaries were pleased afterwards to add to this general Present,

Half a Barrel of Powder,
One hundred weight of Lead,
Two hundred Flints,
Twenty five pounds Tobacco,
One hundred Pipes.

And to Civility they gave a fine Gun, with Cloathing for himself & his Son, to the Value of ——— Pounds.

E.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, October 4th, 1734.

PRESENT:

The Honourable PATRICK GORDON, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor.

James Logan,
Samuel Preston,
Henry Brooke,
Clement Plumsted,
Thomas Laurence,
Ralph Asheton,
Samuel Hasell,
Thomas Griffitts,
Charles Read.

} Esquires.

The Returns of the Elections of Sherifs & Coroners for the ensuing year, in the several Counties of the Province, being this day laid before the Board, the following Persons were by & with the advice of the Council, appointed to the said Offices, vizt:

For the City & County of Philadelphia. Septimus Robinson &

Andrew Robeson being returned for Sheriffs, & Owen Owen & John Roberts for Coroners, Septimus Robinson is appointed Sherif and Owen Owen Coroner.

For the County of Bucks. Timothy Smith & John Hall being returned for Sherifs, & William Atkinson & Jonathan Woolston for Coroners, Timothy Smith is appointed Sherif and William Atkinson Coroner.

For the County of Chester. John Parry & Richard Jones being returned for Sherifs, & John Wharton & Nathan Worley for Coroners, John Parry is appointed Sherif and John Wharton Coroner.

For the County of Lancaster. Robert Buchanan & James Mitchel being returned for Sherifs, and Joshua Lowe & Samuel Bethel for Coroners, Robert Buchanan is appointed Sherif and Joshua Lowe Coroner.

And Commissions are ordered to the said Sherifs, they first giving Security as the Law directs.

E.

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5th.

Returns from the Counties of Newcastle & Sussex being delivered to the Governor, the following Persons were appointed to the Offices of Sherif & Coroner.

For the County of Newcastle. Henry Newton & John Dunning being returned for Sherifs, and Henry Gonne & John Robertson for Coroners, Henry Newton is appointed Sherif and Henry Gonne Coroner.

For the County of Sussex. Robert Smith & Cornelius Wiltbank being returned for Sherifs, and Joshua Fisher & John Roades for Coroners, Cornelius Wiltbank is appointed Sherif and Joshua Fisher Coroner.

E.

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October 7th.

The Returns from the County of Kent having been yesterday brought to the Governor, vizt:

Daniel Rodeney & Cæsar Rodeney being returned for Sherifs, and Nicholas Lockerman & Samuel Berry for Coroners, Daniel Rodeney is appointed Sherif and Nicholas Lockerman Coroner.

E.

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15th.

The Representatives of the Freemen of this Province, elected the 1st instant, having pursuant to the Constitution mett yesterday in Assembly and chosen their Speaker, sent a Messenger to the Governor to know at what time he would be pleased to receive them for presenting their Speaker. His Honour appointed the forenoon, &

gave Directions for Calling a Council in the morning, but divers Members being from town, & others indisposed, a Quorum could not be gott together.

The Representatives attending according to order, Andrew Hamilton, Esquire, addressing himself to the Governor, acquainted him that they had been pleased to chuse him for their Speaker, & were now before His Honour for His Approbation, to which the Governor answered, that he made no objection thereto. The Speaker then proceeded to make the usual Requests for the Maintenance of their Rights & Priviledges as a House, in the full Enjoyment & Exercise of which the Governor having assured them, he made the following Speech:

"Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen:

"It is with much Pleasure that I again see the Representatives of "the good People of this Province met in General Assembly, and I "joyfully embrace the Opportunity now given me, of congratulating "the Country on the late happy Arrival of the eldest of our Proprietaries amongst us, whose Affectionate Concern for the Welfare of "Pennsylvania, the Place of his Birth, and for the Happiness of all "its Inhabitants, will, I am perswaded, no less entitle him to their "Regard and Esteem, than his Personal Merits endear him to all "that know him.

"As it has not been usual for the Assemblies of this Province to "enter on any Business of Moment at their first Meeting, I have generally delayed laying any Matters before them till their second "Session. But at this time I conceive it to be incumbent on me, "and agreeable to the constant Professions I have made of my hearty "Inclinations to promote and advance as far as lies in my Power, the "true Interest of this Government, in which I shall ever chuse to "have the Advice of its Representatives, to communicate to you the "Purport of a Letter I have very lately received from the Secretary "to my Lords Commissioners for Trade & Plantations, desiring my "Opinion what further Encouragements may be necessary to engage "the Inhabitants of the British Colonies on the Continent of America, particularly of those within my Government, to apply their "Industry to the Cultivation of Naval Stores of all kinds, and likewise of such other Products as may be proper for the soil of the said "Colonies, and do not interfere with the Trade or Produce of Great "Britain. My Answer hereunto is expected as soon as possible, "that their Lordships may have time to consider of it before making "their Report on this Subject, at the Beginning of the next Session "of Parliament, which may be about Christmas next.

"As this Province, Gentlemen, produces, tho' in but too small "Quantities, sundry Commodities which Britain is obliged to purchase from other Nations, and may be further capable of great "Improvements, no ways interfering with the Trade and real Interest "of our Mother Country, it is our immediate Duty on this Occasion, "to apply all our Thoughts to consider what Progress may be made "in those Manufactures which our Soil and Climate will admit of, "and what may be proper to be proposed as Encouragements for

"inciting our Industry thereto. Nothing will give me greater Sat-
"isfaction than to be able, on these Points, to deliver my Opinion
"consistent with the general sense of the People whom you now
"represent.

"The usual Business of the year, and what the Publick Service
"shall point out as necessary, will no doubt come under your Con-
"sideration at your subsequent Sessions, and I flatter myself the
"Experience you have had of my past Conduct, makes it unneces-
"sary for me to add to those Assurances which I have constantly
"given, of contributing my utmost for the Honour and Advantage
"of a Province that has deserved so well of me.

E.

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October 15th:

Hetaquantagechty, who came hither last August on a Message from the Six Nations, coming to town with Shekellamy and Conrad Weyser, the Interpreter, on Saturday last, and having signified to the Honourable the Proprietaries, that he had a Message to deliver, this afternoon was appointed for receiving it, and

At a Council then held.

PRESENT:

The Honble JOHN PENN, and THOMAS PENN, Esq'rs., Proprietaries.

The Lieutenant Governor.

Henry Brooke, Ralph Assheton. } Esquires.
Clement Plumsted, }

And these two Indians.

Hetaquantagechty by the Interpreter, spoke to this Effect.

That he is very Glad to meet his Brethren the Proprietors and the Governor, & that they are willing to lend an Ear to what he has to say:

That he comes hither from the Six Nations, on Business relating to the last Treaty held between them & this Government; that on his Road hither he heard the Melancholy News of the Governor's Loss, by the Death of his Spouse; that he once resolved to turn back lest the Governor's Affliction should prevent him from attending to Business, but thinking it better to proceed forward, he is pleased to find the Governor present with them; that he takes part in his Grief, and if he had a Handkerchief good and fine enough to present to the Governor, he would give it to wipe away his tears; then presenting some strings of Wampum to the Governor, he desired that the Governor would lay aside his Grief and turn his thoughts to Business, as he had done before.

The Governor receiving the Strings of Wampum, thanked him for the kind Concern he had expressed on his Account.

Hetaquantagechty then addressing himself to the Proprietor &

Governor, and presenting two drest Skins as a Mark of the Regard of the Six Nations for their Brethren here, proceeded to say:

That his Brethren may remember he came hither last Summer on a Message from the Six Nations, acquainting this Government that they would come to Philadia this Spring, to return an Answer to the Treaty held with them the year before, according to which Promise they fully intended to have come, but the Ganawese Indians having sent them word that they were hastening to them on some Important Business, the Six Nations waited for their coming, which was not till the Summer was far advanced; that then having resolved to come hither, they appointed a place for their Nations to meet at, on Sasquehannah River; that some were actually set out and gone some days Journey, when a Message came from the Government of New York, by some of the Commissioners for Indian Affairs, desiring a Meeting of the whole Six Nations at Tsanandowa, on affairs of great Moment, relating to the French; that these Commissioners had brought with them several great Guns, and seemed to have Business of Consequence to propose, on which Account the visit of the Six Nations to this Government was delayed, and many of those who were gone before were called back; that therefore he was sent from them to represent the true Reason of their not coming, and to excuse them to their Brethren here; that he was likewise desired to tell them that the Six Nations had considered of all the matters that had been treated of between them and this Government, and had approved of all that had been done and said, and would certainly come next Summer and fully ratify it themselves.

That on his Road hither he was sorely troubled to hear that some base Mis-representations had been made of those Indians that came hither to that Treaty, as if they were Persons who had no Authority for their coming, and were not of any Credit amongst their own People, and that this Government had been imposed upon & put to a needless Charge on their Account; that he believes this Report has been in a great Measure owing to a certain Woman,* whose old Age only protects her from being punished for such Falsehoods; that in the mean time they must resent it and hope to get rid of her. On this Article he delivered some strings of Wampum.

He then proceeding, said,

That the Indians have often complained of Great Quantities of Rum brought amongst them, but now they have more Occasion than ever to renew that Complaint; for such Quantities are daily carried to them, that they are not only impoverished by it, but many of them disabled from providing Sustinence for themselves and their Families; that the Indians love to drink it, and the Traders generally furnishing themselves with little else, they can scarce get Powder & Shott to hunt with; he therefore earnestly desires that some measures may be taken for preventing a Practice which must end in the Destruction of the Indians, who, if they want Rum, should rather fetch it for themselves than have it brought to them.

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* Mrs. Montour.

That the Six Nations were desired by this Government, at the last Treaty, to prevail with the Shawanese to leave Ohio or Alleghency and return towards Sasquehannah; that for this purpose they sent Messengers to the Shawanese, who answered that they would remove further to the Northward, towards the French Country, whereupon some Chiefs of the Six Nations set out to speak with them, and they mett together; but he cannot tell what was the Result of this meeting.

That he has understood when the Shawanese were desired to leave Alleghency they sent a Belt of Wampum to the Delaware Indians, with a Message, intimating to them that as they, the Shawanese, were to seek out a new Country for themselves, they should be glad to have the Delawares with them. That Sassoonan, the Delaware Chief, had forbid any of his People to go with the Shawanese, and had desired that these last mentioned Indians should rather return to Sasquehannah; but Hetaquantagechty being apprehensive that if the Shawanese should go over to the French Country the Delawares would follow them, he thought proper to apprize this Government of it.

That having now finished what he had to say he will only add, that as we have several Gunsmiths here, it would be very acceptable to all the Indians about Shamokin, to have one settled amongst them; that they would engage he should be paid honestly for his work: he might gett many Skins and grow Rich.

Then presenting a Bundle of drest Deer Skins, he said they were Hunters and lived in the Wilderness, and would desire, if their Brethren please, to have some Powder and Lead given them.

He was asked from whom these Skins were given; whether from the Six Nations. He said they were given by himself, Shekellamy, and the Neighbourhood about Shamokin.

The Proprietors told him they took his visit kindly, and would consider what he had said and give an Answer to it: the Indians were invited to drink a friendly Glass.

E.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, October 16th.

PRESENT:

The Honourable the Proprietaries.

The Lieutenant Governor.

Henry Brooke, Samuel Hasell, Clement Plumsted, Charles Read. Ralph Assheton, } Esquires.

And the Indians mentioned in the preceeding Minute.

John Penn, Esqr., by the Interpreter, spoke to them as follows.

"My Brethren:

"I am well pleased with the Opportunity your visit gives me, so "soon after my Arrival here, to see my good friends Hetaquanta- "gechty and Shekellamy, of both whom I have received so favour-

That the Six Nations were desired by this Government, at the last Treaty, to prevail with the Shawanese to leave Ohio or Alleghency and return towards Sasquehannah; that for this purpose they sent Messengers to the Shawanese, who answered that they would remove further to the Northward, towards the French Country, whereupon some Chiefs of the Six Nations set out to speak with them, and they mett together; but he cannot tell what was the Result of this meeting.

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Then presenting a Bundle of drest Deer Skins, he said they were Hunters and lived in the Wilderness, and would desire, if their Brethren please, to have some Powder and Lead given them.

He was asked from whom these Skins were given; whether from the Six Nations. He said they were given by himself, Shekellamy, and the Neighbourhood about Shamokin.

The Proprietors told him they took his visit kindly, and would consider what he had said and give an Answer to it: the Indians were invited to drink a friendly Glass.

E.

At a Council held at Philadelphia, October 16th.

PRESENT:

The Honourable the Proprietaries.

The Lieutenant Governor.

Henry Brooke, Samuel Hasell, Clement Plumsted, Charles Read. Ralph Assheton, } Esquires.

And the Indians mentioned in the preceeding Minute.

John Penn, Esqr., by the Interpreter, spoke to them as follows.

"My Brethren:

"I am well pleased with the Opportunity your visit gives me, so "soon after my Arrival here, to see my good friends Hetaquanta- "gechty and Shekellamy, of both whom I have received so favour-

"able a Character that you shall always be welcome to me, and I "desire you to assure all the Indians, and particularly my good "friends of the Six Nations, that it shall be my constant care to "strengthen that firm League and Chain of Friendship which my "Father first began, and has since been carefully preserved between "the Indians, and all the People within this Government.

"Though I was not present when the last Treaty was held with "my Brethren of the Six Nations, yet the whole of what then passed "was made known to me, and I entirely approve of it, being agree-"able to my own Sentiments. I am therefore, for myself and on "behalf of this Government now to acquaint you:

"That it would be very agreeable to us to have some of the wise "old Men of the Six Nations at Philadelphia, according to the Ex-"pectations they gave us, but since Business of great Consequence "has prevented them, we take it kindly that they have sent you, our "good friends, to acquaint us with the true Reason of it. We shall "nevertheless expect to see next year, some of your Ancient Men "of the Several Nations, that we may have a full Answer to all those "matters of which we treated together.

"Though we have not had the Pleasure of seeing our Brethren of "the Six Nations, because of the Message from New York, by the "Commissioners of Indian Affairs, yet we are the less Sorry seeing "it is not improbable but those People have come hither to treat of "matters which concern all the Subjects of the Great King of Eng-"land, and as the Government of York and Pennsylvania have the "same Common Interest, and are in Effect one and the same People, "we hope every Proposition they shall make for more firmly uniting "the Six Nations to their ancient good friends, the English, and for "strengthening all the Indians against the Attacks of their Enemies, "will be chearfully received and willingly hearkned to.

"We are much concerned to find that the Shawanese, instead of "following the good Council we gave them, are desirous to go further "from us, and even to remove themselves towards the Settlements "of the French: if they should persist in this Resolution, which we "hope they will not, they will be lost to the Six Nations as well as "to us: and therefore we must desire you, that as soon as you re-"turn you will represent this to the Six Nations, that they may use "their Endeavours to prevent the Shawanese going off, and likewise "caution the Delawares from giving any Ear to those who would "perswade them to leave their old true friends. And on this head, "we shall not be wanting to give them our wholesome Council, "which we hope their own true and real Interest will lead them to "follow.

"As to the Complaints you make of the great Quantities of Rum "brought amongst the Indians, we believe there is but too much "reason for them; such Complaints have been long and often re-"peated: we have made many Laws against that wicked Practice, "and we shall now order some parts of them to be interpreted to "you, that you may see how great our Care has been in those Points; "but the Indians are so fond of it, that unless you could fall on

"some method to hinder them from drinking it, it is scarcely pos-
"sible for us to prevent its being brought to them: some People for
"the sake of Gain, will hazard anything: the woods are dark and
"thick, and what is acted there seldom comes to our knowledge, and
"if it does, it is a very difficult matter to gett any Person to witness
"against those evil People what they have done, and without some
"Proof of this kind, our Laws will not punish them: all imaginable
"Care shall be taken, that none of the Licensed Traders shall escape
"unpunished, if any such Practice shall be proved against them, &
"if others come amongst the Indians, they go Secretly and without
"our knowledge; if they can be discovered they shall be severely
"punished.

(Then were read & interpreted unto them several Paragraphs of the Act against selling Rum and other strong Liquors to the Indians.)

"You know Brethren, that all the Subjects of England are free,
"and those who are Tradesmen generally resort to such places where
"they are most likely to gett Business, but we cannot order them to
"goe to where we please: it is the hope of Gain that prevails with
"them: we should be glad to have the Indians accommodated with
"Smiths for mending their Guns & Hatchets, and as the People in-
"crease, it is very likely some may settle in your Neighbourhood.

"We give no Ear to those foolish People who would endeavour to
"discredit our good friends of the Six Nations, with whom we held
"the late Treaty: we believe those that then came to us were good
"Men and had an Authority for what they said and did; you should
"disregard such idle Reports, for they can make no impressions on
"us."

They were then told that some Powder and Lead, with some cloathing, would be delivered to them.

Hetaquantagechty said he was very much pleased with what had been spoke: it gave him great Satisfaction, but he thought it strange that our People would continue in a Practice so severely forbid by our Laws; he therefore desired that the Paragraph of the aforesaid Law which gives Power to any Persons to Seize and Secure Rum found in any Indian Towns or Settlements should be copied out and given him.

Which was ordered to be given him, but he was told that the Indians must take Care not to drink or stave the Rum if they should find any in their Towns; they are only to secure it, which when they have done, they are to acquaint this Government with their Proceedings, and wait till Orders are sent from hence how to proceed further.

This he said he would fully explain to the Indians.

The Board having Ordered the following Goods to be gott ready, they were delivered to the Indians, to witt:

One half barrel of Powder,	Six Knives,
One hundred weight of Lead,	Six Tobacco tongs,
Four Strouds,	Two pair of Scissors.
Four Shirts,	

with some Bread, Rum, Tobacco and Pipes.

The Governor gave Hetaquantagechty a laced Hatt, in return to the few Strings of Wampum he had presented, with his Compliment of Condolence.

The Indians having thanked the Proprietaries, Governor, and Council for what had been given them, and drank a friendly Glass, departed.

E.

1734. [406 ix.] and, by Order of the General Assembly, Adolph Philipse, Speaker. *Printed and sold by William Bradford in New York*, 1734. 2 *pp.*

406. x. Certificate of Adolph Philipse, Speaker of Assembly. New York, Nov. 28, 1734. Order of Assembly, 19th Nov., 1734. That Col. Morris have leave to go home being indisposed. *Certifies that*, as the House was about to adjourn, Col. Morris, aleaging his sore legg grew worse, moved for leave to goe home. Whereupon I asked him, What, to Morrisania? To which of this he replyed, Yes. I then askt him to furtha, Had you not better stay in town where you can have the assistance of docters? To which he answered, No, I must keep myself quiet and still, and docter it myself" *etc.* No objection being raised, above order was entered. "A few days afterwards I was informed he was embarked for London" *etc.* *Signed*, Ad. Philipse. *Holograph.* $1\frac{2}{3}$ *pp.*

406. xi. Resolution of Assembly of New York, 11th Nov., 1734. Ordered that Capt. Rutgers do carry the bill *for the better establishing the night watches in the City of New York and for the more equal defraying the expence thereof, for the ease of the poor inhabitants*, with the amendments, to the Council, and acquaint them, that this House cannot agree to any amendmt. to a mony bill. *Signed*, R. Ludlow, Cl. *Endorsed*, Recd. Jan. 22, $173\frac{4}{5}$. $\frac{3}{4}$ *p.* [*C.O.* 5, 1057. *ff.* 20–22 *v.*, 23 *v.*, 24, 25, 26–30, 31 *v.*–45. 46–48 *v.*; *and* (*covering letter only, endorsed*, R. in a blank cover, March $173\frac{4}{5}$) 5, 1093. *ff.* 326–328 *v.*, 329 *v.*]

Dec. 7. N. York. **407**. Governor Cosby to the Council of Trade and Plantations. *Abstract. Acknowledges* letter of Aug. 22, and will in future send over with every act the general purport of it and reasons for passing it. In his letter of 17th June, he omitted by mistake to name the deceased Councillors whose places he wished filled. They were John Johnston, John Parker and James Smith. Since then he has recommended John Schuyler in the room of Col. Peter Baird deceased. He also recommended Col. Provoost who succeeded Mr. Hogg, who died in Col. Montgomerie's time. *Repeats* part of preceding letter of 6th Dec. *Encloses* copy of Col. Montgomerie's Charter of New York. As the Assembly only broke up on the 29th Nov., it has been impossible to get the Acts passed there printed in time to send copies, which shall be done by the next ship. *Replies to* the Board's enquiry as to the quantity of lands, which they have been informed is 30,000 and not 1200 acres,—vested in the Crown in trust for the Mohawks;—They have two wayes of discribing their lands, the one they distinguesh by the genll. name of land, that is, what they call land, is flatts or meadow ground, where wood nor brush was never known to grow. This puts me in minde of a tryall that happened at the Supream Court in this Province in relation to boundrys of lands *etc.* One of the wittnesses *etc.* gave his evedence

1734. [407]
that he had walked severall miles over itt but did not see one foot of land. Now, my Lords, as to the lands, you desire to be informed of, is certainely that tract of land, that the Mohocks Nation has put under the protection of the Crown in trust for them, they are called ye Mohock Flatt, where we have a gerreson, and are generally computted at about twelf hundred acars, tho most people that have seen itt, say, it is not quit so much but verry near. All the lands quit round itt, to God knows where the Mohocks claime, and there are many and many thirty thousand acars but not an acar as I could ever learne of flatts or clear medow land, being every foot (except this twelf hundred acars) all the country besides being all wood lands, and most of them for some mills each side of the Mohocks river already granted long since. So that those that sent your Lordships that information in an unknowne hand designed only an imposition upon you, being ashamed to put their names to it, knowing the ascertion to be falls. Now, my Lords, since I am upon this I cannot help mentioning one more vill action amongst the many committed by Mr. Morris, Allexander and their adherants; Some months since I had the honour to transmitt to your Lordsps. ye proceedings relateing to the Mohocks flatts, which I thought my selfe in duty bound to doe, to secure them from goeing over to the French intrest at that verry time they were vilifying mee, and falsely acusing mee here, as well as at home, I say at the verry time, did this same Mr. Morris, Mr. Allexander and one Smith a lawer one of their gang goe to one Mr. Boyle a Scotch gentln. here who they imagined had great intrest at home, and gave him thire opinion, which was, that the Albany people had no right to them flatts, that Collo. Dongan's grant was not good, therefore desired he would write to his friends in England in order to obtaine a grant of the said lands, and for there oppinion they were to come in for a share of them. This I doe assure yr. Lordsps. is true from the mouth of Boyle, who told it to Mr. Lindsy, Shirff of Albahy County, who is a verry honest man. Mr. Lindsy came to mee an hour after he had beene with Boyle, the said Mr. Boyle makeing no secrett of itt, Mr. Lindsy further said that Mr. Boyle had showne him coppys of his letters he had wrote to his friends in order to obtaine ye grant. So that yr. Lordsps. sees the absurdity of these people and how capable they are of doeing everything that is badd. My Lords, it is just now come into my head, that it is not unlikely but that Mr. Morris, who is gone over may say, that there was sent a sergant with a file of men to stop him. So farr from it, that I doe assure you my Lords, if he had sent to mee for a pass to goe for England, I would have readely granted it to him. Your Lordships well knows that desersion is verry common where there are soldiers and verry often they desert and gitt on board sloops and ships that goe from hence, a Capt. mist a man, and found that he had deserted and had inteligence, that he went to the Hook on the Jersey side in order to gitt on board Capt. Payton, the Capt. himselfe saying two or three day's before there had been a man bargaining with him for his passage, upon which ye Capt. sent downe a sergant with a file of men in order to take

1734. [407]
him, in case he should attempt itt, to goe on board at the Hook; this my Lords is the truth of the whole matter." *Signed*, W. Cosby. *Endorsed*, 22nd Jan., Read 4th Aug., 1735. 3 *pp.*
Enclosed,
407. i, ii. Drafts of an Act for appointing an Agent for New York. Oct. 26, 1734. 3 *and* 6 *pp.*
407. iii. Draft of an Act to lay a duty on tea. Committed to a Committee of the whole House, Oct. 25, 1734. $2\frac{1}{4}$ *pp.* Nos. i–iii *endorsed*, Recd. 22nd Jan., $173\frac{4}{5}$.
407. iv. Attested copy of Charter granted to the City of New York by Governor Montgomerie. *Endorsed as preceding.* 36 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1057. *ff.* 49–52, 53–58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 95 *v.*; *and* (*duplicate of covering letter only, endorsed*, R. in a blank cover, March, $173\frac{4}{5}$) 5, 1093. *ff.* 332–333 *v.*]

City of Albany
in the Province
of New York } Be it this day appeard before me Edward Holland Esq.r Mayor of the said City, Richard Shuckburgh Gent.
John Lindesay and Edward Collins Esq.rs who depose & the Holy Evangelists of Almighty god that they, being
at the Niagras Castle, on the within Subscribers, & all the Indians and other the Native Owners and
Proprietors of the Niagras Country, & then were at the Castle, assisted in being at their Councils and their
assent for their & Owners hunting voluntary without fee or Reward sign the within Petition and at the same
time earnestly requested that the S.d Petition might be forthwith conveyd to their Great Father & Lord the King
in order to be transmitted to their Great Father the King in testimony whereof I have hereunto & my
hand and Caus'd the Seal of the City to be thereunto affixed this 28.th Decem.r 1734

Richd. Shuckburgh
John Lindesay
Ed. Collins

Sworn Coram me
Edward Holland Mayr

MARYLAND
CALVERT
PAPERS.
HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Great Father

We the Sachems and other the native Owners and Proprietors of the Maquas Country, and more particularly of that part of it, for which we had Executed a Deed in trust to the Corporation of Albany, having been credibly Informed by several Christian people living near us, as also at the City of Albany, that several ill minded, discontented and turbulent People do all they can to asperse our Dear Brother Corlaer for destroying the said Deed: now We shall beg leave in justice to our Brother to acquaint our great Father of the whole proceedings relating to the said Deed. Father! We must first tell You that its above fourty Years ago that some of us, and our forefathers, were solicited by the Corporation of Albany to sell them [illegible] Acres of our low Lands, they telling us, they were authorized to purchase the same by Virtue of their Charter, which was always refused by us, being assured that it would be of ill consequence to our Nation, who, We do assure our Great Father have always been and still are true Dutifull Children and faithfull Allies to him: but about three Years ago they made application again, to obtain from us a Deed in trust for the said thousand Acres, telling us they were sorry to see us selling our Lands by small parcells, to sundry Persons, and that they having our ffriendship and interest very much at heart, Desired, as they were the fathers of the Christian People of Albany, that we might likewise put our selves under their Protection, as that it would be a means for our Nation to remain here for ever, upon which fair Premises We granted the thousand Acres of Land in trust to the Corporation without any manner of consideration had for it, only on the following condition: We told them, we had sold to many Christian People part of the Land they desired we should entrust them with; for we had receive a valuable consideration for it, and that we were poor People and could by no means return what we had received (as the poor yet honest) and that we would not execute the Deed in trust, until they called Got to witness, that those People should reserve and that they should have full and free enjoyment of so much as we had sold them, but some time after We signed the Deed, We were informed that all that Land which we had reserved was comprehended in the said Deed and that the Corporation would oblige those People to whom we had sold part of that Land to pay a fourty fold portion for which as soon as our Deceased Brother Corlaer came to Albany we Complained of the cheat that was put upon us, who immediately sent for the then Mayor and Rec[illegible]men to know the reason of their serving us in that manner; at that time they promised faithfully we should have justice done us, but to our sorrow their promises to our Brother Corlaer were like those to us, Wherefore when our present Brother Corlaer came the first time to treat with us at Albany, we applied to him and told him how we had been wronged and that we would trust our Land no longer with such People and that we begged we might have our Deed again upon which earnest Request our Dear Brother and those of his Council who were there, immediately sent for the Mayor and ordered him to bring the Deed with him, which he did, upon which Our Brother, after causing it to be read over and interpreted to us say[illegible]

it on the Table whence One of us took it, and by unanimous consent burnt it having often occasioned many hot disputes among us almost to Bloodshed so that we hope our Great Father will not be angry with Brother for doing us justice and we leave our Great Father to judge whether or not our Brother was done is not what Yourself would do, for a Nation that has been always true to Your interest. We must now conclude and ask our Great Father that what we have been saying proceeds from our Love to our Dear Brother Corlaer who has been more [illegible] to us than all your other Children we desire than any Other ever was among us. Now protecting us in so just a Cause we [illegible] our hearts are we ready if necessary to [illegible] are so [illegible] these are Children and come over the great Lake are with our [illegible] to cry out against the wicked impressions of the Heavy Negroe and wicked our Dear Brother we always love our great Father for whom we always the Friend have the greatest regard and pray continually that You and your Children Children may be our Father as long as the Sun and Moon endures

Teoonhogarawey H Sachim Chief
Lucas L her Mark
nowia C her Mark
Sarah S her Mark
Catharine her Mark
Maria VI her Mark
Teeter her mark
Madelene her mark
Jasemine her Mark
Mary her Mark

Brant A Sachem
Thomas T his mark
Mari M his mark
Sachem
Sachem
Ezras his mark
Ezras his mark
Gillian his Mark
Mari his Mark
Brant A his Mark

Sachim
Sachim
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Sachim

America but a diminishing His Majesties Revenue & the entire Loss of that valuable Branch the Fur Trade we now enjoy & are Possessed of." [1]

The Commiss[rs] propose that some Proper Persons be sent to reside in the Sennecas Country & take with them a Sachem or two of the other 5 Nations — that they demolish the house the French have built that Smiths also be sent to work for the Indians in the Sennecas Country.

30 March 1734. David Schuyler goes Commissary to Oswego. (this office rightly conducted would be of infinite Service to our Trade & political Interest with the Indians. but like most other Matters its generaly made a Dupe to private Interest. Some Gov[rs] have appointed to serve their own Ends & others are imposed upon.)

(P. 170.) Albany 3 June 1734 — The Commiss[rs] receive Information that a General Meeting of the 5 Nations is to be held at Onondaga & as this was not properly notified to them according to Atient Usage they dispatch Laur Claasse thither as representative for this Gov[t] & direct him to reproach the Assembly for their neglect in not communicating their Meeting & with instructions to overlook their proceedings & support the Interest of this Gov[t] [2]

7 June. Co[l] Philip Schuyler receives the Gov[rs] Instructions to go up to the Sennecas Country to treat with those Indians in behalf of this Gov[t]

[1] the Picture here drawn is a very just One. And it evinces the great necessity of a diligent & Skillful Attention to the Indian Affairs throughout all the British Colonies in America. The French have at this time by their superior address & Industry, a much greater influence among the various Nations of Indians on the Continent than the English, w[ch] it is to be feared they will one day or another turn to their own great Advantage & to our fatal Experience. They act upon a Uniform Plan. the Colonies upon divided Interests & temporary Expedients. The English are indeed a Numerous People & our Settlements extend far up into the Country, but then they are thinly scattered & exposed to Desertion whenever the French can prevail on the Indians to go in Scalping Parties against us. this was the Case last war, & tho the Troops on the Intended Exp[n] against Canada were posted in the County of Albany, yet Settlements were deserted for above 70 Miles extent in that County.

[2] such a neglect of the Indians is always a Sign of the prevalency of the French Interest & the weakness of ours.

18 June Lur. Claasse returns from Onondaga & says the Gen[l] Meeting is adjourned to the Sennecas Country.

There is no Report in the Records of Co[l] Schuylers Embassy to the Sennecas but I find in a Letter from the Commiss[rs] to Gov[r] Cosby bearing date 28 April 1735. in w[ch] they Advise him that the French are building a very strong stone Fort at Crown Point. They Add, " We are informed by some People who are come from the Sennecas Country that the Senneca Indians continue Stedfast in their Engagements to Co[l] Phil. Schuyler. —

8 April 1735. Hendrik a Mohawk Sachem accquaints the Commiss[rs] that the 6 Nations are inclined to make a Peace with the Flat heads of South Carolina. The Commiss[rs] approve thereof & give the s[d] Hend[k] a large Belt of Wampum to be sent thro the 6 Nations to encourage them to push this Matter forward.

28 May 1735. The Chief of the Cagnawaga Castle in Cannada with Four other Indians arrive at Albany & accquaint the Commiss[rs] that the Gov[r] of New England had sent for them, but that the Gov[r] of (p. 171) Canada had forbid them to go, however that he was determined to come to Albany to give this Intelligence to the Commiss[rs] tho he expects he shall incur the Gov[r] of Canada's Displeasure by doing it.

The Commiss[rs] persuaded this Chief of the Indians to go to Boston, at the same time renewed the Covenant of Peace & Friendship with them & agreed that in Case a War should break out between Great Britain & France that he & his People should be Neuter & desired him to further the said Neutrality with his Nation & the other Indians w[ch] he faithfully promised to do. —

Albany 10 June 1735. a Cayouge Warrior reports to the Commiss[rs] that he & another Indian returning this Spring from their Winter hunting stopped at a Castle of the Wagenhaes or Uttawawa Indians who received them kindly & that their Sachems met & told them that a Peace & good Correspondance had been formerly established between

their Nation & the 5 Nations & tho the Sachems were dead who made it yet they now renewed it & desired it might be continued.

They said they had tried their Father the Govr of Canada & liked him not. that they had tried their Bretheren of New York & found themselves well used, & that they intended to build a New Castle that they might come & Trade at Oswego without being obliged to touch at Fort Cadaraqui. That the Wagenhaes had given 20 Bevers to enforce their above Speech, 10 of wch were left with the Caouge Sachems in order to return an Answer & the s^{d} Sachems had sent the other 10 to the Commiss^{rs} for them to return proper Presents to the Wagenhaes.

The Commiss^{rs} thank the Cayouge's for their Endeavours to bring the far Nations to trade with us, & return a small present to the Cayouge Sachems —

(Quere) Would it not have been good Policy to have dispatched this Indian with presents & a Message to the Wagenhaes to have kept up & encreased this good disposition of theirs. I find nothing but a cold Comp^{t} paid to the Cayouges on the Occasion. had such a Circumstance happened to the French, they I am persuaded would imediately have sent an Embassy & forwarded the removal of their Castle. but our Albany Commiss^{rs} are too fat headed, & have too much Belgick Phlegm for so judicious & Active a Conduct.

(P. 172.) Albany July the Commiss^{rs} receive a Letter from Govr Cosby accquainting them that the Garrison at Oswego are very much in want of Bedding & desire them to send a Supply of Rugs & Blankets out of the public's Money.

29 July 1735. The Commiss^{rs} answer that the Members of the Assembly for the City & County being present told them if they complied with the above Request of the Gov^{rs} they were of opinion the Assembly would not alow it in their Accounts & therefore they could not venture to do it. And that the said Charge must fall on the Traders.

30 July. Laur. Claasse is dispatched to the 6 Nations to acc-quaint them that his Excell^{cy} Govr Cosby intended to meet them at Albany the 3^{d} of next Sep^{r}

1 August 1735. Sundry Sachems of the Cacknawaga Canada Indians arrive at Albany & desire a Meeting from the Commiss^{rs} —

They begin by offering the Calumet or Pipe of Peace to all the Commiss^{rs} who according to the Indian custom take each a Whif. having gone through this Solemnity, their Speaker opens the Conference & says he speaks in the Name of the Govr of Canada & the 3 Castles of Indians in Cannada[1] that they are come in Consequence of the Belt of Wampum sent to them by the Commissioners last May, to renew & strengthen the Antient Peace Friendship & Intercourse between their Constituents this Gov^{t} & the 6 Nations. That they may mutualy Aid & Assist each other, and that all the rights of Hospitality may be mutualy kept up between the contracting Parties, with Liberty of mutual Trade & Intercourse.[2]

The Commiss^{rs} Accept ratify & Solemnize in behalf of the Govr of New York the above offered Treaty of Peace Trade & Amity with the Govr of Canada & all the Indians dwelling in his Gov^{t} & promise (p. 173) to send the Calumet Pipe to Onondaga to be there laid up as a Memorial to Posterity of this Solemn Treaty.[3]

[1] these 3 Castles are Deserters from the 5 Nations —

[2] The Govr of Canada having just finished the stone Fort at Crown Point wch is within the Boundaries of this Province & having settled his Plan of operations to the Westward at Lake Ontario & Niagara I suppose dispatched this Solemn Embassy to Albany as a Security & Cover to his Designs. The Canada Trading Faction at Albany who I find were the Majority of the Commiss^{rs} swallowed the Bait with Greediness. by this Solemn Treaty the Canada Trade was opened & freed from all Obstructions.

[3] This Treaty is One of the most formal & carried on with the greatest Solemnity of any I have met within the Records, That the Commissioners should take upon them so great an Act of Power as this Appears to be without giving the Govr any previous Notice & having his Orders thereupon seems to me an Insolent Stretch of their Office — but I suppose they knew under what Influence Mr Cosby acted & that the Albany Genius & Politics were recommended to his Submission. who lead

Albany 18 Sepr 1735. Govr Cosby meets the 6 Nations at Albany & speaks to them in Manner following —

he pays them the Compliments of Condolance upon the Loss of those of their People who are deceased since his last Meeting them. he renews the Cov^{t} with them in behalf of all his Majesties Subjects in North America.

he repeats to them all the Advantages they reap by the Garrison at Oswego & tells them he expects they will on all occasions be ready to defend it; he exhorts them not to suffer the French to build any Trading House or Forts on their Land, wch he tells them they have put under the Protection of the King of Great Britain.

he thanks them for their kindness to the Traders, & tells them they must be sensible that when the King of Great Britain is at War with the King of France how unable the French are to supply them with Goods & says *You very well know, that the French themselves in Canada could not have subsisted, had they not been supplied from Albany.*

That he rejoices to hear of their Inclination to Peace with the Southern Indians, he presses that matter upon them & desires they will name a time when they are willing to meet Deligates from those Indians at Albany & he will write to the Govr near whose Provinces they reside in order to bring this Peace to a final Issue.

He accquaints them with the Treaty lately made by the Commissioners with the Canada Indians & delivers them the Calumet wch they left to be lodged at Onondaga

he tells them the King has ordered him to give them several presents in his Name, wch they shall receive as soon as they give him their Answer.

(P. 174.) Albany 20 Sepr 1735 — The 6 Nations Answer the Gov^{rs} Speech They return their Comp^{ts} of Condolance.

him at this time I know not. And whether this Treaty was or was not good Policy, I shall not detirmine, but I think it was a Step of too much consequence to have been taken without the Gov^{rs} concurrence of wch I find no traces in the Records. It opened & fixt the Canada Trade wch I believe was the Chief View our Commiss^{rs} had in it —

They promise the Cov[t] shall be kept inviolable on their side As to the Garrison & Trade at Oswego, they say when a number of Traders are there Goods are sold Cheap, but when there is but a Trader or two, they are cheated, not only the 6 Nations but the far Indians, & instead of pure Rum they receive half Water, this they say makes them appear as Lyars to the Far Indians who come there upon their Encouragment.

They say

"Brother You told us that you would not suffer any French to go up the River Oswego, we suppose you are in a Mistake in that affair,[1] *for the Trade & Peace we take to be one thing* for here have lately been Indians from Canada to renew their old Friendship therefore no Passages ought to be stopped where Messengers come thro to make Peace, perhaps far Indians may want to come to Albany or to some of the 6 Nations to make Peace."

The Gov[r] said he did not mean to hinder any Indians from coming to them, but to prevent the French from coming amongst them to infuse Lyes & prejudice them against this Gov[t] —

They proceed & say

"You command that we should not suffer the French Priest or any other French to live among us on this side of the Lake (Lake Ontario) Bro[r] Corlaer, We take narrow notice of it, its as if you on one side & the French on the other will press us out of our Lands, we are like Dumb People not knowing what ails us, but we promise we shall not consent to any French living among

[1] The Sachems take this Treaty with the Canada Indians in the same Light I did, as a free & full opening of the Trade to Cannada w[ch] (in my Opinion) was prudently prohibited by Gov[r] Burnet. And from their sense as above expressed of it, I make no doubt they now looked upon themselves as at Liberty to enter into any Negotiations they thought proper with the French. This Treaty certainly tended to take off that Jealousy & coldness of the French w[ch] it is ever the Interest of this Colony to inspire the 6 Nations with. It appears to me that a free Trade to Canada is false Policy with regard to the Indian Trade meerly as such, but in the general System of Indian Politics I must think it [is] a wrong Measure.

us or to settle on this side the Lake. the House at Niagara is built but it was against our Consent. —

(P. 175.) They are willing his Excell^{cy} should employ his Mediation to settle a Peace between them & the Flat heads & say they refer the Managment of it wholly to him.[1]

Albany April 1736. The Commiss^{rs} receive an Acc^{t} of the Death of Govr Cosby who is succeeded by the Honble George Clarke Lieu^{t} Govr —

Several Indians intending to go out a fighting against the Flat heads are stopped by the Message & Endeavours of the Commiss^{rs} & the Commiss^{rs} receive a Letter bearing date the 7 May from the Lieu^{t} Govr Advising them he had wrote to the Govr of South Carolina upon the Subject of a Peace between the 6 Nations & the Flat heads.

29 May. A Smith & Three Men are sent to reside in the Sennecas Country for One year for wch they are to receive £80. And have £20 more allowed them to bestow upon the Indians in presents in such manner as they shall judge most for the public Good. —

12 June 1736. Several Sachems of the Schaahkook Indians present another Complaint to the Commiss^{rs} about their Land. They say.

"The first Gov^{rs} who came here fixt our Fathers at Schaahkook that they & their Posterity should live there."

"We have Land at Schaahkook but the Christians have taken it within their Fences so that we have none left to plant on, The Christians tell us that they have got it from some Indians but we know of none that have given it them."

I find no kind of Answer recorded to these Oppressed People's Complaint.

[1] I find no private Conferrence between the Govr & the Sachems recorded at this Meeting, why Govr Cosby departed from the Practice of his Predecessors, I know not. Such private Conferrences Attended with presents have been extreamly useful at some very critical junctures, & in my Opinion might be always rendered very Advantageous to the public Weal, by an honest & judicious Govr —

19 July. The Commiss[rs] receive Information that the Traders at Oswego sell Rum to the French Interpreter, who gives it to the Senneca Indians in order to promote his Influence & the French Designs amongst them. (surely this is a notorious proof that tho my cursory reflections on the Albanian Indian Traders are severe they do not rise up to the Infamy of their Characters.)

(P. 176.) Albany 30 July 1736. The Commiss[rs] receive a Letter from one of our Residents at Oswego accquainting them. That a Great Sachem of the Ottawawa Nation had been there & given Information that the French had been among the far Nations & told them they were detirmined to cut off Oswego & kill all those Indians who should go there to Trade.

That they had also forced Three Nations of far Indians who were coming to Trade at Oswego to go to Canada

That they have also sent for the Messasagas another Nation of Far Indians who used to Trade at Oswego to come to Canada.

That [sold] some Miamies Indians who were arrived at Oswego complained that the French had stopped them at Niagara & forcibly taken from them part of their Goods.

That Jean Coeur the French Interpreter had carried with him towards Canada Three Great Sachems of the Sennecas in order to go to Canada & sell to the French their Land at Irondequat, but our Resident got some other Sachems to go after them & brought 'em back much to the Mortification of Jean Coeur, who dispatched a Messenger to the Onondagas to desire them to go to the Sennecas & get some other Sachems to go with him in the room of those who were returned, for he would not go to Canada without some of the Senneca Sachems as the Gov[r] of Canada much wanted to speak with them.

That Jean Coeur intended to return from Canada to the Sennecas Country in 30 or 40 days & as he passed by

This Indenture made the Second day of April in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty five = Between Henry Brant, William Doxtader, Joseph Hess, Jacob Marten Isaac Lock, John Johnson, Aaron Frasher, Awennares, Anakarontor, Skenawaiteh, Ayatajiwak, Ahriron, Asarkenwah, Hahnehtaheh, Hanonshitawi, Peter Green Joseph Haronhyontye, Shohenese, Tesonarenyen, Anahtron Joseph Doxtader, Otshaton, Tayekawehtu, John Silver, John Obadiah, and William Blois — Sachems or chiefs and principal men of the Six nation Indians possessing and residing on the tract of land commonly called the Ouse or Grand river tract of the One part and our Sovereign Lord William the fourth of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King Defender of the faith of the other part, Whereas his late Majesty King George the third of glorious memory in Consideration of the early attachment to his cause manifested by the Chiefs Warriors and people of the Mohawk Indians and of the loss of their Settlement which they thereby sustained and being desirous shewing his royal approbation of the same and of recompensing the hopes which they had sustained was graciously pleased to authorise and permit the said Mohawk Indians and such other of the Six Nations of Indians as wished to settle in that province to take possession of and settle upon the Banks of the River en commonly called the Ouse or Grand River running into Lake Erie allotting to them for that purpose six miles deep from each side of the River which they and their posterity were to enjoy for ever, And Whereas it hath been resolved by the Indians now inhabiting and residing upon the said tract of land at a meeting in council of their Chiefs and principal men convened and held at the Mohawk Village on the twenty ninth day of January last past that it would be greatly for the profit of the said Indians and their posterity if Certain parcels or tracts of land occupied by them were surrendered to his Majesty for the purpose of being sold and the Monies arising therefrom applied to and for the use and benefit of the said Six Nations Indians

and

and their posterity, and by articles of provisional agreement made and entered into at the said meeting in Council on the said Twenty Ninth day of January between James Winniett Esq: Superintendent of Indian Affairs on the part and behalf of his present Majesty King William the fourth of the one part and the Chiefs and principal men of the said Six Nations Indians residing on the said Tract of Land on the other part they the said Chiefs and principal Men did agree as well on their own behalf as on the behalf of the said Six Nations Indians residing as aforesaid to surrender to his said Majesty his heirs and Successors a certain Tract or parcel of Land herein after described being part and parcel of the said Tract of Land possession of which was granted to the said Indians as aforesaid for the purpose of the same being so sold by his said Majesty in trust for the Indians as aforesaid. NOW. this Indenture Witnesseth that the said Henry Brant. William Dartador. Joseph Bess. Jacob Martin. Isaac Lark. John Johnson. Aaron Foghier. Aweannaras, Cuakaronton, Skanawatih, Cyalajiwak, Ahriron. Asenkowah, Kahnekta-keh. Kanonheritawi, Peter Green, Joseph Karonhyentye. Thoheese, Tsonaneuyen, Cuahtoron Joseph Dartador. Ashaton, Sayatawehhe. John Silver. John Cardiah and William Alvis — Chiefs or principal Men of the Mohawks or Six Nations Indians residing on the said Tract of land commonly called the Ause or Grand River Tract in pursuance of the said resolution and agreement in Council as aforesaid have and each of them hath as well on their own behalf as also on the behalf of the behalf of the said Mohawk or Six Nations Indians residing on the Tract aforesaid Surrendered and Yielded up and by these presents do and each of them doth surrender and Yield up unto our Sovreign Lord the Kings most excellent Majesty his his and Successors ALL and Singular that parcel or Tract of Land being parcel of the Tract originally given to the said Mohawk or Six Nations Indians on the Ause. or Grand River as aforesaid containing by admeasurement Forty eight thousand acres or thereabouts

and

and Lotted and bounded or otherwise known as follows
that is to say Commencing on the Western limit of the
Township of Ancaster and on the South side of the allowance
for road between the first and second concessions of the
Township of Brantford thence South seventy eight degrees
West along the South side of the said allowance for
road One thousand and thirty two chains and thirty
Nine links more or less to the Township of Burford
thence South fifteen degrees forty Minutes east four hundred
and eleven chains and six links more or less along the
Eastern limit of the said Township of Burford to the
Northerly angle of the said Township of Oakland thence
South sixty two degrees thirty minutes east Three hundred
and seventy five chains more or less along the Northerly
limit of the said Township of Oakland to the South side
of the Public highway or road leading from Malcolms
Mills in the said Township of Oakland through the
Settlement and village of Mount Pleasant to the
Town of Brantford thence North easterly along the South
side of the said Public highway or road crossing the
said Creek or Grand River on the Bridge at the Town
of Brantford, Five hundred chains more or less to the
Western limit of the Town of Brantford on the South side
of Colborne Street, thence North fifteen degrees east twenty
seven chains more or less to a certain Stone at the Northerly
Angle of Robert Biggars land, thence north twenty seven
degrees thirty minutes east fifty nine chains twenty
six links more or less to the North west angle of the
Town plot of Brantford, thence north eighty four degrees
thirty minutes east eighty two chains twenty eight
links more or less to the North east angle of the said Town plot
of Brantford, thence South eighteen degrees thirty Minutes
west seventy nine chains forty five links more or less
to the North side of Colborne Street at the eastern limit of the
said Town of Brantford thence South five degrees thirty
Minutes east one chain more or less to the South side of
Colborne Street, thence easterly along the South side of
the Public highway or road leading from the said Town
of Brantford to Ancaster Seven hundred and fifty chains

more or less

more or less to the western limit of the said Township of Onondaga then north sixty two degrees thirty minutes west five hundred and fifty Chains more or less to the place of beginning together with all woods underwoods ways watercourses improvements profits commodities hereditaments and appurtenances thereon lying and being or thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining and all reversion and reversions remainder and remainders rents issues and profits thereof with their and every of their appurtenances, And also the estate right title, interest property claim and demand whatsoever both at Law and in equity of the said Chiefs and principal men and of the said people of the Mawhawks or Six Nations Indians and their posterity for ever of in to or out of the said parcel or tract of land hereby surrendered with their appurtenances, To the end intent and purpose that the said parcel or tract of land hereby surrendered as aforesaid shall and may with all convenient speed be sold by His Majesty his heirs and successors and the proceeds thereof be applied to and for the use and benefit of the said Six Nations Indians, In Witness whereof the said parties to these presents have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first before written, reserving nevertheless from the above surrender and the description of the lands and premises therein described all the lands embraced in the second Concession of the said Township of Brantford between lot Number thirty four and fifty two also all the lands embraced in the third and fourth Concession of the said Township of Brantford lying West of a line run from the North East angle of lot number fifty One in the said third Concession South thirty degrees West twenty nine chains to Fairchilds East West of the said Fairchilds East north of the aforesaid Public high way or road, East of the Town plot of Brantford and East of the lands of William Kennedy Smith.

Signed Sealed and Delivered in presence of
W. R. Smith
Lewis Burwell

Owennares X Peter Green X
Henry Brant X Onaharonton X Joseph Karonhyontye X
William Dockadar X Shanawatish X Shohouse X.
Joseph Hess X Ayatajiwah X Tesonaienyon X
Jacob Mattaw X Ahtiron X Onuhtoron X
Isaac Lock X Asaritowah X Joseph Doxtader X
John Johnson X Kahnuhtatish X Otkatone X
Aaron Franker X Kanonhkeritawi X over-

Jaychawekhe x John Silver x John Aberdeah x
& William Alvis x

Sam. Winnett
Superintendent Indian Affairs for
the Six Nations

The Chiefs of the Six Nations Indians to His Majesty

Dated 2 April 1835
Surrender of certain lands on the Grand River within described, In trust for the purpose of Sale - as within expressed

In Council 7th May 1835

Recommended that the within Surrender to the Crown be accepted and Recorded in the Registrar Office of this province

Entered in Book E° folio 111 12
21 May 1835
Cleamm D. Regr
Duplicate G. V. -

John Strachan
P. C.

J. Colborne
Lt. Governor.

This Indenture Sheweth that we the undersigned Chiefs and principal Men of the Chippewa tribe of Indians residing on Walpole Island in the River St. Clair, in the Province of Canada of the first part and Richard Theodore Pennefather, Thos. Worthington and Froome Talfourd Esqrs acting on behalf of the Indian Department of the second part - Have agreed and do hereby agree that we the said Indians of the first part surrender and yield up to Her Majesty the Queen and her Successors on Office, all our right title and property of and to a certain Island situate lying and being in the River St. Clair called Peshekeahahsietegoo Menesha to the end that the same may be sold for our benefit -

In testimony whereof we have hereunto affixed our hands and Seals to this Surrender this twenty first day of July 1857 in full Council at Walpole Island

Signed -

A meeting of y. Comrs. of the Indian affairs at Albany the 23d. May 1735

Present
Philip Livingston
Capt. Wm. Peck
Aqnidert Schuyler
Hend.k I. Ranselaer
Roger Gerritse
Nicholas Bleecker
Stephanis Groesbeck
Abraham Cuyler
Jacob Jen Breech
Edward Holland
Cor.s Cuyler

The Chief of Cagnawaga Castle, with four other Indians, informed this board that the Gov.r of New England had sent them a Belt of Wampom in order to invite them to Come to New England to treat on some important affairs, which was made known to the Gov.r of Montreal whereupon he wrote to the Gov.r Gen.ll of Canada and informd him of it, upon wch he wrote for answer that he should the Indians not to go to New England but Staytill arrival at Montreal & that then he would Satisfye them & give his reasons for objecting ag.st their going & desired that this Chief might in particular be hindred from going but he pretending to be a great friend of the English, would not stay for his arrival but is come here to inform thus much upon wch he was afraid that he should incurr the Gov.r of Canada's greatest displeasure This board indeavoured to persuade them to go, and at the same time mued the covenant with them, that incase a warr should break out betwen the Crown of Great Brittain & France they might remain & Souler upon which Gave a belt of wampom & desired that they might inform their Nation & other Indians with our desire, which they faithfully promised to perform Gave the Chief a Silver laced Hatt a Blanket shirt & p.r of Stockings and gave a Cagg of Rum amongst them

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Translation from the Dutch of an Indian deed for land to Jacob Glen.

Schonechtade, the 9th June, 1735.

Then received by us undersigned & deputed Sachems of Kannesyoharre, from the hands of Jacob Glen, the amount of 155 pieces of eight, in full, for a piece of land bought by said Glen, situated on the north side of the Magasge River, near the Falls, beginning a little below the Falls, and thus up the River to the Kanide Kill near the great flats, above the Falls, and further northwest into the woods, 30 miles, and from there to the head or origin of the aforesaid Kill, and then eastward two miles, & thence to the place where it first began, we say received by us

his
Willem ✕ Jaugyod
mark

his
Kasigade
mark.

his
Tanneyark
mark.

A correct translation

D. Shepherd.

Schoonrechtade de 9 Juny 1735 aen
ontvangt by ons ondergeschreven gedeput-
terde sackemakers van kamerycq baere
uyt handt van Jacob Glen de somma
van 15 S stuckvandagie in voldoen
een stuck lant gelocht by voorn
Gleen gelege aen de nort syde van de
negaige voorn by de vall beginnende bena
de wal en soe de revr op toet de kaude
kel by de grote vlacte boves de vall
dael nordenwest het bos in 30 mylle
van daer toet het hoft of ors[illegible]
van de voorsde kel dan oft nord
mylle van daer toet de plaets waer
het erst begon wy segge ontvangt
by ons

Syn
nrlleen [illegible] Jangyon
mark
Syn
kangade
merk
Syn
Hanneyan
merk

Translation from the Dutch of an
Indian deed for land to Jacob Glen.

Schonechtade, the 9th June, 1735. Then received by us undersigned & deputed Sachems of Kannesyoharre, from the hands of Jacob Glen, the amount of 155 pieces of eight, in full, for a piece of land bought by said Glen, situated on the north side of the Magasge River, near the Falls, beginning a little below the Falls, and thus up the River to the Kanide Kill near the great flats, above the Falls, and further northwest into the woods, 30 miles, and from there to the head or origin of the aforesaid Kill, and then eastward two miles, & thence to the place where it first began, we say received by us

Willem his mark Jaugyod

Kasigade his mark

Tanneyarh his mark

A correct translation [certified]

At a meeting of the Comrs of Indians
at Albany 10th June 1735

Present
Myndert Schuyler
Abraham Cuyler
Stephanus Groesbeeck
Nicholas Bleecker
Edward Holland
Johs Depeyster
John Schuyler Junr

This Day a Cayenge Warriors called
Tagreat Arrow came appeared before this
Board and desireing to speak wth the Comrs:
Sadus follows

Brothers I arrived hr this morning & desired you Comrs to meet together and am glad that we are here mill together for I am to acquaint that We meaning himself and some more of their Nations have been a hunting the last Winter at the Wayanhaas, and we had a Consultation wth five Different Nations of these Wayanhaas:

Brothers We were a hunting the last Winter over the great Lake of Cadarachqua and in the spring when our hunting was over Sam and other Cayenge Sachim came to one of Castlers the place where the Wayanhaas lived who told they were very glad to see us there and desired us to tarry till their Chiefs came home for they had something of importance to speak to us. accordingly we stayed

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and after their Sachims were Compleat they told us they were very glad to renew the old friendship that had been en blesing with their or ferifathers and the the old Sachims who contracted that friendship were Dead Yet We their Children very glad have had this opportunity to Confirm the Same upon wch they gave us 8 Beaver Skins

Brothers We speak out of a Sincere & pure heart and we hope that you shall have the same and we Continue Stedfast to the old Alliance that always hath Subsisted between our fore fathers and that we shall keep Inviolable and hope the Same of you, and that there shall remain no Malice nather or Jealousy on your Part for as one you there is one on Ours, Gave us 8 Beavers

Brethren These 5 fur Nations farther said that the old Alliance wch was between our fore fathers was as follows that if there should be any Treachery or any Dissentions raised amongst them on either Side we should make it known to one another,

For

For you know that our father the Govr of Canada is very easy to raise Divisions amongst Us but we assure you that we shall not listen to him if he endeavours any such thing, and will always let you know if any hope you will do the same to us Slave & Beaver —

Moreover Brethren We assure you that if at any time any persons should Endeavour to raise any Dissentions amongst us we shall not listen to them but that our Covenant & friendship shall remain Inviolable forever —

Brethren, It was agreed by our forefathers That our father, meaning the Govr of Canada and our Brethren meaning the Governm^t of New York w^t whom a Strict Alliance was made, one and that we were to observe the Conduct of both, We have tryed our father meaning the Govr of Cada and we like him not, We have tryed our Brethers meaning the Governm^t of New York and find they use us well and are designd to Continue w^t them and Trade with them for every thing We require or use, and we design to build a Castle to live in so that we may come and trade at Oswego w^t out touching Cadaraghqua We desire that if your Nations have any affairs to transact w^t us you may come directly to us, at this our New Castle and not by the way Cadaraghqua, Save five Beaver Skins —

Brethren, We have now done telling what the Wagahaas spoke to us, and we do now according to our Covent for am sent here by our Sachims to acquaint the Com^r what the Wagahaas said to us, & it is agreed between us that we shall from time to time inform one another what happens amongst us. As our Brother the Governour Informed us in his propositions to us our Interest w^t the far Nations of Indians to draw them to the Interest of this Governm^t w^t we do accordingly

Brethren We shew now our friendly Inclination for the Wagahaas have spoke to us w^t 2 Beavers the 2 first we left w^t our Sachims to answer the Wagahaas and the other 2 we brought here w^t we desire you will answer by sending of them such goods as you know they like —

The Com.rs Answer

Brother We heartily thank your Nations for their good Inclinations to this Governm.t and for your Services in drawing the Wayanhuas to our Interest, and hope you will Continue to use your best Endeavours to draw the other far Nations to trade at Oswego and in token of our friendship Give you - Blankets of Strouds and a - Kegg of Rum to drink the Kings health w.th your Sachims Cayouige

Present
Myndert Schuyler
Johannis Schuyler
Edward Holland
Ph: Schuyler
Rich.d Bleecker
Steph: Groesbeck
Johan.s Jansingh
Cornelis Cuyler
Jer.h Ren.r Rensselaer

All a meeting of the Com.rs of Ind.n Affairs at Ol Albany the 24.th Day of June 1735

Whereas a Sum of Exc: was allowed by the Gen.l Assembly of this Province for a Smith and 3 Men to ly in the Sinnecka Country from the 9.th July 1731 to 9.th July 1735 and Abraham Wendell, Barnardus Swaven Jacob Bleecker & Bar.t Veale undertook the Service for s.d Sume of Exc: — and that there was at the same time allowed the Sum of £18:— for another Year Service by the same Gen.l Assembly, and the Com.rs of Ind.n Affairs thought proper to make an offer to the same persons who had that last year to Continue another Year w.ch they would not accept off. wherefore the Com.rs thought proper to add £22:10 out of the Money allowed them w.ch they accepted off as appears by their Letters of the 27 May 1735

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Resolved by this Board to give to Barnardus Swaven for the use of we Ind.s of the Sinneke Nation 1 C weight of Iron - 25 a.c of Steal and 100 files

Abm. Wendell for Indians to Gov. Gordon, 1735.

In Sinekes land, July 29, 1735.

To his Excell^{y}, Esqr, Capt Generall and Govern^{r} In Chief of the Provinces of Philadelphia.

We are sent here for the good of the Government of New York, and these Indians have divers times desired me to write to your honour what follows: They tell me that according to your order they have been at a place called Adjiego, and done their Endeavour to live in peace & quietness with those Indians, and desired them to come and live here, but they will not hearken, but at last promised they would come and see the place, but when these had been about four months' from thence, those living at Adjiego have murdered one who was a great man,* and an Indian that was of good Intention towards you; howbeit we have heard there is a number of them departed down the River, and they are those who have little goodness in them, and the same who murder'd the great man; we have been their by your order, and because your People are there we wish all may be well, good weather without Clouds, but they are the Murderers that are now gone, so we hope it will continue well with those who remain at Adjiego, the which we do very well understand, and can bear with them; and as to your desire for us to come to you, our Intention is to come the next Spring to speak with you and to hold to our Engagements. Brother, you may ask your children if we have not done our part at Adrego or the handsome River, and we desire to know so soon as possible where those people are travell'd to, we cannot think they can be welcome among any sort of People, for they have already differed with divers Nations. In Expectation that you will send us an answer by the Bearers, we send a string of Wampum.

Brother, we also let you know that our Warriours tell us that they have met with one of your People among their Enemys, and there were two or three of the same Indians that dwelt at Adjiego, and have murder'd him, but these Indians say they cou'd not prevent it, so they have murder'd one of yours and one of our people; we hope you will take all in good part, for we mean right and well, and send you a belt of Wampum, and desire you will write us 5 or 6 lines.

Your humb^{e} Ser^{v},

ABR. WENDELL.

* See Gov. Ogle's letter of 15th June, to which this is in reply, page 443. also Gov. Ogle's answer to this, page , Sept. 15.

† Sagohandechty. See Col. Rec. Vol. III. p. 660, and answer, 661,

All a meeting of the Com:rs of y:e Indian affairs in Albany y:e 2:nd Aug:t 1735

Present

Ph: Livingston
Wm Dick
Mynd Schuyler
John Schuyler
Rend Rensselaer
H. Groesbeck
Ab: Cuyler
Ph. Schuyler
Dirk T Broeck
Rutger Bleker
Peter Gerritse
Nicolas Bleecker
John T Peyster
John Schuyler Jun:r
Johs Lansingh
Cor: Cuyler

All the Sachims of Cachnawage by their Speaker Teenendo stood up & said Brethren it is the comon maxim among us that when messengers be sent to treat of peace first to smoake the pipe together which they hope will be granted them & where by they will be convinced of the Commissioners sincerity, as well as of their good intention in what they are to say w:ch y:r Com:rs Consented to & whereon a Calamet of peace was offered to all y:e gentlemen who took each a Whiff out of the Calumet & told y:m that as this was their maxim to smoake together to shew their sincerity to each other; among the Christians is to drink a glass of wine & each other good health & w:ch was done

Then Adarayechta stood up and said

Brethren, It is a great gladness that we have y:e happyness to see each other to day, yesterday we told you to speake to you this day, what we shall say will be in name and behalf of the Six Nations Cachnawage Kieghsenne & Canossadage, our ancesters have had and made Treaties together which has been handed down to us to Renew & Rectify which we are now come

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Brethren We desire that you be attentive to what we come to say, we shall now Repeat y:e message w:ch has lately been sent to y:e Canachnawages & ye five nations, you sent a message to us by an Indian who was here to trade whom you supposed would deliver it faithfully, you told us how our ancestors have kept y:e Road from hence to Canada Clean & fair that you on your side where Ireland to keep it: Road for y:e future in like manner for ye three nations, and y:t if it should so happen y:t any difference or dispute might happen with any whom ever it might be, that notwithstanding such difference y:e Road should be kept Clean & be free for us all to use it peaceably to performe our Respective Castles & habitations; The belt you sent us we Rec:d God has indued us with knowledge & wisdom y:t one more & y:t ey:r Less, we found no fault when we Rec:d your belt in y:e message you sent, y:t belt in y:e own name but not in y:e name of your selves & ye six nations, we have Consulted in Relation to y:e Contents of s:d belt. and perceive thereby that you was Ireland to Conclude & keep a Lasting peace with y:e s:d Indians we do in y:e name of these before mentioned approve of same & thank

y:e Gentlemen

ye Gentlemen heartily for this good message wch they gave a belt
Then a Sarakhse stood up and said

Brethren — Tis by the goodness of God y^t we are now assembled together it is very well known to every one y^r our Brethren Cerlaer & ye Six nations are firmly united together, wherefore we now Speake out of one mouth ye Govr of Canada & ye three nations to their Brethren Cerlaer & ye Six nations that what you do Promise that you will faithfully perform if not to Speake only with y^r mouth but from ye bottom of y^r hearts, gave a belt of wampum

Brethren — We Speake in behalf of those above mentioned, that while there is a war with ye Indians to ye Southward and if one of our young warriours who go out to war ag^st ye Indians as well as those of ye Six nations and if peradventure any of y^m may happen by mistake to kill one of y^r that may not be a breach of ye treaty & Covenant we now make but y^t such breach made be made up with ye Sachims & Respective places. gave a belt of wampum

Brethren — We are all very well Convinced y^t what is Evil has generally ye greatest Impression on ye minds of men, and if any of you, we mean you & ye Brethren of ye Six nations have any Evil in y^r hearts to purge y^r selves y^t you may Speake to us with a pure heart as we do to you gave a belt of wampum

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Brethren — Tis well known to every one y^t ye five nations have long Since waged war ag^st ye Indians at ye Southward and in ye mean while our Indians are also in war with ye Indians our Request is y^t in case y^t it may happen y^t any of our Indians may happen to be sick wounded or scattered in their Return home, we desire y^t ye Six nations if they meet with y^m do Assist, succour & relieve y^m & bring y^m to their habitations wch ye Govr of Canada & our Nations would be very thankfull for such kind hospitalities gave a belt of wampum

Brethren — We are come along ye Road which our ancestors have made but its so much out of Repair y^t we could hardly passit hither we had over Cloudy Sky y^t we could hardly find ye way, but now we hope that all our hearts may be Clear & open without any dissimulation as in a fair Sun shining day without any Clouds from morning till night, gave a belt

Brethren — We have done with what we had to say now we have some what to propose in behalf of our warriours that when any difference may happen between our nations & ye Six nations this Calamet pipe of peace may be kept at one Village & that all differences may be made up & Reconciled there between us & ye nations;

A Council was held at Philadia, August 1st, 1735.

PRESENT:

The Honourable THOMAS PENN, Esqr., Proprietary.
The Lieutenant Governour,
Samuel Preston, Thomas Griffitts, } Esquires.
Clement Plumsted, Charles Read. }
Ralph Assheton,

PRESENT, ALSO:

Tioquataraghse or Civility, Onichsulyiena, Garhagenerat, Canasquagenerat, Tatiernughti, with several other Conestogoe Indians of less Note.

Ullaloes, Chief of the Ganawese, with Peyhiohinas, Joaasha, & some others of that Nation.

Gannauwantagerah, Wawiabiessanagh & others of the Shawanese.

Conrad Weyser interpreter.

The Proprietor told the Indians that as soon as he heard of their Arrival he sent a Message to his Brother, at Pennsbury, acquainting him therewith, but that he is so much indisposed as not to be able to come down, & that the Council are now met to hear what they had to offer.

Civility, by the Interpreter, said:

That there are now present three different Nations of the Indians, to witt: the Conestogoes, Ganawese and Shawanese, who are come down to visit the Proprietors, and to renew with them the League & Chain of Friendship.

That when William Penn first came into this Country, he called many of the Indians together and told them that the Great King of England had given unto him a large Tract of Land, on which several Nations of Indians were settled; that it was his desire to live in Peace & good Friendship with all those Indians, & therefore he would make Purchases from them of those Lands, before they should be possessed by the White People.

That the Indians told Willm. Penn he and they should live on those Lands like Brethren, in Love & Friendship; whereupon Willm. Penn and the Indians entered into a League of Friendship together, whereby they became all as one People and one Nation, joyned together so strongly that nothing should ever disunite them, but that they should continue one People for ever.

That if one Chief Article then agreed on between Willm. Penn & the Indians was, that if any Mischief or Hurt should befall either, they should assist one another, and constantly have their Eyes open to watch for each other's Safety, and their Ears open that if any News were brought from any Country that might give uneasiness to either, they should carefully inform each other of what they heard.

That it was further agreed between Willm. Penn and the Indians, that each should bear a share in the other's Misfortunes. That this Country, tho' it Might be filled with People of different Nations, yet Care should be taken that Justice should be done to every Person,

and no Mischief happen without Satisfaction being given when it was necessary.

That Willm. Penn & the Indians agreed on other Articles, of all which two Papers were written; one of them their Brother Willm. Penn had & the other they have brought with them, to show that they preserve all these things carefully.

That their Brother, Willm. Penn, told the Indians this Agreement was to continue for three Generations.

Then laying down three bundles of skins,

He said:

That they were now come hither to see Willm. Penn's Sons, to take them by the hand and renew with them the League of Friendship made with their Father. And to bind their Words, they now presented, in the Name of all the Conestogoe, Ganawese and Shawanese Indians, three bundles of Skins.

Civility laying down another small Bundle of skins, added:

That the Shawanese Indians, who live upon ——— River, lately Sent him a Present of Skins, which he now gives to the Proprietaries, to engage them to assist in composing any Differences that may arise between the Irish People, who are come into those parts, and these Indians, who intend to live & dye where they are now settled.

That he has now finished all he had to say.

The Proprietor told the Indians that he would speak to them on the Heads they had mentioned very soon; & orders being given for their good Accommodation & Entertainment, they were at present dismissed.

E.

At a Council held at Philadia, August 2d, 1735.

PRESENT:

The Honble. THOMAS PENN, Esquire.

The Lieutenant Governor.

Samuel Preston, Thomas Griffitts, } Esquires.
Ralph Assheton, Charles Read. }

And the Indians mentioned in the preceeding Minute.

The Proprietor spoke to the Indians by the Interpreter as follows:

"Friends & Brethren:

"I told you yesterday, that on the first Notice I had of your "coming to town I had sent to my Brother, whom I had left at "Pennsbury, to desire his company here, & I am now truly sorry "that the Indisposition he labours under, which till it is over will "not suffer him to travel, must deprive him of the pleasure he would "have taken at your visit. You are sensible he is your Countryman, being born in the same Land with you, and for this reason "he would have desired to see you; but he has sent me a Letter by "which I know his mind, and now since he cannot be present himself I shall give you both his & my own Sentiments, which I assure you are exactly the same.

At a meeting of the Com.ee of the Indian affairs in Albany y.e 2. aug.st 1735

Present
Ph: Livingston
Wm Dick
Mynd! Schuyler
John Schuyler
Hend Renselaer
H. Groesbeck
Abr Cuyler
Ph. Schuyler
Rutger Bleeker
Jurk T Breech
Nicolas Bleeker
John D Peyster
Edw. Holland
John Schuyler Jun.r
Johs Lansingh
Cor. Cuyler

Answer made by the Com.ee to the Sachims & Indians come from Canada to their speech made by them yesterday.

Brethren. We Rejoyce with you that it hath pleased the almighty to give it in your hearts to come on such a good Errand, and has granted you a safe Journey to this place that we may see one another with Chearfull Countenances to confirm our former treaties which have ban Concluded between our ancestors which we hope may be kept Inviolable by you and by those who have deligated you to treat with us;

Brethren, you told us yesterday that you Spoake & treated in behalf of y.e Gov.r of Canada, the Indians of Cachnawage Kieghsowanne & Canesedage that you was deligated by y.m to Renew with us y.e former treaties made betwen our ancestors in behalf of our Gov.r which we do Ratify & Confirm with you & all y.e Indians Living in Canada which treaty we like to be y.e you and all Indians Residing in Canada Shold live with all y.e Subjects of y.e Great King of Great Brittain in a perfect friendship and neutrality, in case there should happen to be a war betwen y.e king of Great Brittain & y.e king of France, and in case you do keep Strictly to that agreement & treaty, we should then forever live in good unity together and have free Recourse to & from your habitations at all times as well on acc.t of trade as otherwise and be treated & Received by us & our friends & allies Subjects by vertue of Kings and y.e you on y.e side & in behalf of s.d Nations whom you Represent Shall not molest nor any of y.e English Subjects give a belt

Brethren We have been very attentive to what you said in Repeating y.e message we sent you by our Sachems of Cachnawage w.ch we See he has faithfully delivered you. we are pleased to hear that you and those whom you sent are Inclined as well as we to keep y.e Road open & clear from thence to Canada & y.e Severall habitations in the like manner as our ancestors have done and that nothing will prevent or interupt y.e amicable understanding wch now Subsists betwen your severall nations & us wch friendship you may be assured Shall be kept inviolable on our side & expect the same from you wch we Expect you will Ratify & Confirm in y.e most Solemn manner according to y.e maxim, give a belt.

We

We are convinced y^t it hath pleased god to indue you with knowledge & wisdom the one more y^n the oth^r the fault you find in us when you Rec^d ye belt we sent that it was in our own name, and not in ye name of us & ye Six nations we had such a good opperhunity by the Pen whe we trusted with ye message that we could have no time to acquaint our Brethren ye Six nations with it we are so well assured of the gen^l Inclination & disposition of y^m y^t we dare take on our selves, what we conclude with you that they will in ye most publick manner confirm & ratify at our desire; we shall take an opperhunity at ye first meeting of ye Sachims to acquaint them with the renewing of ye Covenant Chain & ye former treaties with you which have subsisted between us and as we find your gen^ll good disposition and inclination as also these Indians whom you Represent to Conclude a Lasting peace & friendship with us, as well as you find we have to do the like with you from ye bottom of our hearts. given as bell.

Brethren We have considered what you have said in behalf of those by whom you are delegated in Relation to the war you and ye Six nations have with the Indians liveing to the southward we do promise in behalf of our Brethren ye Six nations in Peace of ye seven Sachims of the maquas & 2 Sachims of Cayoug that if for the future any of you or they may peradventure kill one another through mistake that that shall be no breach of ye treaty & Covenant now made but that such unhappy accidents shall be amicably Reconciled & made up by them.

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We are so well assured y^t what is Evil has generall ye strongest Impression on ye minds of men, but we do assure you that no Evil can harbour in our hearts ag^t you but they are pure & clean which you may be persuaded will always be so as long as you keep this treaty & covenant on ye part inviolable and the Road shall y^e be allways kept & open to this place and be joyfully Rec^d with great friendship without dissimulation as in a fair sun shiny day are bell

We have long since been acquainted y^t ye Six nations have had war ag^t ye Indians to ye southward and y^t the Indians Residing in ye habitations have assisted y^m, we have often Recomended to ye Six nations to Receive & make peace with ye Indians to ye southward while they are in peace & friendship with his maj^ty subjects in these parts and hope you will joyn with y^m to make such Reconciliation while these Indians as we hear are a peaceable people who never do Molest any whatever we do in the behalf of ye Six nations promise y^t in case any of ye people be found by them y^t they shall be used with all ye kindness & humanity wch brethren one to each ag^t in assisting Releasing & bringing you to ye habitations, give 2 strings of wampum

Brethren

We shall at ye Request of your nations Send your Calumet pipe to onhondage, where all the differences between you and the Six nations are to be made up & Reconciled,

We desire that you may give up your names as well Sachims as Warriours who are now present at this treaty for Confirmation of what you have promis'd on your Side, that it may be seen by your posterity who has been present Consented & Concluded it

they gave their names who are as follows

Ondatiekoga	Onachjinnechte
Agariegnohtha	Tehondo
Tsecqtechie	Oshsedageerat
Canagaye	Tonacajisse
Adonettariokho	Karachariego
Tehasa	Tojichjago
Sagdraricar	
Thorondenghton	

Wm Pi

after Some Consultation one of the Sachims Stood up & Said

Brethren

We Return you thanks for what you have Said in Repeating our Speech, and the Reply you have made which is to our generall Satisfaction and Commend you for ye Engagements you have made.

By vertue of a Letter from his Exc.y William Cosby Esq.r & dated y.e 22.d July the Com.rs gave the following Instructions to Lawrence Clase y.e Interpreter

By the Com.rs of the Indian affairs at Albany
To Lawrence Clase y.e Interpreter ~

Whereas his Excell.y William Cosby Esq.r Cap.t Gen.l & Gov.r in Chief of the Provinces of Newyork New Jersey &.c hath directed us by his Letter dated y.e 22.d July last to send you to the Sachims of six nations to Invite y.m to meet his Excly at albany on y.e 8.th day of September next to Renew y.e Covenant Chain with them, you are therefore hereby Required to go forthwith to y.e said Sachims and acq.t them that his Exc.y our Gov.r will meet them here on y.e day and desire them then to be here on that day precisely he resolves not, given under our hands the 2.d aug.t 1733 ~

Sign.d by the Com.rs

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and no Mischief happen without Satisfaction being given when it was necessary.

That Willm. Penn & the Indians agreed on other Articles, of all which two Papers were written; one of them their Brother Willm. Penn had & the other they have brought with them, to show that they preserve all these things carefully.

That their Brother, Willm. Penn, told the Indians this Agreement was to continue for three Generations.

Then laying down three bundles of skins,

He said:

That they were now come hither to see Willm. Penn's Sons, to take them by the hand and renew with them the League of Friendship made with their Father. And to bind their Words, they now presented, in the Name of all the Conestogoe, Ganawese and Shawanese Indians, three bundles of Skins.

Civility laying down another small Bundle of skins, added:

That the Shawanese Indians, who live upon ——— River, lately Sent him a Present of Skins, which he now gives to the Proprietaries, to engage them to assist in composing any Differences that may arise between the Irish People, who are come into those parts, and these Indians, who intend to live & dye where they are now settled.

That he has now finished all he had to say.

The Proprietor told the Indians that he would speak to them on the Heads they had mentioned very soon; & orders being given for their good Accommodation & Entertainment, they were at present dismissed.

E.

At a Council held at Philadia., August 2d, 1735.

PRESENT:

The Honble. THOMAS PENN, Esquire.

The Lieutenant Governor.

Samuel Preston, Thomas Griffitts, Ralph Assheton, Charles Read. } Esquires.

And the Indians mentioned in the preceeding Minute.

The Proprietor spoke to the Indians by the Interpreter as follows:

"Friends & Brethren:

"I told you yesterday, that on the first Notice I had of your "coming to town I had sent to my Brother, whom I had left at "Pennsbury, to desire his company here, & I am now truly sorry "that the Indisposition he labours under, which till it is over will "not suffer him to travel, must deprive him of the pleasure he would "have taken at your visit. You are sensible he is your Countryman, being born in the same Land with you, and for this reason "he would have desired to see you; but he has sent me a Letter by "which I know his mind, and now since he cannot be present himself I shall give you both his & my own Sentiments, which I assure you are exactly the same.

"We need not now tell you, who formerly saw our Father Willm. "Penn here, that he loved all the Indians as his own People & Chil- "dren, he shewed it in all his Actions and Conduct towards them; "he made firm Leagues of friendship with all the Indians, and he "not only observed them strictly himself, but he gave it in charge "to us his children to do the same. And as we are the same with "our Father, so we are very well pleased to find by this visit, and "what you have said, that you are the very same you were when "he was here, and that you not only remember the Substance of "what then past, but also have kept one of the Instruments or Wri- "tings that he gave your Fathers under his hand.

"Now as you are come with that very good Design to renew & "strengthen those former Treaties, I doubt not but you will believe "with me that the most proper Method for this is to read over to "you here, since you cannot read yourselves, the principal of those "Writings that passed between our Father and you or your Fathers, "when ours was last here, which are in these Words:

"We, Widaagh alias Orytyagh and Andaggy-junkquagh, Kings "or Sachemas of the Sasquehannah Indians, and of the River under "that Name, and Lands lying on both sides thereof, doe declare "That for and in Consideration of a parcel of English Goods unto "us given by our Friend & Brother William Penn, Proprietary and "Governor of Pennsylvania, and also in Consideration of the former "much greater Costs and Charges of the said William Penn, hath "been at in treating about and purchasing the same, We doe hereby "Give, Grant and Confirm unto the said William Penn all the said "River Sasquehannah & all the Islands therein, and all the Lands "situate, lying and being upon both sides of the said River, and "next adjoyning to the same, extending to the utmost Confines of "the Lands which are or formerly were the Right of the People or "Nation called the Sasquehannah Indians, or by what name soever "they were called or known. And also all the Lakes, Rivers, "Rivulets, Fountains, Streams, Trees, Woods, Underwoods, Mines "Royal and other Mines, Minerals, Quarries, Hawkings, Huntings, "Fishings, and Fowlings, and other Royalties, Privileges and "Powers whatsoever, to them or any of them belonging, or by "them enjoyed as fully and amply in all Respects as we or any of "our Ancestors have, could, might or ought to have, had, held or "enjoyed. And also, all the Right, Title, Interest, Possession, "Claim and Demand, which we or any of us, or the said Nation, "or any in right of the same, have or hereafter can or may claim "to have in the same. And we do hereby Ratify and Confirm unto "the said William Penn, the Bargain & Sale of the said Lands, "made unto Coll. Thomas Dongan, now Earl of Limerick, & for- "merly Governor of New York, whose Deed of Sale to the said "Govr. Penn we have seen, TO HAVE & TO HOLD the said "River, Lands & Premises hereby granted and confirmed, with their "& every of their Rights, Members & Appurtenances, unto the said "Willm. Penn, his Heirs and Assigns, to the only proper Use and "Behoof of the said William Penn, his Heirs and Assigns, for ever.

"In Witness whereof we have, for ourselves & Nation, hereunto sett "our Hands & Seals, the thirteenth day of September, 1700.

his
"Widaagh ⋈ als Orytyagh, [L. S.]
mark.
his
"Andaggy ⋈ junkquagh, [L. S.]
mark.

"Sealed and Delivered
"In presence of
"Ewd. Antill, David Powell,
"Hen. Tregeny, James Logan."
"Edward Singleton,

"ARTICLES of Agreement Indented, Made, Concluded & Agreed "upon at Philadelphia, the twenty third day of the second Month "called Aprill, in the year One thousand seven hundred and one, "between WILLIAM PENN, Proprietary and Governor of the "Province of Pennsylvania and Territories thereunto belonging, on "the one Part, AND CONNOODAGHTOH, King of the Indians "inhabiting upon and about the River Sasquehannah in the said "Province, And WIDAAGH, (alias Orytyagh,) KOQUEASH and "ANDAGGY-JUNKQUAGH, Chiefs of the said Nations of In-"dians, And WOPATHTHA King, & LENROYTUNGH, & "PENROYNJOOAGH, Chiefs of the Nations of the Shawonnah "Indians, And AHOOKASSOONGH, Brother to the Emperor, for "& in Behalf of the Emperor (& Weewhinjough, Cheequittagh "Takyewsan & Woapatkoa, Chiefs,) of the Nations of the Indians "inhabiting in & about the Northern part of the River Potomock, "in the said Province, for and in Behalf of themselves and Succes-"sors, and their several Nations and People, on the other part, as "followeth:

"THAT as hitherto there hath always been a Good Understand-"ing & Neighbourhood between the said William Penn and his "Lieutenant since his first Arrival in the said Province, and the "several Nations of Indians inhabiting in & about the same, so there "shall be forever hereafter, a firm & lasting Peace continued between "the said William Penn, his Heirs and Successors, & all the Eng-"lish & other Christian Inhabitants of the said Province, & the said "Kings & Chiefs & their Successors, & all the several People of the "Nations of Indians aforesaid, and that they shall for ever hereafter "be as one head & one heart, & live in true Friendship and Amity "as one People. ITEM, that the said Kings & Chiefs (each for "himself & his People Engaging,) shall at no time hurt, Injure or "Defraud, or suffer to be hurt, Injured or Defrauded, by any of "their Indians, any Inhabitant or Inhabitants of the said Province, "either in their Persons or Estates. And that the said William "Penn, his heirs and successors, shall not suffer to be Done or Com-"mitted by any of the Subjects of England within the said Province, "any Act of Hostility or Violence, Wrong or Injury to or against "any of the said Indians, but shall on both sides at all times readily

"do Justice & perform all Acts & Offices of Friendship & Good "Will, to oblige Each other to a lasting Peace as aforesaid. ITEM, "that all & every the said Kings & Chiefs, & all & every particular "of the Nations under them, shall at all times behave themselves "Regularly and Soberly, according to the Laws of this Government, "while they live near or amongst the Christian Inhabitants thereof. "And that the said Indians shall have the full & free privileges & "Immunities of all the said Laws as any other Inhabitants, they "duly Owning & Acknowledgg. the Authority of the Crown of Eng- "land and Government of this Province. ITEM, that none of the "said Indians shall at any time be Aiding, Assisting or Abetting to "any other Nation, whether of Indians or Others, that shall not "at such time be in Amity with the said Crown of England & of "this Government. ITEM, that if at any time any of the Indians, "by means of Evil minded Persons & Sowers of Sedition should hear "any unkind or Disadvantageous Reports of the English, as if they "had Evil Designs agst. any of the said Indians, in such case such "Indians shall send notice thereof to the said William Penn, his "heirs or successors, or their Lieutenants, and shall not give Cre- "dence to the said Reports, till by that means they shall be fully "satisfied concerning the Truth thereof, and that the said William "Penn, his heirs & successors or their Lieutenants, shall at all times "in such cases do the Like by them. ITEM, that the said Kings "& Chiefs & their successors, & People, shall not suffer any strange "Nation of Indians to settle or plant on the further side of Susque- "hannah, or about Potomock River, but such as are there already "seated, nor bring any other Indians into any part of this Province, "without special Approbation & Permission of the said William "Penn, his heirs & successors.

"ITEM, That for the prevention of Abuses that are too frequently "put upon the said Indians in trade; that the said William Penn, "his heirs & Successors, shall not suffer or permit any Person to "trade or commerce with any of the said Indians, but such as shall "be first allowed or approved of by an Instrument under the hand "& seal of him, the said William Penn, or his heirs or Successors or "their Lieutenants, and that the said Indians shall suffer no Person "whatsoever to buy or sell or have commerce with any of them the "said Indians, but such as shall first be approved as aforesaid.

"ITEM, that the said Indians shall not Sell or Dispose of any of "their Skins, Peltry or Furs, or any other Effects of their hunting, "to any Person or Persons whatsoever out of the said Province, nor "to any other Person but such as shall be authorized to trade with "them as aforesaid, and that for their Encouragement the said Wil- "liam Penn, his heirs & Successors, shall take care to have them "the said Indians, duly furnished with all sorts of necessary goods "for their use, at Reasonable Rates.

"ITEM, that the Potomock Indians aforesaid, with their Colony, "shall have free leave of the said William Penn, to settle upon any "part of Potomock River within the Bounds of this Province, they

"strictly observing & practising all & singular the Articles afore-
"said, to them relating.

"ITEM, the Indians of Conestogoe and upon and about the River
"Susquehannah, and more especially the said Connoodaghtah their
"King, doth fully agree to, and by these presents absolutely Ratifie
"the Bargain & Sale of Lands lying near and about the said River
"formerly made to the said William Penn, his heirs & Successors,
"and since by Orytyagh & Andaggy-junkquagh, parties to these
"presents confirmed to the said William Penn, his heirs & Succes-
"sors, by a Deed bearing date the thirteenth day of September last,
"under their hands & Seals, duly Executed; and the said Connoo-
"daghtah doth for himself and his Nation, Covenant and agree that
"he will at all times be ready further to confirm and make good the
"said Sale according to the Tenour of the same, and that the said
"Indians of Susquehannah shall answer to the said Willm. Penn,
"his heirs & Successors, for the good Behaviour and Conduct of the
"said Potomock Indians, and for their performance of the several
"Articles herein expressed.

"ITEM, the said William Penn doth hereby promise for himself,
"his heirs & Successors, that he and they will at all times show
"themselves true Friends and Brothers, to all & every of the said
"Indians, by assisting them with the best of their Advices, Direc-
"tions & Councils, and will in all things Just and Reasonable Be-
"friend them, they behaving themselves as aforesaid, and submitting
"to the Laws of this Province in all things as the English and other
"Christians therein Doe, to which they the said Indians hereby
"agree and obliedge themselves and their Posterity forever.

"IN WITNESSE whereof the said Parties have, as a Confirma-
"tion, made mutual Presents to each other: the Indians in five Par-
"cells of Skins, and the said William Penn in several English Goods
"and Merchandizes, as a binding pledge of the premises never to be
"Broken or Violated, and as a further Testimony thereof, have also
"to these presents Interchangeably sett their hands and seals the
"Day and Year above written:

"Connoodaghtah,	[L. S.]	"Wopaththa,	[L. S.]
"Andaggy-junkquagh	[L. S.]	"Ahookassoongh,	[L. S.]
"Penroyajooagh,	[L. S.]	"Takyewsan,	[L. S.]
"Cheequittagh,	[L. S.]	"Koquecash,	[L. S.]
"Widaagh als.		"Lernoytung,	[L. S.]
		"Weewhinjough,	[L. S.]
"Orytyagh,	[L. S.]	"Woapatkoa.	[L. S.]

"Signed, Sealed and Delivered in the presence af

"Edward Shippen,
"Nathan Stanbury,
"Alexander Paxton,
"Caleb Pusey,
"James Streater,
"J. Le Tort,
"Jut Hans Stellman,
"James Logan,
"John Sanders,
"Penroquenichchan, his ⋈ mark
"Passaquessay, his ⋈ mark
"Indian Harry, alias Showydooungh, Interpreter, ⋈ his mark.

"You see by these Deeds & Articles, that all the Indian Chiefs of "that time fully acknowledged that the River Sasquehannah and all "the Lands on both sides of it, were our Father's. And you also "see that the great Treaty of Friendship then made, was not for "three Generations only but forever, that is as long as the Sun & "Moon shall endure, or Water to flow in the Rivers, which is the Lan- "guage that has always been used on these Occasions. And as you "now see this, and have one of the Writings in your own hands, you "should always in some Number of years, get some honest English "Man to read that Paper to you, that the Contents of it may be "kept in Remembrance.

"These Articles you see were made principally with the Sasque- "hannah Indians, who then mostly lived at Conestogoe; And the "Shawanese, as their friends, came also, under our Father's Protec- "tion, and entred into the same League. It were to be wished that "their whole Nation were made sensible of this, and those of that "Nation who were now here are desired very carefully to acquaint "the rest with what they have seen & heard here.

"And now on these heads there remains no more, that we should "here most solemnly Ratify & Confirm all these Articles so far as "they relate to Friendship and Union, to be observed not only by "us but our Posterity to all Generations."

The Indians were then told that to morrow or next day a Return would be made to their Present, in such Goods as they might most want.

Civility, in the Name of all the Indians, expressed their Satisfaction with what had been spoke & read unto them.

The Indians being withdrawn,

And the Board entring upon the Consideration of the Present, an Estimate of the Value of the Skins delivered by the Indians was produced and is as follows.

107 Fall Deer Skins,	at 1-9 each	£9 7 3
21 Ordinary,	at 1	1 1 0
35 Indian drest,	at 3-6	6 2 6
4 Raccoons,	at 1-6	0 6 0
2 Bear Skins,	at 4	0 8 0
		£17 4 9

It being considered that the Charges of their Entertainment in town will rise high, the Value of Thirty pounds in Goods suitable for them is thought sufficient, & a List thereof being made, the Treasurer is desired to provide them.

E.

At a Council held at Philadia, August 4th, 1735.

PRESENT:

The Honble THOMAS PENN, Esqr., Proprietor.
The Lieutenant Governor.
Samuel Preston, Ralph Assheton, } Esquires.
Clement Plumsted, Thomas Griffitts. }

The Indians being likewise come & seated.

The Proprietor told them that having at the former meeting fully ratified & confirmed all the Articles of Friendship between this Government & the several Nations in whose Name & Behalf they were come hither, these following Goods are now given to bind our Words, to wit:

Four fine Guns,	Twenty pounds of Powder,
Eight Strowds,	Forty pounds of Lead,
Eight Blankets,	Thirty Knives and
Eight Shirts,	Fifty Flints.
Four Hats,	

With some Rum, Pipes, Tobacco and Bread.

The Governor then spoke to the Indians by the Interpreter as follows:

"My Friends & Brethren:

"Our Honble Proprietor having returned an Answer in behalf of "this Government, to what you delivered, & having ratified with "you all those great Articles of Peace and Friendship so long since "concluded between you & us, I am now to speak to you of a mat- "ter of the greatest Importance to the Preservation of our mutual "Friendship and good Understanding.

"You are fully sensible from what has passed at this present time, "as well as from what has been the Subject of all our former Trea- "ties with the Indians, that the doing of exact Justice to each other, "is the foundation & Groundwork on which all the Articles of our "Treaties are built, and which ever of us fails in this Point, contra- "dicts by their Actions what in the strongest Words and Expressions "we have mutually agreed to perform. I need not say much to show "how exactly carefull we have been to give the Indians all reason- "able Satisfaction in every matter for which they could have any just "Ground of Complaint, & you may all remember that when two of "our People had been so wicked as to kill two of our Indian Friends, "we brought the guilty Persons to a Trial in the same manner as if "they had killed a white Man, and they both suffered Death for the "Crime they Committted. We have therefore the greatest Reason "to expect from the Indians, that in cases of the like Nature they "should be exactly carefull to deal by us as we do by them, and we "think ourselves ill treated if the least Delay or Hesitation is made "in doing us Justice, when any of our People have suffered by the "Wickedness or Folly of yours.

"Ullaloes, the Ganawese Chief, may remember that in the Sum- "mer 1733, he came hither with Four others of that Nation, to Sat- "isfy us that there was no Truth in a Report that then was spread, "of three of their young Men having killed two white People in "Virginia, the Winter before. Ullaloes assured us he had seen the "Scalps that those young Men had brought home; that they were "of Indians, & not of white Men, and that these Ganawese War- "riors entirely denied they had been guilty of any such Crime as "was laid to their Charge. But however they may have endea- "voured to impose upon you, whom we believe to be honest and

"You see by these Deeds & Articles, that all the Indian Chiefs of "that time fully acknowledged that the River Sasquehannah and all "the Lands on both sides of it, were our Father's. And you also "see that the great Treaty of Friendship then made, was not for "three Generations only but forever, that is as long as the Sun & "Moon shall endure, or Water to flow in the Rivers, which is the Lan- "guage that has always been used on these Occasions. And as you "now see this, and have one of the Writings in your own hands, you "should always in some Number of years, get some honest English "Man to read that Paper to you, that the Contents of it may be "kept in Remembrance.

"These Articles you see were made principally with the Sasque- "hannah Indians, who then mostly lived at Conestogoe; And the "Shawanese, as their friends, came also, under our Father's Protec- "tion, and entred into the same League. It were to be wished that "their whole Nation were made sensible of this, and those of that "Nation who were now here are desired very carefully to acquaint "the rest with what they have seen & heard here.

"And now on these heads there remains no more, that we should "here most solemnly Ratify & Confirm all these Articles so far as "they relate to Friendship and Union, to be observed not only by "us but our Posterity to all Generations."

The Indians were then told that to morrow or next day a Return would be made to their Present, in such Goods as they might most want.

Civility, in the Name of all the Indians, expressed their Satisfaction with what had been spoke & read unto them.

The Indians being withdrawn,

And the Board entring upon the Consideration of the Present, an Estimate of the Value of the Skins delivered by the Indians was produced and is as follows.

107 Fall Deer Skins,	at 1-9 each	£9 7 3
21 Ordinary,	at 1	1 1 0
35 Indian drest,	at 3-6	6 2 6
4 Raccoons,	at 1-6	0 6 0
2 Bear Skins,	at 4	0 8 0
		£17 4 9

It being considered that the Charges of their Entertainment in town will rise high, the Value of Thirty pounds in Goods suitable for them is thought sufficient, & a List thereof being made, the Treasurer is desired to provide them.

E.

At a Council held at Philadia, August 4th, 1735.

PRESENT:

The Honble THOMAS PENN, Esqr., Proprietor.
The Lieutenant Governor.
Samuel Preston, Ralph Assheton, } Esquires.
Clement Plumsted, Thomas Griffitts, }

The Indians being likewise come & seated.

The Proprietor told them that having at the former meeting fully ratified & confirmed all the Articles of Friendship between this Government & the several Nations in whose Name & Behalf they were come hither, these following Goods are now given to bind our Words, to wit:

Four fine Guns,	Twenty pounds of Powder,
Eight Strowds,	Forty pounds of Lead,
Eight Blankets,	Thirty Knives and
Eight Shirts,	Fifty Flints.
Four Hats,	

With some Rum, Pipes, Tobacco and Bread.

The Governor then spoke to the Indians by the Interpreter as follows:

"My Friends & Brethren:

"Our Honble Proprietor having returned an Answer in behalf of "this Government, to what you delivered, & having ratified with "you all those great Articles of Peace and Friendship so long since "concluded between you & us, I am now to speak to you of a mat- "ter of the greatest Importance to the Preservation of our mutual "Friendship and good Understanding.

"You are fully sensible from what has passed at this present time, "as well as from what has been the Subject of all our former Trea- "ties with the Indians, that the doing of exact Justice to each other, "is the foundation & Groundwork on which all the Articles of our "Treaties are built, and which ever of us fails in this Point, contra- "dicts by their Actions what in the strongest Words and Expre sions "we have mutually agreed to perform. I need not say much to show "how exactly carefull we have been to give the Indians all reason- "able Satisfaction in every matter for which they could have any just "Ground of Complaint, & you may all remember that when two of "our People had been so wicked as to kill two of our Indian Friends, "we brought the guilty Persons to a Trial in the same manner as if "they had killed a white Man, and they both suffered Death for the "Crime they Committted. We have therefore the greatest Reason "to expect from the Indians, that in cases of the like Nature they "should be exactly carefull to deal by us as we do by them, and we "think ourselves ill treated if the least Delay or Hesitation is made "in doing us Justice, when any of our People have suffered by the "Wickedness or Folly of yours.

"Ullaloes, the Ganawese Chief, may remember that in the Sum- "mer 1733, he came hither with Four others of that Nation, to Sat- "isfy us that there was no Truth in a Report that then was spread, "of three of their young Men having killed two white People in "Virginia, the Winter before. Ullaloes assured us he had seen the "Scalps that those young Men had brought home; that they were "of Indians, & not of white Men, and that these Ganawese War- "riors entirely denied they had been guilty of any such Crime as "was laid to their Charge. But however they may have endea- "voured to impose upon you, whom we believe to be honest and

"good Men, yet it is but too true, that in the back parts of Virginia "they cruelly Murdered a poor Man and his Wife, & scalped them "both. The Information of this affair has been so particularly given "to the Governor of Virginia, and there are so many concurring "Circumstances now discovered by the Accounts of several who saw "& conversed with those Indians on their Return homewards, that "we cannot but believe them guilty. And as that Governor has "demanded those guilty persons to be delivered up to him to be "punished, I must require of you the Names of those Indians & "that you will order them as soon as possible to be secured; and if "you will undertake to carry them to Virginia, & deliver them up "to the Governor there, he hath assured me that he will receive "you as his friends, and give you an handsome Reward for your "trouble."

The Governor hereupon delivering a large Belt of Wampum told the Indians he expected from them a full and satisfactory Answer.

The Indians having for some time consulted together, Ullaloes, the Ganawese Chief, answered by the Interpreter:

"Brethren:

"It is true when I came here about this matter, I told you I had "seen the Scalps, and that they were of Indians and not of white "Men: when I returned home I was very careful in making a fur- "ther Enquiry, but I could find out nothing that could make me "believe those were guilty whom you suspected. I thought this "whole affair had been long since at an End, and did not expect "that after we had renewed together our Leagues of Peace & Friend- "ship it would again have been mentioned; but whether those three "Indians of our Nation who returned that year from the Southward "were guilty or not, they are not now alive, for, in a fight with the "Flatheads, last Spring was a year, near Roanoake River in North "Carolina, they were all killed, as a young Man now here named "Enachscappi, who was in that fight, and saw them with nine more "fall before he fled, can fully testify."

Ullaloes then desiring that the Governor would take back the Belt of Wampum was asked whether the Person called the Ganawese Collonel was not one of the three; he answered no, he was then at Patowmack hunting, and was not further to the Southward; that he is alive; would have been here at this time, but having burnt his Leg is not able to travel.

The Governor receiving back the Belt of Wampum, told the Indians that what he had now said proceeded from another Letter which he had lately received from the Governor of Virginia, but as the accused Persons whether guilty or not are dead, it is to no purpose to mention any thing further of them. That he must caution all those now here from suffering any of their People to goe into those parts for the future, without some sufficient Credential from this Government to show that they are come as Friends, for otherwise they may expect to be treated as Enemies, the Governor and People of Virginia being greatly provoked at the inhuman Barbarity of the

late Murther, which must undoubtedly have been committed by none but Indians.

The Indians promising to take all proper Care herein, and adding that they intended to sett out to morrow on their Return home, were invited to drink a friendly Glass, after which they took leave of the Proprietor, Governor and Council.

The Board then taking into Consideration the Services of Conrad Weyser the Interpreter, on the present Treaty and on the two late Messages from the Six Nations, are of Opinion that the sum of Twelve pounds be paid him for his Trouble.

And that the Account exhibited by him of £6, 12, 8, expended for Provisions lodged at Shamokin for the Entertainment of the Indians of the Six Nations, who were expected there this Summer, be likewise allowed.

And the Provincial Treasurer is desired to pay the same accordingly.

E.

At the Courthouse of Philadia, August 26th, 1735.

PRESENT:

The Honble PATRICK GORDON, Esqr., Lieut. Governor.
With some of the Magistrates.

Eighteen Switzers, who, with their Families, making in all forty five Persons, were imported here in the Billinder Oliver, Samuel Merchant, Master, from South Carolina, were this day Qualified as usual, and their Names are hereunto subjoined:

Hans Bucher,	Ulrich Meysler,
Lazarus Wanger,	Jacob Stelly,
Hans Koller,	Christian Weber,
Christian Brenholtze,	Ulrich Willem,
Hans Michel Pingly,	Johannes Otter,
Christian Swalher,	Jacob Wilhelm Haross,
Hans Lyinburger,	Pieter Henckels,
Abraham Mauslin,	Hans Lyinburger, junr.
Johannes Marti,	Hans Bucher, junr.

E.

At a Council held at Philadia, September 10th, 1735.

PRESENT:

The Honble the Proprietaries.*

James Logan,	Thomas Griffitts,	Esquires.
Samuel Preston,	Ralph Assheton,	
Clement Plumsted,	Charles Read.	
Thomas Laurence,		

* The Governor was indisposed.

Gov. Gordon to Shekallamy, 1735.

Philadia., Augt 13th, 1735.

My Friend Shekallamy:

When you and our good friend Hetaquantagechty were last at Philad^{a}, you complained much of the great Quantities of Rum brought amongst you, & of the abuses the Indians suffered thereby. In answer to which we acquainted you with the Care we had taken to prevent, as much as w^{e} could, all irregular practices of this kind, & read to you some parts of our Laws made for that purpose, & at your desire gave you a writing which contained what those Laws had directed ab^{t} Seizing & securing Rum unlawfully brought amongst you, but at the same time you was told, that all such Rum was to be carefully kept & preserved till Orders were sent from hence how to dispose of it. I am now much troubled to hear, that an use has been made of that Paper very different from what we intended; we are told that some Rum was Seized by you, but instead of preserving it whole & untouched, the Indians gott to it & drank it up. This was exceedingly wrong & contrary to the promise you made us when that Paper was given you, and you must be sensible, that instead of preventing Mischief, such a procedure may greatly increase it; Since therefore the Indians cannot be restrained in this Point, it is to no Purpose to suffer them to Seize any Rum, for it can only serve to debauch & hurt them the more. And for this Reason, I would desire that you should deliver up that Writing to Conrad Weyser, to be kept by him till we consider on some other measures that may prove more Effectual.

I am your true friend & Brother,

P. GORDON.

INDIAN TREATIES.

At a conference held at Deerfield, in the County of Hampshire, the twenty-seventh day of August, Anno Regni Regis Georg ii Secundi, Magnæ, Britanniæ, Franciæ et Hiberniæ, &c. Nono, Annoq; Domini, 1735, By & between His Excellency Jonathan Belcher, Esq; Captain General and Governour in Chief in and over His Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts-Bay in New England, and Ountaussoogoe and others, Chiefs of the Cagnawaga tribe of Indians, &c., who were accompanied by a number of the St. Francois Indians, who at their own desire were included in the Treaty with the Cagnawagas, the whole being twenty seven.

Cuncaupot Captain, with his Lieutenant and several others of the Chiefs of the Houssatonnoc Indians, &c., being upwards of forty in the whole.

Darsequunt, Naunautooghijan and Weenpauk, three chiefs of the Scautacook tribe and other, including seventeen of the Moheegs, making eighty in the whole.

His Excellency being seated at a large table under a spacious tent for that purpose prepared, attended by a quorum of His Majesty's Council, and a Committee of the honourable House of Representatives, thereto appointed by the General Court: with a great number of gentlemen and others spectators.

The Union Flagg flying at the head of the tent.

His Excellency first received the Cagnawaga tribe of the Indians, with the St. Francois, who were placed on seats at a suitable distance over against His Excellency; they having first made their compliments to the Governour by shaking hands, &c,

Joseph Kellogg, Esq., being a sworn Interpreter,

Governour—to the Interpreter—Inform the Chiefs I shall speak.

My good Friends and Brethren, I am glad to see you: I give thanks to the great God who has safely conducted you through a long and tedious journey; It is a great pleasure to me that we have the opportunity of refreshing our faces with the sight of each other—Holding out one string of *Wampum*, proceeds, and says,—My good Friends and Brethren, This is to wipe away all tears from your eyes. Then holding out a second—This is to open your throats that you may speak with all freedom. Then a third—This is to wipe away all blood, and to comfort you under all your past difficulties. And then His Excellency delivered them the three strings in one.

Auountaurcsaunkee, Indian Speaker—We that are deputed from our tribes are come at your Excellency's call—at your desire,—and are glad we are got safe here, after a long and tedious travel over hills and high mountains, and join with the Governour in our thanks to God that we see the faces of each other in health and peace. As your Excellency has done to us, we do the same in answer to you—holding a string of *Wampum*, proceeds and says,—Our desire is that all tears may be wiped from your Excellency's eyes. Then holding out a second string—That your throat may be open, that all freedom of speech may be had, we desire the path may be clear and open, and no difficulty in the way. Then holding out a third string—We desire the place where

the Governour stands may be clean from all filth of blood And then he delivered the three strings to the Governour.

The Governour sent for three of us, but usually more of us come then are sent for. We are eight instead of three. We have brought our wives who we always want with us. (Then delivers a belt of Wampum, being in answer to one the Governour sent them by the Messenger that called them.)

We incline to be short lest we should be troublesome to the Governour. We are here the Representatives of the three Families of Cagnawaga tribe, Ountaussoogoe and three others, one of the Families having sent two delegates.

We desire that nothing may be taken amiss by your Excellency; if a wrong word should happen to fall from us, we desire it may be taken up and rectified; it is what has been usual, and we desire it may be so now.

The way is now clear, and the door open for freedom of speech; but we have nothing to say at present. We were sent for, and it is not customary for those that are drawn by the hand to speak first, and therefore wait to hear what your Excellency has to say, and desire you would please to appoint the time, when we shall be ready to attend.

Governour. It is not at all disagreeable to me that more of you are come than were sent for. You are all doubly welcome, and I am glad to see you all; and if more had come than are here they should have been very welcome too. I am glad to see your wives and children also.

Ountaussookoe. Brother, Governour, and *Broad Way*, we have now shaken hands, finished salutation, and we take it the method thereof is now ended according to the custom of our forefathers.

Governour. I take it so too. I shall signify to you by Capt. Kellogg when I shall be ready to speak further to you on business, which I intend to-morrow in the forenoon.

His Excellency drank a health to King George to them. They all drink with proper salutations.

Ountaussoogoe. We are here at your Excellency's call, and when you say we are dismissed we are ready to go. We return thanks that we have been well provided for since we have been here; we have wanted nothing, and thank the Governour. When we came from home we told our people we purposed to return in forty days, we have been in this place near thirty, and now wait your Excellency's pleasure for our return.

Governour. It is in some measure owing to yourselves that so much time is already spent; your answer to me not coming seasonably, I waited for it a long while, more than six months. It is the great God that governs the wind and weather, and by his Providence the vessel sent by the Government from Boston with stores has been delayed.

Ountaussoogoe. When we received your Excellency's message, our young men were out at war, and we inclined to see the event; for if great loss had hapned, we should have been obliged to revenge it ourselves; and we are now come at your Excellency's desire. Although I am an old man, I am not wanting of business, sometimes being called to one place, sometimes to another, on publick affairs or otherways; and here we are now.

Governour. We can't avoid disappointments. I will endeavour you shall be early dispatched; there are other tribes here expecting to be treated with as well as you; but I consider your distance, and shall give you the first dispatch.

Ountaussoogoe. We take it all matters are over as has been customary by our fathers at first meeting on such occasions, and are now ready to take leave.

Then the Indians made their compliments and withdrew.

Thursday, August 28, 1735. The Conference continued. Present, his Excellency, Jonathan Belcher, Esq., Captain General and Governour in Chief, &c. *Cuncaupot* Captain, and Chief of Houssatonnoc tribe of Indians attended with twenty-three men and twenty Indian women and children.

The Indians made the usual compliments by shaking hands, &c.

Governour. I thank God who has brought you here in safety and health after a long and tedious journey. I look upon you as my children, and hope you are good subjects of King George. I shall always take the same care of you as of the English, and take you under my protection at all times. If you meet with any difficulty at any time, I expect to have notice of it; and if you have anything to lay before me now I am ready to hear it. *After some pause by the Indians*— If you are not prepared now to speak, I will give you a further opportunity till the afternoon, or to-morrow morning. And I will now go on.

Indians. We are come here to pay our respects to the Governour, and hear what the Governour has to say to us, but we have nothing to say at this time.

Governour. I rejoyce very much at your disposition to receive the Gospel by one of our ministers. I hope you are all well satisfied with Mr. Sargent and with Mr. Woodbridge, (who are your minister and your school master and that you will diligently and constantly attend on Mr. Sargent and Mr. Woodbridge with your children, to receive instruction from them. Religion is a serious thing, and it ought to be always borne on your minds. If you have anything to say or propose further to me herein, I shall rejoyce in it, and be ready to do it for the good of your souls.

I hope you have been well entertained since you have been here, and that every thing has been agreeable to you.

Indians. Yes sir.

Governour. I have nothing further to say to you at present. I will meet you when you are ready, this afternoon, or to-morrow morning.

I drink to you all with an heart full of respect. I drink the great King George's health to you.

Capt. Cuncaupot. We drink a health to King George and the Governour.

Indians. We are very glad the Governour takes so much care of us. It takes all sorrow from our hearts, and we hope (as God shall enable us) to perform what your Excellency has recommended to us.

Governour. I have nothing further to say to you at present, but when ever you would speak to me I shall be ready to hear you.

The Indians withdrew.

Thursday, August 28, 1735. The Conference continued. Present, his Excellency Jonathan Belcher, Esq., Captain General and Governour in Chief, &c., Darsequunt, Naunautooghijau, Weenpauk, chiefs of the Scautacooks, with sixty-three men and women attending, and also seventeen of the Moheeg tribe with them.

The Chiefs above with the others, paid the usual compliment to the Captain General, by shaking hands, &c.

Governour. I am very glad to see such a number of King George's good subjects in health and peace here together. I look upon you all as my children, and shall take the same care of you as I do of the English at all times. If you meet with any difficulty at any time from the people, you must re-

pair to me, where you shall meet with all manner of justice. The Government has set up a trading house under Capt. Kellogg's care, that you may be continually supplied in the best manner, and not cheated in your trade. They have also sent a Minister to the trading house at *Fort Dummer*, and another to *Houssatonnoc*, that you as well as the Indians there may be instructed in the true knowledge of Jesus Christ.

The Government as well as particular gentlemen are very willing to be at great charge in spreading the gospel among you, that you may live the better here, and be happy forever hereafter. 'Tis the highest respect and friendship the government can shew you to instruct you in the true religion: and I hope you'l express your thankfulness for it to God, by leading better lives than ever yet you have done, and that you yourselves as well as your wives will make it your business to attend on the ministers, and observe their instructions, especially on God's holy day, and that you will command your children also, that they may be taught to read and to write, and that they may be instructed in the true religion of Jesus Christ.

I hope you have been well entertained here, and that everything has been agreable to you since you have been here.

Indians. In the morning we eat, are well entertained at noon, and at night lye down to sleep. We sleep well and are in good health.

Governour. If you have anything to propose or offer to me now or to-morrow, or at any other time; when you are ready I am ready to receive it.

Indians. Our father,we have heard your Excellency say—We take extraordinary kindly your care of us, not only for our temporal good, but for the good of the life to come, (which is of the greatest concern) that so it may be well

with us with that God who takes care for all men, and with whom all are alike.

And then laid down a Belt of *Wampum*, which they said was according to their custom of shaking hands.

Governour. I have nothing further to say to you at this time. I am ready to hear whatever you may have to say to me when you please.

His Excellency drinks King George's health to the Indians.

The Indians return the compliment; drink King George's health and the Governour's, and expressed their thankfulness for the opportunity of so doing; and then took leave, and withdrew.

Thursday, August 28, 1735. The Conference continued. Present, his Excellency Jonathan Belcher, Esq., Captain General and Governour in Chief, &c., Ountaussoogoc, and the others of the *Cagnawaga* tribe.

Governour. My good friends and brethren, there has been a long friendship between King George's subjects and the Five Nations from which you originally came, and there was a special Covenant made between this Government and you (the *Cagnawaga* Indians) at Albany, eleven years ago, which you on your part as well as we on ours, have faithfully observed hitherto; and we now readily acknowledge that you have testified your faithfulness in divers instances of your friendship; and I now come by the desire of the people of this Government to renew that Covenant, and to brighten the chain, that a good understanding of peace and friendship may be cultivated and continued forever, that so the children unborn may in times to come rejoyce in our meeting together this day.

His Excellency delivers them a large Belt of *Wampum*.

Auountauresaunkee Indian. It is not to be questioned but

when the governour has done saying, he will inform us he has done.

Governour. There are some of your people who resort to *Fort Dummer*, where Captain Kellogg commands: The Government have placed a Father there, who will be ready to learn them and their children to read and write, and to inform them of the principles of our religion. If any of you are willing to be instructed therein, I look upon you to be a free people. You are my brethren, and you need not be afraid of any body, nor of receiving knowledge. It will cost you nothing to have your children instructed by the Father that lives at that Fort. It is from the same respect and love that I have for myself, that I would have you and your children instructed. And this matter I leave to your consideration at your return home.

Then his Excellency delivered another Belt of *Wampum*.

There is a present from the Government to be given you, which you shall have to-morrow.

I have done speaking for the present.

Auountaurcsaunkee. Indian Speaker—stands up, and distinctly repeats every thing his Excellency has said, and he in the name of the rest, returns their hearty thanks for the Governour's care over them and kindness for them; gratefully acknowledging the respect shewn them by the Governour—*and proceeds*—It is exceeding kind of the Governour (and we rejoyce to see it) that the Broad Way is kept open between us, that there is safe passing, and no hindrance or stop therein. Matters of such consequence as these are of great moment, and deserve the attention of a better head than mine (which is weak) to speak to, especially what the Governour mentions as to the Covenant made about eleven years ago at Albany.

Ountaussoogoe, Indian Chief—Rises up, and repeats again Article by Article what his Excellency had said: Then lays down a large Belt of *Wampum* doubled; and in answer to the Governour, (with one end of the Belt) says,

Brother, the *Broad Way*. I am poor in the case: don't expect a full answer from us here; but I take up your word and shall carry it home to them that have sent us here; they are now upon their knee waiting for our return. They are the three families of the *Cagnawaga* Tribe, and they with us will take these affairs, which are of such great weight under consideration, in order to give the Governour an answer. And we give thanks to the Great God that has given your Excellency and our brethren of the *broad way*, an heart to continue of the same mind as when the Covenant was entered into. We also rejoyce that God has continued us of the same mind, and that there is no seeking of any kind, but good.

With the other end of the Belt. He returns thanks for the favors received.

And now we have gone through the work, what have we further to do? We desire to know His Excellency's pleasure when we may be returning home.

Governour. I have had news from Boston to-day; there is a ship lately arrived from England, and brings the account that the peace is still subsisting between King George and the French King; but if there should happen a war between King George and the French King, yet I shall have a good opinion of your fidelity. If it should be war, there is no question but your justice and faith, as well as your interest, will hold you to peace with us. You will be always honestly dealt with by Capt. Kellogg at the Truck House, where

you may have such things as you need, at a cheaper rate than any others can or will let you have them.

It is with a great deal of pleasure I have undertaken the fatigue of this journey to meet you here, and save you the trouble of going to Boston. The way to Boston is open and clear, and I shall always be glad to see you there, whenever you please to come. On Monday I hope you will be ready to be going home, when you shall have provision for your journey. But you must dine with me to-morrow—when you shall have the present, and take leave after dinner.

The Governor drinks lasting health and prosperity to their Tribe.

Ountaussoogoe drinks King George's health and the Governour's, &c.

Friday, August, 29, 1735. The Conference continued. Present, His Excellency Jonathan Belcher Esq., Captain, General and Governour in chief, &c.

Cuncaupot Captain, and the others of the *Houssatonnoc* Tribe &c.

Governour. Captain *Cuncaupot*, I am now ready to hear what you have to say. I understand you desire what you have got to say should be drawn up in writing, and that Mr. Williams will read it, which shall be rendred to you again by your interpreter, in short sentences.

And it was accordingly done, and thereupon the Indians manifested an universal approbation thereof; which is in the words following, viz.

Deerfield, August, 29th, 1735. *May it please your Excellency.* We thank your Excellency as our Father, that we have received your kindness and love, and we would express our duty and subjection to our rightful sovereign King George whom we pray God long to preserve.

We are desirous to receive the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, and hope that our hearts are in what we say, and that we don't speak only out of our lips. And we are thankful that Mr. Williams and other ministers are come to us, and especially that Mr. Sargent, and Mr. Woodbridge, have been sent to us, and pray to the great God to keep them, and cause they may have health, and live long with us.

And *Sir, Our Father,* We did not come to you of ourselves, and tell you that we wanted any thing, and yet you have taken care of us as your children, and given us learning, &c. No child says to his father, I would have so and so, but a father when he sees his children in want, is ready to help them. And so we think your Excellency as our father is willing to do to us upon every account; and we pray that when we are wanting anything we may be directed to tell Col. Stoddard of it, that he may send to your Excellency, that what we want may be done for us.

Sir, Our Father, As we have been taught the gospel, so we hope to have it to our heart forever.

Sir, our Father, Our children are afraid of strict laws, and of being brought into trouble, and put in prison for debt, &c., and we pray that care may be taken by your Excellency as our father, and by the General Assembly, that we be not hurt by the severity of the laws, seeing we don't understand how to manage in such affairs, so as that there may not be any danger at any time that our children be taken away from us for debt, &c.

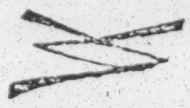
We don't pretend to desire anything, but that if any of our people should commit murder or any other crying wickedness, they should be liable to the law.

Sir, Our Father, We are concerned for our own children as we think you, as a father are for us, and therefore we pray

that it may be given us in writing (or established by a law) that our children after us be not wronged or injured.

We thank your Excellency, you sent for us here to see your face, and so many honourable gentlemen, and that there has been such care taken of us on all our journey, and since we came to this place. We find that by what we have experienced of your Excellency's care for us, that we need not crave of you, but leave ourselves to your care for the time to come.

And are your Excellency's dutiful Servants.

CUNCAUPOT  *Captain.*

UMPECHENY *Lieutenant.*

WAUNTAUGA *Deet.*

NAUNAUNE *Canutt*

In the name of the rest.

And then Capt. *Cuncaupot* laid down a percel of deer skins as a present.

Governour. I take very kindly what you have said, and you shall have a particular answer to it to-morrow.

The Governour drinks the great King George's health to the Indians, and says: that under God, the King is the common father of them and us, and wishes they may always prosper in soul and body.

Captain *Cuncaupot* returns the salute, and drinks the King's health.

Governour. I shall see you to-morrow, when there will be a present for you from the Government, and after dinner I shall take leave of you.

One of the Indians complained he had left a gun at Mr. Stebbin's at Northampton, and can't get it again.

Governour. I will inquire into that matter, and shall give direction to Col. Stoddard that justice be done therein.

Indian. There were also eight deer skins at Mr. Miller's, which I can't have any account of.

Governour. When you meet with any injustice, you may repair to Col. Stoddard, as you have desired, who will see you have justice done you.

His Excellency then gave them a caution against drinking too hard, by which they would prevent their being imposed on or defrauded by any body.

After which the Indians withdrew.

Friday, August, 29th., 1735. The Conference continued. Present, His Excellency Jonathan Belcher, Esq. Captain General, and Governour in Chief, &c.

Ountaussbogoe Chief, and others of the *Cagnawagas*

Governour. I hope you are all well this morning.

Ountaussoogoe. No sir, one was taken sick this morning, and a child has been sick ever since we came.

Governour I am sorry for it; the Doctor shall tend on them.—I expect none here now, but those of the *Cagnawaga* Tribe.—

[*Some others being under the Tent.*]

The present of the Government which lays before you, is designed only for your Tribe, and you must take care that it be justly distributed among yourselves. The Government has made other provision for others.

Then the present was delivered.

I hope you will carefully lay up all I have said to you, and though we are at such a distance in our persons, yet I hope our hearts will be always near one another: And you shall be provided with what may be necessary for your journey, as well as provisions, and skins for shoes, &c.

To-morrow will be the last day of the week, and the next day will be God's day, so you had best tarry till Monday morning; but I don't say this to put you out of your way. You shall do as you please.

Auountauresaunkee. Indian speaker. We return thanks for the care your Excellency has taken of us, and for the present of the Government.

Your Excellency has minded us of our duty, and we shall keep it in mind and observe it.

Governour. I drink King George's health, and wish you health and happiness.

Ountaussoogoe. I salute the Governour and all the gentlemen here. I have been so handsomely treated since I have been with you, that I have almost fancied myself to be in heaven, and I shall not be able to forbear weeping when I leave the Governor.

The present was delivered, and the Indians dined with His Excellency, &c. under the Tent.

Saturday, August, 30, 1735. The Conference continued. Present, His Excellency Jonathan Belcher, Esq. Captain, General, and Governor in chief, &c. *Cuncaupot,* Captain, and others of the *Houssatonnoc* Tribe.

Governour. I am glad to see you this morning. I hope you are all in good health. I shall now make you a particular answer to what you said to me yesterday.

My good Friends of Houssatonnoc. I take very well the expressions of your duty and loyalty to our common father

the great King George, and I shall do myself the honor of giving him the account of it; and you may be assured he will always look on you as his children and good subjects, and I shall think it my duty as his Governour and Represent. ative to let you feel upon all occasions, the advantage and happiness of being under so good and gracious a sovereign.

There are good laws provided by this Government to save you and your children from being hurt, or from their being taken away from you for debt; aud if you should meet with any difficulty on this or any other account (as you have desired) you may with the greatest freedom apply yourselves to Col. Stoddard of Northampton, whom I have directed to take particular care of you, and you may depend on his favor and friendship, and that he will do every thing in his power that you may have justice done you from time to time.

My Friends and Children. Although I am much pleased with the duty you express to my royal master King George, yet it rejoyces my heart above all things that you are desirous to know and understand the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ, who is God as well as Man, and the only Saviour of all men; by the knowledge of His glorious gospel, and by living in obedience to it, you will become good subjects to the King of Kings, and be led in the way to be happy here, aud eternally so in a better world.

I am thankful to God, and well pleased with you that you so kindly receive and entertain the ministers of Jesus Christ who have been sent among you, and more particularly Mr. Sargent; and also your school-master Mr. Woodbridge. These gentlemen are sent to you by an honorable company of gentlemen in old England, who alone are at the charge of their preaching to you and instructing you; and as I am one of their agents here, I think it is a respect and honor due

to them to let you know this, that you may in due time express your thankfulness for their pious care and compassion to your souls.

And I must also take notice to you how the God of the spirits of all flesh seems to be encouraging and supporting your worthy minister in the difficult undertaking he is engaged in for your best happiness, and I expect you will carefully attend upon his instructions and always pay him great respect and honor.

To-morrow will be the Lord's day, and the time intended for the ordination of Mr. Sargent to the special work of a minister of Jesus Christ among you, and that you and your children may thereafter as you may become worthy, enjoy the privilege and happiness of the holy Sacraments of Baptism and the Lord's Supper; and I pray God so to succeed the endeavors used with you, as to recover you from a state of darkness, to the clear light of his blessed gospel.

I have been sometimes informed that you live remote from one another, and that you are not accommodated with land sufficient to support your families; this matter I shall lay before the great Council of this Government, and recommend to them the giving you lands to settle you more conveniently and compact, and what may be enough for your living comfortably upon, and at the same time I shall recommend your whole people to the special care and favor of this Government.

All I have said to you from our first meeting here shall be printed, and then be sent to you, that you may as often as you please refresh your memories with it.

I expect you to be very careful to-morrow in observing the Lord's day. It is God's day, and always to be kept holy, and you must attend the public worship both parts of the

day. You shall have a place by yourselves, that you may the better see Mr. Sargent's ordination.

I have nothing more to say at present.

Captain *Cuncaupot. Father.* We can't but thank you for the love and care you have taken of us as to our knowledge of the gospel.

Sir, Father. We can't but return our humble thanks for the kindness shown us while we have been here.

Governour. I now deliver you the Government's present.

After the Lord's day is over you shall be going homewards whenever you please, and you shall be provided with necessaries for your journey, and while you stay here you shall be kindly entertained.

I intend to go away next Monday, and if you would say anything to me in the mean time by Mr. Williams, he will tell me; and I would have you dine with me to-day.

I drink King George's health to you, and wish you health and prosperity.

The Indians drink the King's health, and return the salutation.

Ompawmet one of the Chiefs of this Tribe being sick sent his son to inform His Excellency he could not wait on him personally, but had sent him to thank the Governor for his favors to their Tribe.

Saturday, August, 30, 1735. The Conference continued. Present, His Excellency Jonathan Belcher, Esq. Captain General, and Governor in Chief, &c. *Marsequunt*, and the two other Chiefs, and the rest of the *Scautacooks*, &c.

Naunautookeau, Indian Speaker. *Our Father and the Governour.* We have considered what your Excellency said to us the day before yesterday, and we take great pleasure in it.

Lays down three beaver skins in token thereof.

Furthermore, *Father—the Governor.*—In all you have said we adhere.

And in token thereof lays down three Beaver skins.

Our Father. We thank your Excellency, that ever since we have had knowledge of the way, it has been kept very straight without any crook, and we thank your Excellency, you have kept it so very plain and clear.

Lays down three Beaver skins in token thereof.

We pray your Excellency, that as it has formerly been agreed that your Excellency has been our Father, and we your Children, so our hearty desire is, that that *Agreement* may be continued.

Lays down three Beaver skins in token thereof.

We have done.

Governour. I hope you are all in good health.

Indians. We are all well.

Governour. I hope you are entertained to your own satisfaction. I take particular notice of what you have said now. I depend you will always continue faithful subjects to King George, and then you will have the favor and protection of this Government. You shall always be treated like the rest of the children of this country. I am glad you are come near to the Fort to live, and I shall endeavor you shall have land to live on. You must carefully and diligently attend on the instructions of Mr. Hinsdale your minister. And in token and confirmation of all I have said to you, I deliver you this Belt.

The Governor delivers them a Belt of *Wampum.*

To-morrow is the Lord's day, I expect you keep yourselves sober, and attend on the public worship of God at the meeting house. I shall be glad to hear from you by

Capt. Kellogg, whenever you have anything to say to the Governor. And whenever you have a mind to it, I shall be glad to see any of you at Boston.

And in token of the friendship of this Government, there is the present they have sent you. I drink King George's health to you, and wish you all prosperity.

The Indians manifested great satisfaction in what the Governor said, and returned the salutation.

Weenepauk. We return your Excellency thanks for all favors, and we thank God Almighty that He has given us opportunity to see your Excellency, and so many gentlemen with you. Though we are ignorant and not capable of seeing for want of understanding, yet we praise God that he has fixed a day—this day, and the time of day—*about noon*, when the sun shines so bright upon us.

Here follows the order of the proceedure in the ordination of Mr. Sargent, within mentioned. viz.

Deerfield, September, 1st. 1735. Yesterday being the Lord's day, the Rev. Mr. John Sargent, the gentleman that has been sometime preaching to the *Houssatonnoc* Indians, was solemnly set apart, and ordained to the work of the ministry in presence of His Excellency our Governor, the Honorable, His Majesty's Council, and a number of the gentlemen of the honorable House of Representatives, who accompanied His Excellency at the Conference with the Indians; and also a very numerous assembly being present, both of English and Indians.

The *Houssatonnoc* Indians being seated by themselves in one of the galleries of the meeting house, many of the Indians of the *Cagnawaga* and *Scautacook* Tribes with the *Moheegs* being also present; the whole affair was carried on with great decency and solemnity.

The ministers that managed the ordination, were the Rev. Mr. Williams of Hatfield, Mr. Appleton of Cambridge, Mr. Williams of Long Meadow, (Springfield,) Mr. Hinsdale, and Mr. Ashley; the said gentlemen having the day before the ordination made inquiry of Mr. Sargent, and received satisfaction as to his orthodoxy.

The Rev. Mr. Ashley began with prayer. The Rev. Mr. Appleton preached a suitable sermon to the occasion, from 2d Tim. 2. 21. The Rev. Mr. Williams of Hatfield as moderator opened the affair, and in a particular manner addressed himself to His Excellency the Governor, as head of the commissioners of the honorable company for propagating the gospel among the Indians in New England, and parts adjacent; and asked him whether it was his desire that Mr. Sargent should be set apart to the work of the ministry (among the Indians at *Houssatonnoc*) by ordination; and His Excellency said it was.

The moderator then proceeded to Mr. Sargent's consent herein &c., and then hands were laid upon Mr. Sargent by all the ministers before named. The Rev. Mr. Williams of Hatfield, made the first prayer after imposition of hands, and then gave the charge. The Rev. Mr. Appleton made the other prayer; and the Rev. Mr. Williams of Long Meadow gave the right hand of fellowship to Mr. Sargent.

After which Mr. Williams turned himself to the *Houssatonnoc* Indian Tribe, who were seated in the gallery by themselves, and asked them if they were desirous of having Mr. Sargent for their minister; that if they were, they would show some sign or manifestation thereof. Whereupon they all rose up by one consent, and with grave as well as cheerful countenances signified their full and hearty acceptance of him.

The sermon in the afternoon was from Isaiah 2: 4. by the Rev. Mr. Williams of Long Meadow.

Prov. of the Mass. Bay. The foregoing conference was taken as it passed by and between His Excellency Jonathan Belcher, Esq., Captain General &c., and the respective Indians within mentioned.

By His Excellency's Command.

JOHN WAINWRIGHT, *Clerk.*

AT A

CONFERENCE

Held at *Deerfield* in the County of *Hampshire*, the Twenty seventh Day of *August*, Anno Regni Regis GEORGII Secundi, Magnæ, Britanniæ, Franciæ et Hiberniæ, &c. Nono, *Annoq; Domini*, 1735. By & between His Excellency

JONATHAN BELCHER, Esq;

Captain General and Governour in Chief in and over His Majesty's Province of the *Massachusetts-Bay* in *New England*.

AND

Quntaussoogoe and others, Chiefs of the *Cagnawaga* Tribe of Indians, &c. who were accompanied by a Number of the *St. Francois* Indians, who at their own desire were included in the Treaty with the *Cagnawagas*, the whole being Twenty seven.

Cuncaupot Captain, with his Lieutenant and several others of the Chiefs of the *Housatonnoc* Indians &c. being upwards of Forty in the whole.

Warsequunt, Naunautooghsau, and **Weenpauk,** Three Chiefs of the *Scauttacook* Tribe and others, including Seventeen of the *Moheegs*, making Eighty in the whole.

HIS Excellency being ſeated at a large Table under a ſpacious Tent for that Purpoſe prepared, attended by a Quorum of His Majeſty's Council, and a Committee of the honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives, thereto appointed by the General Court; with a great Number of Gentlemen and others Spectators.

The Union Flagg flying at the Head of the Tent.

His Excellency firſt received the *Cagnawaga* Tribe of Indians, with the *St. Francis*, who were placed on Seats at a ſuitable Diſtance over againſt His Excellency; they having firſt made their Compliments to the Governour by ſhaking Hands &c.

Joſeph Kellogg, Eſq; being a Sworn Interpreter,

Governour--- *to the Interpreter* — Inform the Chiefs I ſhall ſpeak.

My good Friends and Brethren,

I Am glad to ſee you: I give Thanks to the Great GOD who has ſafely conducted you through a long and tedious Journey; It is a great pleaſure to me that we have the Opportunity of refreſhing our Faces with the ſight of each other. ——— Holding out one String of *Wampum*,--proceeds, and ſays,--

My good Friends and Brethren, THIS is to wipe away all Tears from your Eyes. ---Then holding out a ſecond--- THIS is to open your Throats that you may ſpeak with all Freedom--- Then a third--- THIS is to wipe away all Blood, and to comfort you under all your paſt Difficulties.

And then His Excellency delivered them the three Strings in one.

Aaountaureſaunkee Indian Speaker.

WE that are deputed from our Tribes are come at Your Excellency's Call ---at your deſire --- and are glad we are got ſafe here, after a long and tedious Travel over Hills and high Mountains, and join with the Governour in our Thanks to GOD that we ſee the Faces of each other in Health and Peace. As Your Excellency has done to Us, we do the ſame in anſwer to You --- holding a String of *Wampum*--- proceeds and ſays, --- Our deſire is that all Tears may be wiped from Your Excellency's Eyes. --- Then holding out a ſecond String--- That your Throat may be open, that all freedom of Speech may be had, we deſire the Path may be clear and open, and no difficulty in the way. --- Then holding out a third String--- We deſire the Place where the Governour ſtands may be clean from all filth of Blood:

And then he delivered the three Strings to the Governour.

The Governour ſent for Three of Us, but uſually more of us come than are ſent for, we are Eight inſtead of Three. We have brought our Wives who we always want with us. (Then delivers a Belt of *Wampum*, being in Anſwer to One the Governour ſent them by the Meſſenger that called them)

We

We incline to be ſhort leſt we ſhould be troubleſome to the Governour. We are here the Repreſentatives of the Three Families of the *Cognawaga* Tribe, *Ountauſſogee* and Three others, one of the Families having ſent two Delegates.

We deſire nothing may be taken amiſs by Your Excellency ; if a wrong Word ſhould happen to fall from us, we deſire it may be taken up and rectifyed ; it is what has been uſual, and we deſire it may be ſo now.

The Way is now clear, and the Door open for Freedom of Speech ; but we have nothing to ſay at preſent. We were ſent for, and it is not cuſtomary for thoſe that are drawn by the Hand to ſpeak firſt, and therefore wait to hear what Your Excellency has to ſay, and deſire You would pleaſe to appoint the time, when we ſhall be ready to attend.

Governour. It is not at all diſagreable to me that more of you are come than were ſent for ; You are all doubly welcome, and I am glad to ſee you all ; and if more had come than are here they ſhould have been very welcome too ; I am glad to ſee your Wives and Children alſo.

Ountauſſogee. Brother, Governour, and *Broad Way*, we have now ſhaken Hands, finiſhed Salutation, and we take it the Method thereof is now ended according to the Cuſtom of Our Foreſathers.

Governour. I take it ſo too. I ſhall ſignify to you by Capt. *Kellogg* when I ſhall be ready to ſpeak furtner to you on Buſineſs, which I intend to Morrow in the forenoon.

His Excellency drank a Health to King GEORGE to them.

They all drink with proper Salutations.

Ountauſſogee. We are here at Your Excellency's Call, and when You ſay we are diſmiſs'd we are ready to go : We return Thanks that we have been well provided for ſince we have been here ; we have wanted nothing, and thank the Governour. When we came from Home we told Our People we purpoſed to return in forty Days, we have been in this Place near thirty, and now wait Your Excellency's Pleaſure for our Return.

Governour. It is in ſome meaſure owing to your Selves that ſo much time is already ſpent ; Your Anſwer to me not coming ſeaſonably, I waited for it a long while, more than Six Months. It is the Great GOD that governs the Winds and Weather, and by his Providence the Veſſel ſent by the Government from *Boſton* with Stores has been delayed.

Ountauſſoogee. When we received Your Excellency's Meſſage Our Young Men were out at War, and we inclined to ſee the Event ; for if great Evils had hapned, we ſhould have been obliged to revenge it Our Selves ; and we are now come at Your Excellency's deſire. Although I am an Old Man, I am

ani not wanting of Buſineſs, ſometimes being called to one Place, ſometimes to another, on publick Affairs or otherways; and here we are now.

Governour. We cannot avoid Diſappointments; I will endeavour you ſhall be early diſpatch'd; there are other Tribes here expecting to be treated with as well as you, but I conſider your Diſtance, and ſhall give you the firſt diſpatch.

Ountauſſoogee. We take it all Matters are over as has been cuſtomary by Our Fathers at firſt meeting on ſuch Occaſions, and are now ready to take leave.

Then the Indians made their Compliment and withdrew.

Thurſday *Auguſt* 28. 1735.

The Conference Continued.

PRESENT

His Excellency *Jonathan Belcher*, Eſq;

Captain General and Governour in Chief, &c.

Cuncaupot Captain, and Chief of the *Houſſatonuck* Tribe of Indians, attended with Twenty three Men and Twenty Indian *Women* and *Children*.

THE Indians made the uſual Compliment by Shaking Hands, &c.

Governour. I thank GOD who has brought you here in Safety and Health after a long and tedious Journey. I look upon you as my Children, and hope you are good Subjects of King GEORGE. I ſhall always take the ſame Care of you as of the Engliſh, and take you under my Protection at all times; if you meet with any Difficulty at any time, I expect to have Notice of it; and if you have any thing to lay before me now I am ready to hear it. --- *After ſome Pauſe by the Indians* --- If you are not prepared now to ſpeak, I will give you a further Opportunity till the afternoon, or to morrow Morning. And I will now go on.

Indians.

Indians. We are come here to pay Our Reſpects to the Governour, and hear what the Governour has to ſay to Us, but we have nothing to ſay at this time.

Governeur. I rejoyce very much at your Diſpoſition to receive the Goſpel by One of Our Miniſters, I hope you are all well ſatisfied with Mr. *Sargent*, and with Mr. *Woodbridge*, (who are your Miniſter and your School-Maſter,) and that you will diligently and conſtantly attend on Mr. *Sargent* and Mr. *Woodbridge* with your Children, to receive Inſtruction from them. Religion is a ſerious thing, and it ought to be always born on your Minds. If you have any thing to ſay or propoſe further to me herein, I ſhall rejoyce in it, and be ready to do it for the good of your Souls.

I hope you have been well entertained ſince you have been here, and that every thing has been agreable to you.

Indians. Yes Sir.

Governour. I have nothing further to ſay to you at preſent, I will meet you when you are ready, this Afternoon, or to morrow Morning.

I drink to you all with an Heart full of reſpect: I drink the great King GEORGE's Health to you.

Capt. *Cancanpot.* We drink a Health to King GEORGE, and the Governour.

Indians. We are very glad the Governour takes ſo much Care of us, it takes all ſorrow from our Hearts, and we hope (as GOD ſhall enable us) to perform what Your Excellency has recommended to us.

Governour. I have nothing further to ſay to you at preſent, but whenever you would ſpeak to me I ſhall be ready to hear you.

The Indians withdrew.

Thurſday *Auguſt* 28. 1735.

The Conference Continued.

PRESENT

His Excellency *Jonathan Belcher*, Eſq;

Captain General and Governour in Chief, &c.

Warſequunt, Naunautooghjau, Weenpauk, Chiefs of the *Scauttacooks*, with Sixty three Men and Women attending, and alſo Seventeen of the *Mohecg* Tribe with them.

The Chiefs above with the others, paid the uſual Compliment to the Captain General, by ſhaking Hands &c.

Governour. I am very glad to ſee ſuch a Number of King GEORGE's good Subjects in Health and Peace here together; I look upon you all as my Children, and ſhall take the ſame Care of you as I do of the Engliſh at all times: If you meet with any Difficulty at any time from the People, you muſt repair to me, where you ſhall meet with all manner of Juſtice. The Government has ſet up a Trading Houſe under Capt. *Kellogg* s Care, tnat you may be continually Supplied in the beſt manner, and not cheated in your Trade; they have alſo ſent a Miniſter to the Trading Houſe at *Fort Dummer* and another to *Houſſatonnoc*, that you as well as the Indians there may be inſtructed in the true Knowledge of JESUS CHRIST.

The Government as well as particular Gentlemen are very willing to be at great Charge in ſpreading the Goſpel among you, that you may live the better here, and be happy for ever hereafter. 'Tis the higheſt Reſpect and Friendſhip the Government can ſhew you to inſtruct you in the true Religion; and I hope you'l expreſs your thankfulneſs for it to GOD, by leading better Lives than ever yet you have done, and that you your Selves as well as your Wives will make it your buſineſs to attend on the Miniſters, and obſerve their Inſtructions, eſpecially on GOD's holy Day, and that you will command your Children alſo, that they may be taught to Read and to Write, and that they may be inſtructed in the true Religion of JESUS CHRIST.

I hope you have been well entertained here, and that every thing has been agreable to you ſince you have been here.

Indians.

Indians. In the Morning we rise, are well entertained at Noon, and at Night lye down to Sleep; we sleep well and are in good Health.

Governour. If you have any thing to propose or offer to me now or to Morrow, or at any other time; when you are ready I am ready to receive it.

Indians. Our Father, We have heard Your Excellency Say,---We take extraordinary kindly Your Care of us, not only for our temporal Good, but for the good of the Life to come (which is of the greateſt Concern) that ſo it may be well with us with that GOD who takes care for all Men, and with whom all are alike.

And then laid down a Belt of *Wampum*, which they ſaid was according to their Cuſtom of ſhaking Hands.

Governour. I have nothing further to ſay to you at this time; I am ready to hear whatever you may have to ſay to me when you pleaſe.

His Excellency drinks King GEORGE's Health to the Indians.

The Indians return the Compliment; drink King GEORGE's Health and the Governour's, and expreſſed their thankfulneſs for the Opportunity of ſo doing; and then took leave, and withdrew.

Thurſday *Auguſt* 28. 1735.

The Conference Continued.

PRESENT.

His Excellency *Jonathan Belcher*, Eſq;

Captain General and Governour in Chief, &c.

Ountauſſoogoc, and the others of the *Cagnawaga* Tribe.

Governour. ***My good Friends and Brethren,***

THere has been a long Friendſhip between King GEORGE's Subjects, and the *Five Nations* from whence you originally came, and there was a ſpecial Covenant made between this Government and You (the *Cagnawaga* Indians) at *Albany*, eleven Years ago, which you on Your part as well as we on Ours, have faithfully obſerved hitherto; and we now readily acknowledge that you have teſtified

teſtified your Faithfulneſs in divers Inſtances of your Friendſhip ; and I now come by the deſire of the People of this Government to renew that Covenant, and to brighten the Chain, that a good Underſtanding of Peace and Friendſhip may be Cultivated and Continued for ever, that ſo the Children unborn may in times to come rejoyce in Our meeting together this day.

His Excellency delivers them a large Belt of *Wampum.*

Aweuntaurefaunkee Indian. It is not to be queſtioned but when the Governour has done ſaying, He will inform us He has done.

Governour. There are ſome of your People who reſort to *Fort Dummer*, where Captain *Kellogg* Commands : The Government have placed A FATHER there, who will be ready to learn them and their Children to Read and Write, and to inform them of the Principles of Our Religion ; If any of you are willing to be inſtructed therein, I look upon you to be a free People, You are my Brethren, and you need not be afraid of any body, nor of receiving Knowledge : It will coſt you nothing to have your Children inſtructed by the FATHER that lives at that Fort. It is from the ſame reſpect and love that I have for my ſelf, that I would have you and your Children Inſtructed. And this Matter I leave to your Conſideration at your return Home.

Then His Excellency delivered another Belt of *Wampum.*

There is a Preſent from the Government to be given you, which you ſhall have to Morrow.

I have done ſpeaking for the preſent.

Aweuntaurefaunkee, Indian Speaker --- Stands up,--- And diſtinctly repeats every thing His Excellency has ſaid, and he in the Name of the reſt, returns their hearty Thanks for the Governour's Care over them and Kindneſs for them ; gratefully acknowledging the Reſpect ſhewn them by the Governour, ---*and proceeds* --- It is exceeding kind of the Governour (and we rejoyce to ſee it) that the BROAD WAY is kept Open between Us, that there is ſafe paſſing, and no hindrance or ſtop therein. Matters of ſuch Conſequence as theſe are of great Moment, and deſerve the Attention of a better Head than mine (which is weak) to ſpeak to, eſpecially what the Governour mentions as to the Covenant made about eleven Years ago at *Albany.*

Ountaſſoogee, Indian Chief,--Riſes up, -- And repeats again Article by Article what His Excellency had ſaid : Then lays down a large Belt of *Wampum* doubled ; and in anſwer to the Governour, (with one End of the Belt) ſays,---

Brother,

Brother, the *Broad Way*. I am poor in the Caſe: Don't expect a full Anſwer from us here; but I take up *Your Word* and ſhall carry it home to them that have ſent us here; they are now upon their Knee waiting for Our return, they are the Three Families of the *Onnawaga* Tribe, and they with us will take theſe Affairs, which are of ſuch great Weight under Conſideration, in order to give the Governour an Anſwer. And we give thanks to the Great GOD that has given Your Excellency and Our Brethren of the BROAD WAY, an Heart to continue of the ſame Mind as when the Covenant was entred into: We alſo rejoyce that GOD has continued Us of the ſame Mind, and that there is no ſeeking of any kind, but Good.

With the other End of the Belt. He returns thanks for the Favours received.

And now we have gone through the Work, what have we further to do? We deſire to know His Excellency's Pleaſure when we may be returning Home.

Governour. I have had News from *Boſton* to day; there is a Ship lately arrived from *England*, and brings the Account that the Peace is ſtill ſubſiſting between King GEORGE and the *French* King; but if there ſhould happen a War between King GEORGE and the *French* King, yet I ſhall have a good Opinion of your Fidelity. If it ſhould be War, there is no queſtion but your Juſtice and Faith, as well as your Intereſt will hold you to Peace with us; You will be always honeſtly dealt with by Capt. *Kellog* at the Truck Houſe, where you may have ſuch things as you need, at a cheaper rate than any others can or will let you have them.

It is with a great deal of Pleaſure I have undertaken the fatigue of this Journey to meet you here, and ſave you the trouble of going to *Boſton*. The Way to *Boſton* is open and clear, and I ſhall always be glad to ſee you there, whenever you pleaſe to come. On Monday I hope you will be ready to be going home, when you ſhall have Proviſion for your Journey: But you muſt dine with me to Morrow --- when you ſhall have the Preſent, and take leave after dinner.

The Governour drinks laſting Health and Proſperity to their Tribe.

Ountauſſoogoe drinks King GEORGE's Health and the Governour's, &c.

Friday *August* 29. 1735.

The Conference Continued.

PRESENT

His Excellency *Jonathan Belcher*, Esq;

Captain General and Governour in Chief, &c.

Cuncaupot Captain, and the others of the *Houssatennoc* Tribe &c.

Governour.

CAptain *Cuncaupot*, I am now ready to hear what you have to say. I understand you desire what you have got to say should be drawn up in Writing, and that Mr. *Williams* will read it, which shall be rendred to you again by your Interpreter, in short Sentences.

And it was accordingly done, and thereupon the Indians manifested an universal Approbation thereof; which is in the words following, viz.

Deerfield August 29th. 1735.

May it please Your Excellency,

WE thank Your Excellency as Our Father, that we have received Your Kindness and Love, and we would express Our Duty and Subjection to Our Rightful Sovereign King GEORGE, whom we pray GOD long to preserve.

We are desirous to receive the Gospel of Our LORD JESUS CHRIST; and hope that Our Hearts are in what we say, and that we don't speak only out of our Lips: And we are thankful that Mr. *Williams* and other Ministers are come to us, and especially that Mr. *Sargent*, and Mr. *Woodbridge*, have been sent to us, and pray to the Great GOD to keep them, and cause they may have Health, and live long with us.

And *Sir*, *Our Father*, We did not come to you of our Selves, and tell you that we wanted any thing, and yet you have taken Care of Us as your Children, and given us Learning &c. No Child says to his Father, I would have so and so; but a Father when he sees his Children in want, is ready to help them: And so we think Your Excellency as our Father is willing to do to us upon every account; and we pray that when we are wanting any thing we may be directed to tell Col. *Stoddard* of it, that he may send to Your Excellency, that what we want may be done for us.

Sir,

Sir, Our Father, As we have been taught the Goſpel, ſo we hope to have it to Our Heart for ever.

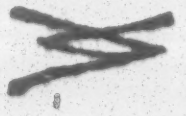
Sir, Our Father, OurChildren are afraid of ſtrict Laws, and of being brought into trouble, and put in Priſon for Debt &c. and we pray that Care may be taken by your Excellency as Our Father, and by the General Aſſembly, that we be not hurt by the ſeverity of the Laws, ſeeing we don't underſtand how to manage in ſuch Affairs, ſo as that there may not be any danger at any time that Our Children be taken away from us for Debt &c.

We don't pretend to deſire any thing, but that if any of Our People ſhould commit Murder or any other crying Wickedneſs they ſhould be liable to the Law.

Sir, Our Father, We are concerned for our own Children, as we think you, as a Father are for Us, and therefore we pray that it may be given us in Writing (or eſtabliſh'd by a Law) that Our Children after us be not wronged or injured.

We thank your Excellency, You ſent for Us here to ſee Your Face, and ſo many honourable Gentlemen, and that there has been ſuch Care taken of us on all Our Journey, and ſince we came to this Place. We find that by what we have experienced of Your Excellency's Care for us, that we need not *Crave* of You, but leave Our ſelves to your Care for the time to come. And are

Your Excellency's
dutiful Servants,

Cuncaupot  Caprain

Umpechyeny Lieutenant

Wauntauga Wert

Naunaune Canutt

in the Name of the reſt.

And then Capt. *Cuncaupes* laid down a parcel of *Deer Skins* as a Preſent.

Governour. I take very kindly what you have ſaid, and you ſhall have a particular Anſwer to it to Morrow.

The

The Governour drinks the great King GEORGE's Health to the Indians, and ſays, That under GOD, the King is the common Father of them and us, and wiſhes they may always proſper in Soul and Body.

Captain *Cuncaupot* returns the Salute, and drinks the King's Health.

Governour. I ſhall ſee you to Morrow, when there will be a Preſent for you from the Government, and after dinner I ſhall take leave of you.

One of the Indians complained he had left a Gun at Mr. *Stebbins*'s at *Northampton*, and can't get it again.

Governour. I will inquire into that matter, and ſhall give direction to Col. *Stoddard* that Juſtice be done therein.

Indian. There were alſo Eight *Deer Skins* at Mr. *Miller*'s, which I can't have any account of.

Governour. When you meet with any Injuſtice you may repair to Col. *Stoddard*, as you have deſired, who will ſee you have Juſtice done you.

His Excellency then gave them a Caution againſt drinking too hard, by which they would prevent their being impoſed on or defrauded by any body.

After which the Indians withdrew.

Friday *Auguſt* 28. 1735.

The Conference Continued.

PRESENT.

His Excellency *Jonathan Belcher*, Eſq;

Captain General and Governour in Chief, &c.

Ountauſſoogoe Chief, and others of the *Cagnawagas*.

Governour. I hope you are all well this Morning.

Ountauſſoogoe. No Sir, One was taken Sick this Morning, and a Child has been Sick ever ſince we came. *Gover-*

Governour. I am ſorry for it ; the Doctor ſhall tend on them --- I expect none here now, but thoſe of the *Cagnawaga* Tribe ---

[*Some others being under the Tent.*]

The Preſent of the Government which lays before you, is deſigned only for your Tribe, and you muſt take care that it be juſtly diſtributed among your Selves : The Government has made other Provisions for the others.

Then the Preſent was delivered.

I hope you will carefully lay up all I have ſaid to you, and though we are at ſuch a diſtance in Our Perſons, yet I hope Our Hearts will be always near one another : And you ſhall be provided with what may be neceſſary for your Journey, as well Proviſions as Skins for Shoes &c.

To-Morrow will be the laſt day of the Week, and the next Day will be GOD's Day, ſo you had beſt tarry till Monday morning ; but I don't ſay this to put you out of your Way. You ſhall do as you pleaſe.

Aununtaurcſaunkee Indian Speaker. We return thanks for the Care Your Excellency has taken of us, and for the Preſent of the Government.

Your Excellency has minded us of Our Duty, and we ſhall keep it in mind and obſerve it.

Governour. I drink King GEORGE's Health, and wiſh you Health and Happineſs.

Ountauſſongee. I Salute the Governour and all the Gentlemen here. I have been ſo handſomely treated ſince I have been with you, that I have almoſt fancied my ſelf to be in Heaven, and I ſhall not be able to forbear Weeping when I leave the Governour.

The Preſent was delivered, and the Indians dined with His Excellency &c. under the Tent.

Saturday *Auguſt* 30. 1735.

The Conference Continued.

PRESENT

His Excellency *Jonathan Belcher*, Eſq;

Captain General and Governour in Chief, &c.

Cuncaupot Captain, and others of the *Houſſatonnoc* Tribe.

Governour.

I Am glad to ſee you this Morning: I hope you are all in good Health. I ſhall now make you a particular Anſwer to what you ſaid to me yeſterday.

My good Friends of Houſſatonnoc,

I take very well the Expreſſions of your Duty and Loyalty to Our common Father the great King GEORGE, and I ſhall do my ſelf the Honour of giving Him the Account of it; and you may be aſſured He will always look on you as his Children and good Subjects, and I ſhall think it my Duty as his Governour and Repreſentative to let you feel upon all Occaſions, the Advantage and Happineſs of being under ſo good and gracious a Sovereign.

There are good Laws provided by this Government to ſave you and your Children from being hurt, or from their being taken away from you for Debt, and if you ſhould meet with any difficulty on this or any other Account (as you have deſired) you may with the greateſt Freedom apply your ſelves to Col. *Stoddard* of *Northampton*, whom I have directed to take a particular Care of you, and you may depend on his favour and friendſhip, and that he will do every thing in his power that you may have Juſtice done you from time to time.

My Friends and Children,

Although I am much pleaſed with the Duty you expreſs to my Royal Maſter King GEORGE; yet it rejoyces my Heart above all things that you are deſirous to know and underſtand the Goſpel of Our LORD JESUS CHRIST, who is GOD as well as Man, and the only SAVIOUR of all Men,

Men; by the Knowledge of His Glorious Goſpel, and by living in Obedience to it, you will become good Subjects to the KING of Kings, and be led in the Way to be happy here, and eternally ſo in a better World.

I am thankful to GOD, and well pleaſed with you that you ſo kindly receive and entertain the Miniſters of JESUS CHRIST, who have been ſent among you, and more particularly Mr. *Sargent*, and alſo your School-Maſter Mr. *Woodbridge*. Theſe Gentlemen are ſent to you by an honourable Company of Gentlemen in *Old England*, who alone are at the Charge of their Preaching to you and Inſtructing you; and as I am One of their Agents here, I think it is a Reſpect and Honour due to them to let you know this, that you may in due time expreſs your thankfulneſs for their pious Care and Compaſſion to your Souls.

And I muſt alſo take Notice to you how the GOD of the Spirits of all Fleſh, ſeems to be encouraging and ſupporting your worthy Miniſter in the difficult Undertaking he is engaged in for your beſt Happineſs, and I expect you will carefully attend upon his Inſtructions, and always pay him great reſpect and honour.

To morrow will be the Lord's Day, and the time intended for the Ordination of Mr. *Sargent* to the ſpecial Work of a Miniſter of JESUS CHRIST among you; and that you and your Children may thereafter as you may become worthy, enjoy the privilege and happineſs of the holy Sacraments of Baptiſm and the Lord's Supper; and I pray GOD ſo to ſucceed the Endeavours uſed with you as to recover you from a ſtate of Darkneſs, to the clear Light of his bleſſed Goſpel.

I have been ſometimes informed that you live remote from one another, and that you are not accommodated with Land ſufficient to ſupport your Families: This Matter I ſhall lay before the great Council of this Government, and recommend to them the giving you Lands to Settle you more conveniently and compact, and what may be enough for your living comfortably upon; and at the ſame time I ſhall recommend your whole People to the ſpecial Care and Favour of this Government.

All I have ſaid to you from Our firſt meeting here ſhall be printed, and then be ſent to you, that you may as often as you pleaſe refreſh your Memories with it.

I expect you to be very careful to morrow in obſerving the LORD's DAY. It is GOD's Day, and always to be kept holy, and you muſt attend the publick Worſhip both parts of the Day: You ſhall have a Place by Your Selves, that you may the better ſee Mr. *Sargent*'s Ordination.

I have nothing more to ſay at preſent.

Captain

Captain *Cancaup t.* *Father*,, We can't but thank you for the Love and Care you have taken of us as to Our Knowledge of the Goſpel.

Sir, Father, We can't but return Our humble thanks for the Kindneſs ſhewn us, while we have been here.

Governour. I now deliver you the Government's Preſent.

After the Lord's Day is over you ſhall be going homewards whenever you pleaſe, and you ſhall be provided with Neceſſaries for your Journey; and while you ſtay here you ſhall be kindly entertained.

I intend to go away next Monday; and if you would ſay any thing to me in the mean time by Mr. *Williams*, he will tell me; and I would have you dine with me to Day.

I drink King George's Health to you, and wiſh you Health and Proſperity.

The Indians drink the King's Health, and return the Salutation.

Ompaxumet One of the Chiefs of this Tribe being Sick, ſent his Son to inform His Excellency he could not wait on him Perſonally, but had ſent him to thank the Governour for his Favours to their Tribe.

Saturday *Auguſt* 30. 1735.

The Conference Continued.

PRESENT.

His Excellency *Jonathan Belcher*, Eſq;

Captain General and Governour in Chief, &c.

Warſequunt, and the Two other Chiefs, and the reſt of the *Scaustacooks*, &c.

Naunautookeau Indian Speaker.

Our Father and the Governour. We have conſidered what Your Excellency ſaid to us the day before yeſterday, and we take great Pleaſure in it.

Lays down three Beaver Skins *in token thereof.*

Furthermore,

Furthermore, *Father---the Governour* --- In all you have ſaid we adhere. *And in token thereof lays down three* Beaver Skins.---

Our Father, We thank Your Excellency, that ever ſince we have had Knowledge of THE WAY it has been kept very Streight without any Crook; and we thank Your Excellency you have kept it ſo very plain and clear.

Lays down three Beaver Skins *in token thereof.*

We pray Your Excellency, that as it has formerly been agreed that Your Excellency has been *Our Father*, and We Your Children, ſo Our hearty deſire is that that *Agreement* may be continued.

Lays down three Bever Skins *in token thereof.*

We have done.

Governour. I hope you are all in good Health.

Indians. We are all well.

Governour. I hope you are entertained to your own Satisfaction. I take particular Notice of what you have ſaid now. I depend you will always continue faithful Subjects to King GEORGE, and then you will have the Favour and Protection of this Government; You ſhall always be treated like the reſt of the Children of this Country. I am glad you are come near to the Fort to live, and I ſhall endeavour you ſhall have Land to live on.

You muſt carefully and diligently attend on the Inſtructions of Mr. *Hinſdale* your Miniſter. And in token and confirmation of all I have ſaid to you, I deliver you this Belt.

The Governour delivers them a Belt of *Wampum.*

To morrow is the LORD'S DAY, I expect you keep your ſelves ſober, and attend on the publick Worſhip of GOD at the Meeting Houſe.

I ſhall be glad to hear from you by Capt. *Kellogg*, whenever you have any thing to ſay to the Governour. And whenever you have a mind to it, I ſhall be glad to ſee any of you at *Boſton.*

And in token of the Friendſhip of this Government, there is the Preſent They have ſent you.

I drink King GEORGE's Health to you, and wiſh you all Proſperity.

The Indians manifeſted great Satisfaction in what the Governour ſaid, and returned the Salutation.

Weenepauk. We return Your Excellency thanks for all Favours, and we thank GOD Almighty that he has given us Opportunity to ſee Your Excellency, and ſo many Gentlemen with you.

Though we are ignorant and not capable of ſeeing for want of Underſtanding, yet we praiſe GOD that he has fixed a Day--- this Day; and the time of Day---*about Noon* --- When the Sun ſhines ſo bright upon us.

Here follows the Order of the Proceedure in the Ordination of *Mr. Sargent*, within mentioned. *viz.*

Deerfield, September 1ſt. 1735.

YEſterday being the LORD's DAY, the Reverend Mr. *John Sargent*, the Gentleman that has been ſometime preaching to the *Houſſatonnoc* Indians, was ſolemnly ſet apart, and Ordained to the Work of the Miniſtry in preſence of His Excellency Our GOVERNOUR, the honourable His Majeſty's Council, and a Number of the Gentlemen of the honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives, who accompanied His Excellency at the Conference with the Indians; and alſo a very numerous Aſſembly being preſent, both of Engliſh and Indians.

The *Houſſatonnoc* Indians being ſeated by themſelves in one of the Galleries of the Meeting Houſe, many of the Indians of the *Caghnawaga* and *Scaatacook* Tribes with the *Mohegs* being alſo preſent; the whole Affair was carried on with great decency and ſolemnity.

The Miniſters that managed the Ordination were the Reverend Mr. *Williams* of *Hatfield*, Mr. *Appleton* of *Cambridge*, Mr. *Williams* of *Long-Meadow* (*Springfield*) Mr. *Hunſdale*, and Mr. *Aſhley*; the ſaid Gentlemen having the day before the Ordination made Inquiry of Mr. *Sargent*, and received ſatisfaction as to his Orthodoxy.

The Reverend Mr. *Aſhley* began with Prayer, the Reverend Mr. *Appleton* preached a ſuitable Sermon to the Occaſion from 2 *Tim.* 2. 21. The Reverend Mr. *Williams* of *Hatfield* as Moderator opened the Affair, and in a particular manner addreſſed himſelf to His Excellency the GOVERNOUR, as Head of the Commiſſioners of the honourable Company for Propagating the Goſpel among the Indians in *New England*, and Parts adjacent; and aſked Him whether it was his deſire that Mr. *Sargent* ſhould be ſet apart to the Work of the Miniſtry (among the Indians at *Houſſatonnoc*) by Ordination; and His Excellency ſaid, it was.

The Moderator then proceeded to Mr. *Sargent*'s Conſent herein &c. And then Hands were laid upon Mr. *Sargent* by all the Miniſters before named. The Reverend Mr. *Williams* of *Hatfield* made the firſt Prayer after Impoſition of Hands, and then gave the Charge; the Reverend Mr. *Appleton* made the other Prayer; and the Reverend Mr. *Williams* of *Long Meadow* gave the Right Hand of Fellowſhip to Mr. *Sargent*.

After which Mr. *Williams* turned himſelf to the *Houſſatonnoc* Indian Tribe, who were Seated in the Gallery by themſelves; and aſked them if they were

were desirous of having Mr. *Sargent* for their Minister; that if they were, they would shew some Sign or Manifestation thereof. Whereupon they all rose up by one Consent, and with grave as well as chearful Countenances signified their full, and hearty Acceptance of him.

The Sermon in the Afternoon was from *Isaiah* 2. 4. by the Reverend Mr. *Williams* of *Long Meadow*

Prov. of the Mass. Bay.

THE aforegoing Conference was taken as it passed by and betweenHis Excellency JONATHAN BELCHER, Esq; Captain General &c. and the respective **Indians** within mentioned.

By His Excellency's Command.

John Wainwright, Cler.

come as Friends for otherwise they may expect to be treated as Enemies the Governor and People of Virginia being greatly provoked at the inhumane Barbarity of the late Murther which must undoubtedly have been committed by none but Indians.

The Indians promising to take all proper Care herein, and adding that they intended to sett out to morrow on their Return home were invited to drink a friendly Glass after which they took Leave of the Proprietor Governor and Council.

The Board then taking into Consideration the Services of Conrad Weyser the Interpreter on the present Treaty, and on two late Messages from the Six Nations, are of Opinion that the Sum of Twelve pounds be paid him for his Trouble.

And that the Account exhibited by him of £ 6. 12. 8. expended for Provisions lodged at Shamokin for the Entertainment of the Indians of the Six Nations, who were expected there this Summer, be likewise allowed.

And the Provincial Treasurer is desired to pay the same accordingly.

E

At the Courthouse of Philad.a August 26th. 1735

Present

The Hon.ble Patrick Gordon Esq.r Lieu.t Governor

with some of the Magistrates

Eighteen Switzers, who with their Families, making in all forty five Persons, were imported here in the Billander Oliver Samuel Merchant Master from South Carolina, were this day Qualified as usual, and their Names are hereunto subjoined.

Hans Bucher	Hans Lynburger	Ulrich Willem
Lazarus Wanger	Abraham Mauslin	Johannes Otter
Hans Koller	Johannes Marti	Jacob Wilhelm Haus
Christian Brenholtz	Ulrich Meysler	Pieter Henckels
Hans Mubel Singly	Jacob Skelly	Hans Lynburger junr
Christian Swalcher	Christian Weber	Hans Bucher junr

E

At a Council held at Philad.a September 10th. 1735

Present

The Hon.ble the Proprietaries

The Governor was indisposed

James Logan	Thomas Griffitts	
Samuel Preston	Ralph Assheton	Esquires
Clement Plumsted	Charles Read	
Thomas Laurence		

Hetaquantagechty & Shekallamy with three other Indians coming to town yesterday on a Message from the Six Nations, were now heard, & by Conrad Weyser Interpreter Hetaquantagechty said as follows.

That the Six Nations had sent to him & Shekallamy two of those Indians who are now present, to wit Sayadiock & Canuughshaya, with an Excuse to be delivered for their not coming this Fall to Philadelphia, as they had intended. That they had considered

fully

fully of all that had been treated of between this Government & them, & were determined to have brought a full answer to it, but their Chiefs being obliged to meet the Governor of New York at Albany about this time, they could not for that Reason come hither: That they are concerned, lest we should think, from so long a Delay, that they may have neglected what passed between us, but that we may depend on it, that some of the principal Men of each Nation will visit us early in the Spring, & send notice to us of their coming.

And Thereupon he presented some Strings of Wampum.

He then proceeded to say, that at the great Treaty held here three years since, the Six Nations were desired to join with us, in endeavouring to bring back the Shawanese from Allegheney, to whom with our Words on that Occasion, we had desired that a Belt of Wampum then given might be presented; That according to our Desire, some chief Men of the Six Nations had gone to Allegheney, & carried that Belt with five others from these Nations, that they had deliver them to the Shawanese there, & had been very pressing with them to return towards Satanawrah, assuring them that the Six Nations would take them under their Wings & protect them, but that the Shawanese had entirely refused to leave that place which they said was more commodious for them, that nevertheless they accepted of all the Belts & in return of them had given others.

Then presenting the Belt in return to that from this Government, he said the Shawanese gave it with Expressions of their being in perfect Friendship with us and desiring to remain so.

He added Thereupon, that one Tribe of those Shawanese had never behaved themselves as they ought, they seemed not to have good Designs, the Six Nations were not satisfied with them.

That he must now acquaint us with a melancholy piece of News received by these Shawanese, That a great Man of the Tsanandowas named Sagohandechty who lived on Allegheney went with the other Chiefs of the Six Nations, to prevail with the Shawanese to return, that he was the Speaker, & pressed them so closely that they took a great Strike to them, and some Months after the other Chiefs were returned they seized on him & murdered him cruelly; That the Six Nations greatly resented this Barbarity and think it ought not to pass unrevenged, but they would willingly have our Advice on the Occasion, and whether as that Tribe of the Shawanese has fled to the Southward, it might not be proper to write to the Governor of Virginia who is a warlike Man, to acquaint him with what they have already done, and what Mischief they may still do, if they are not cut off.

Hetaoniantaqechty then delivered a Letter addressed to the Governor of Pensylvania from one Mr. Wendell dated from the Tsanandowas County & wrote in low Dutch giving an Account of what had happened to Sagohandechty as related above, which some Chiefs of that Nation had desired might be wrote & sent by the two Messengers, lest they should want an Interpreter when they came thither.

It was they asked them how many of the Chiefs of the Six Nations went amongst the Shawanese & of what Nations they were & their Names.

To which they answered that Joghaghski of the Onondagoes Aroughiana of the Cayougas, Sonytowana & Achsenitaas of the Tsanandowas, with the other Indian Chief that was killed, were the Persons.

They added, that the Tribe of Shawanese complained of, is called Shawesgira, he consists of about thirty young Men ten old Men & several Women & Children, that it is supposed they are now returned to the Place from whence they first came, which is below Carolina.

Being asked if they had any thing further to say, they answered they had finished what they had to deliver.

The Indians being withdrawn.

The Board on considering this Message are of Opinion, that since the Chiefs of the Six Nations had thought fit to have it committed to writing, a written

Answer

Answer should be in like manner returned, the Substance whereof [illegible] agers, by Mr. Logan was desired to prepare the same.

At a Council held at Philad.a the 12th. September 1735

Present

The Hon.ble the Proprietaries

James Logan — Ralph Asheton
Samuel Preston — Samuel Hasell — Esquires
Clement Plumsted — Thomas Griffitts
Thomas Laurence

The Governor continued indisposed

The preceding Minute being read, a Draught of a Letter to the Chiefs of the Six Nations, in answer to that wrote by Mr. Wendall, was laid before the Board, & being read was approved & is in these Words.

" Our very good Friends & Brethren

" We have received by your Messengers Sayadioch & Canuaghsharje the Letter wrote by your Order by Abraham Wendall, with a String of Wampum acquainting us that according to our Request some of your People had gone to the Indians settled on Ohio, & endeavoured to perswade them to come & live nearer to you & us, but they would not hearken; your Messengers further say you had delivered the Belt we sent to the Shawanese which they had received, & had sent another for us which we have also received, & that they declared tho' they could not return back they would live in Peace: When our good Brother Tyoninhogarae was with us we gave him very good reasons why those People should return, both for their own Advantage & for your sakes: We are very much grieved for the loss of that great Man our good Friend whom those barbarous People murthered; Those that did that wicked Act we hear were Strangers that came about two years since from the Westward or Southward to Ohio, but we know not from whence, nor to what parts they are gone, but we shall inquire & if we can learn we shall inform you when we see you; for as three Runners are now past since we hoped to see some of our good Friends of the Chiefs of the Six Nations here, we shall not now doubt but according to your Letter we shall see some Chiefs of each Nation next Spring, & then we may discourse further of all these matters: In the mean time as we mourn with you for the loss of that good Man, We send you by these Messengers six Handkerchiefs to wipe & dry away Tears, and as you have endeavoured to preserve Peace & Friendships amongst all the Nations & People about you, we hope the same will continue both Northward & Southward: We also send two Strouds to confirm this Letter, which is put both into English & Dutch, that you may the more easily get it read & interpreted, we have also acquainted your Messengers with the Substance of it that they may relate it to you. We are

" Your very loving Friends & Brothers
" John Penn
" Thomas Penn

Addressed thus
" To Our very good Friends & Brothers
" the Chiefs of the Six Nations

After which the Board proceeded to consider of what might be proper to be given to these Messengers & those that had accompanied them hither, And it is Ordered that two Strouds, two Shirts, twelve pounds of Powder, & twenty four pounds of Lead, be given to the two Messengers, two Strouds two Blankets, six pounds of Powder, & twelve pounds of Lead to Hetaquantagechty & Shekallamy; That thirty shillings be put into Conrade Weyer's hands to defray their Charges on their Return, and that the Expence of their Entertainment in town be likewise paid: all which is recommended to the Provincial Treasurer to discharge.

It was likewise Ordered that forty shillings be given Conrad Weyer for his Expence & Trouble in coming with them & serving as Interpreter.

The Indians being called in, the foregoing Letter was interpreted to them with

which

"good Men, yet it is but too true, that in the back parts of Virginia "they cruelly Murdered a poor Man and his Wife, & scalped them "both. The Information of this affair has been so particularly given "to the Governor of Virginia, and there are so many concurring "Circumstances now discovered by the Accounts of several who saw "& conversed with those Indians on their Return homewards, that "we cannot but believe them guilty. And as that Governor has "demanded those guilty persons to be delivered up to him to be "punished, I must require of you the Names of those Indians & "that you will order them as soon as possible to be secured; and if "you will undertake to carry them to Virginia, & deliver them up "to the Governor there, he hath assured me that he will receive "you as his friends, and give you an handsome Reward for your "trouble."

The Governor hereupon delivering a large Belt of Wampum told the Indians he expected from them a full and satisfactory Answer.

The Indians having for some time consulted together, Ullaloes, the Ganawese Chief, answered by the Interpreter:

"Brethren:

"It is true when I came here about this matter, I told you I had "seen the Scalps, and that they were of Indians and not of white "Men: when I returned home I was very careful in making a fur- "ther Enquiry, but I could find out nothing that could make me "believe those were guilty whom you suspected. I thought this "whole affair had been long since at an End, and did not expect "that after we had renewed together our Leagues of Peace & Friend- "ship it would again have been mentioned; but whether those three "Indians of our Nation who returned that year from the Southward "were guilty or not, they are not now alive, for, in a fight with the "Flatheads, last Spring was a year, near Roanoake River in North "Carolina, they were all killed, as a young Man now here named "Enachscappi, who was in that fight, and saw them with nine more "fall before he fled, can fully testify."

Ullaloes then desiring that the Governor would take back the Belt of Wampum was asked whether the Person called the Ganawese Collonel was not one of the three; he answered no, he was then at Patowmack hunting, and was not further to the Southward; that he is alive; would have been here at this time, but having burnt his Leg is not able to travel.

The Governor receiving back the Belt of Wampum, told the Indians that what he had now said proceeded from another Letter which he had lately received from the Governor of Virginia, but as the accused Persons whether guilty or not are dead, it is to no purpose to mention any thing further of them. That he must caution all those now here from suffering any of their People to goe into those parts for the future, without some sufficient Credential from this Government to show that they are come as Friends, for otherwise they may expect to be treated as Enemies, the Governor and People of Virginia being greatly provoked at the inhuman Barbarity of the

late Murther, which must undoubtedly have been committed by none but Indians.

The Indians promising to take all proper Care herein, and adding that they intended to sett out to morrow on their Return home, were invited to drink a friendly Glass, after which they took leave of the Proprietor, Governor and Council.

The Board then taking into Consideration the Services of Conrad Weyser the Interpreter, on the present Treaty and on the two late Messages from the Six Nations, are of Opinion that the sum of Twelve pounds be paid him for his Trouble.

And that the Account exhibited by him of £6, 12, 8, expended for Provisions lodged at Shamokin for the Entertainment of the Indians of the Six Nations, who were expected there this Summer, be likewise allowed.

And the Provincial Treasurer is desired to pay the same accordingly.

E.

At the Courthouse of Philadia, August 26th, 1735.

PRESENT:

The Honble PATRICK GORDON, Esqr., Lieut. Governor.
With some of the Magistrates.

Eighteen Switzers, who, with their Families, making in all forty five Persons, were imported here in the Billinder Oliver, Samuel Merchant, Master, from South Carolina, were this day Qualified as usual, and their Names are hereunto subjoined:

Hans Bucher,	Ulrich Meysler,
Lazarus Wanger,	Jacob Stelly,
Hans Koller,	Christian Weber,
Christian Brenholtze,	Ulrich Willem,
Hans Michel Pingly,	Johannes Otter,
Christian Swalher,	Jacob Wilhelm Haross,
Hans Lyinburger,	Pieter Henckels,
Abraham Mauslin,	Hans Lyinburger, junr.
Johannes Marti,	Hans Bucher, junr.

E.

At a Council held at Philadia, September 10th, 1735.

PRESENT:

The Honble the Proprietaries.*

James Logan,	Thomas Griffitts,	} Esquires.
Samuel Preston,	Ralph Assheton,	
Clement Plumsted,	Charles Read.	
Thomas Laurence,		

* The Governor was indisposed.

Hetaquantagechty & Shekellamy, with three other Indians, coming to Town yesterday, on a Message from the Six Nations, were now heard, & by Conrad Weyser Interpreter, Hetaquantagechty said as follows:

That the Six Nations had sent to him & Shekellamy two of those Indians, who are now present, to witt: Sayadiock & Cannughskaya, with an Excuse to be delivered to us, for their not coming this Fall to Philadelphia, as they had intended. That they had considered fully of all that had been treated of between this Government & them, & were determined to have brought a full Answer to it, but their Chiefs being obliged to meet the Governor of New York at Albany about this time, they could not for that Reason come hither. That they are concerned lest we should think from so long a Delay that they may have neglected what passed between us, but that we may depend on it, that some of the principal Men of each Nation will visit us early in the Spring, & send Notice to us of their coming.

And hereupon he presented some Strings of Wampum.

He then Proceeded to say, that at the great Treaty held here three years since, the Six Nations were desired to join with us in endeavouring to bring back the Shawanese from Allegheney, to whom, with our Words on that Occasion, we had desired that a Belt of Wampum then given might be presented. That according to our Desire some Chief men of the Six Nations had gone to Allegheney, & carried that Belt with five others from these Nations; that they had delivered them to the Shawanese there, & had been very pressing with them to return towards Sasquehannah, assuring them that the Six Nations would take them under their Wings & protect them, but that the Shawanese had entirely refused to leave that place, which they said was more commodious for them, that nevertheless they accepted of all the Belts, & in return of them had given others.

Then presenting the Belt in return to that from this Government, he said the Shawanese gave it with Expressions of their being in perfect Friendship with us, and desiring to remain so.

He added hereupon that one Tribe of those Shawanese had never behaved themselves as they ought; they seemed not to have good Designs; the Six Nations were not satisfied with them.

That he must now acquaint us with a melancholly piece of news, occasioned by these Shawanese That a great Man of the Tsanandowas named Sagohandechty, who lived on Allegheny, went with the other Chiefs of the Six Nations, to prevail with the Shawanese to return; that he was the Speaker, & pressed them so closely that they took a great Dislike to him, and some Months after the other Chiefs were returned, they seized on him & murdered him cruelly. That the Six Nations greatly resented this Barbarity, and think it ought not to pass unrevenged, but they would willingly have our Advice on the Occasion; and whether as that tribe of the Shawanese has fled to the Southward, it might not be proper to write to the Governour of Virginia, who is a warlike man, to acquaint him

with what they have already done, and what Mischief they may still doe if they are not cut off.

Hetaquantagechty then delivered a Letter addressed to the Governor of Pennsylvania, from one Ab. Wendall, dated from the Tsanandowas' Country, & wrote in low Dutch, giving an Accot. of what had happened to Sagohandechty, as related above which some Chiefs of that Nation had desired might be wrote & sent by the two Messengers, lest they should want an Interpreter when they came thither.

It was then asked them how many of the Chiefs of the Six Nations went amongst the Shawanese, & of what Nations they were, & their Names.

To which they answered that Togohaghski, of the Onandagoes, Aronghuana, of the Cayooges, Sonytowana & Achscutax, of the Tsanandowas, with the other Indian Chief that was killed, were the Persons.

They added that the Tribe of Shawanese complained of is called Shaweygira, & consists of about thirty young Men, ten old Men, & several Women & Children; that it is supposed they are now returned to the place from whence they first came, which is below Carolina.

Being asked if they had any thing further to say, they answered they had finished what they had to deliver.

The Indians being withdrawn,

The Board on considering this Message, are of Opinion that since the Chiefs of the Six Nations had thought fitt to have it committed to writing, a written Answer should be in like manner returned, the Substance whereof might be interpreted to these Messengers, & Mr. Logan was desired to prepare the same.

E.

At a Council held at Philadia, September 12th, 1735.

PRESENT:

The Honble the Proprietors.*

James Logan,	Ralph Assheton,	Esq'rs.
Samuel Preston,	Samuel Hasell,	
Clement Plumsted,	Thomas Griffitts.	
Thomas Laurence,		

The preceeding Minute being read, a Draught of a Letter to the Chiefs of the Six Nations, in Answer to that wrote by Mr. Wendall, was laid before the Board, & being read was approved, & is in these Words:

"Our very good friends & Brethren,

"We have received by your Messengers, Syadioch & Cannughskaya, the Letter wrote by your order by Abraham Wendall, with

*The Governor continues indisposed.

with what they have already done, and what Mischief they may still doe if they are not cut off.

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"Our very good friends & Brethren,

"We have received by your Messengers, Syadioch & Cannugh-"skaya, the Letter wrote by your order by Abraham Wendall, with

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*The Governor continues indisposed.

"a string of Wampum, acquainting us, that according to our Request "some of your People had gone to the Indians settled on Ohio, & "endeavoured to perswade them to come & live nearer to you & us, "but they would not hearken; your Messengers further say you had "delivered the Belt we sent to the Shawanese, which they had re- "ceived, & had sent another for us which we have also received; & "that they declared tho' they could not return back they would live "in Peace. When our good Brother Tyoninhogaroe was with us, "we gave him very good reasons why those People should return "both for their own advantage, & for yours, & ours. We are very "much grieved for the Loss of that great Man, our good Friend, "whom those barbarous People murthered. Those that did that "wicked Act we hear were strangers, that came about four years "since from the Westward or Southward to Ohio, but we know not "from whence, nor to what parts they are gone, but we shall en- "quire, and if we can learn we shall inform you when we see you; "for as three Summers are now past since we hoped to see some of "our good friends of the Chiefs of the Six Nations here, we shall "not now doubt but according to your Letter we shall see some "Chiefs of each Nation next Spring, & then we may discourse fur- "ther of all these matters. In the mean time, as we mourn with you "for the Loss of that good Man, We send you by these Messengers, "six Handkerchiefs to wipe and dry away tears, and as you have "endeavoured to preserve Peace & Friendship amongst all the Na- "tions & People about you, we hope the same will continue both "Northward & Southward. We also send two Strowds to confirm "this Letter, which is put both into English & Dutch, that you may "the more easily get it read & Interpreted; we have also acquainted "your Messengers with the Substance of it, that they may relate it "to you.

"We are your very loving Friends & Brothers,

"JOHN PENN,
"THOMAS PENN."

Addressed thus:

"To our very good Friends & Brothers,
"the Chiefs of the Six Nations."

After which the Board proceeded to consider of what might be proper to be given to these Messengers & those that had accompanied them hither. And it is Ordered that two Strowds, two Shirts, twelve pounds of powder & twenty-four pounds of Lead, be given to the two Messengers, two Strowds, two Blankets, Six pounds of powder & twelve pounds of Lead to Hetaquantagechty & Shekallamy. That thirty shillings be put into Conrad Weyser's hands to defray their Charges on their Return, and that the Expence of their Entertainment in town be likewise paid. All which is recommended to the Provincial Treasurer to discharge.

It was likewise ordered that forty shillings be given Conrad Weyser, for his Expence & Trouble in coming with them & serving as Interpreter.

The Indians being called in, the foregoing Letter was Interpreted to them, with which they expressed their Satisfaction; they were told what was agreed to be given them, for which they returned thanks; & having been Entertained by the Honourable the Proprietaries, they took leave.

The Letters being prepared & the Present got ready, both were delivered in the afternoon to the Indians, who next Morning sett out on their Return.

E.

September 20th.

The House of Representatives having mett on the 15th instant, pursuant to their Adjournment, notified the same to the Governor.

And having understood that the Honble John Penn, Esquire, was speedily to embarque for England, the whole House with their Speaker, waited on him with the following Address.

"To the Honourable John Penn, Esqr., one of the Proprietaries "of the Province of Pennsylvania.

"The Humble Address of the Representatives of the Freemen of "the said Province, in General Assembly met.

"May it please the Proprietor:

"That just Esteem and grateful Sense which the People of this "Province have always retained for the Memory of thy Honourable "Father, our late Proprietor and Governor, raised in them the "strongest Desires to see some of the Descendants of that great Man "among us.

"As his wise Example gave us just Reason to hope, so it was our "daily Wishes that his Virtues as well as his Estate might descend "to his Posterity. And it is with Pleasure we can now say, it was "not in vain we promised ourselves from Thee, that Affection and "Regard which is natural for a good Man to have for the People of "his Nativity.

"That Humility, Justice and Benevolence which has appeared in "thy Conduct since thy Arrival here, has very deservedly gained "Thee the Esteem and Affection of the People. And we do with "Truth say thy leaving us at this Time, gives an universal Concern "to the Inhabitants of this Province.

"May thy Voyage be prosperous, and thy Success equal to the "Justice of thy Cause, and may we soon have the Happiness of see-"ing Thee return a Blessing to thy native Country. And give us "leave to hope that thou wilt upon every Occasion joyn thy favour-"able Sentiments towards the People of this Place, with those of "thy Honourable Brother, who by his Stay here will have frequent "Opportunities of doing what will always endear your Honourable "Family to the Freemen of Pennsylvania.

"Signed by order of the House.

"A. HAMILTON, Speaker."

To which Mr. Penn returned the following Answer:

"Gentlemen:

"I am very sensible of the Concern you express for me, and am "obliged to you for this kind Address. I am glad of this opportu-

Present Albany the 18th. Septembr 1730

Hon.ble Wm Cosby Esqr &c.a
Philip Livingston
Archibald Kennedy
Philip Courtland
} Esqrs of His Majties Council

The Commissioners of the Indian affairs
The Mayor Recorder & aldermen
And Severall other Gentlemen
Attending the Governour

His Excellency made the following Propositions to the Sachims of the Six Nations Viz.t the Maquase Onyders Cayouges Onhandage Sinnikers And Tuskaroras

Brethren I am grieved for the Loss of your People who are Deceased since our last Meeting Therefore Swipe off the Tears from your Eyes, open your Understandings, Wash off your Blood, and Condole the Death of all the People you have Lost, that we may behold one another with Joy & Chearfull Countenances — Gave a Belt

Brethren I meet you with great Satisfaction to Renew the old Covenant Chain, and in the name of my Master and your Father George the Second King of Great Britain &c.a do Renew the Covenant Chain between the Six Indian Nations and all His Majesties Subjects in North America, I hope this Silver Covenant Chain wherein we are Linked, will Every Day grow Clearer Brighter and Stronger — Gave a Belt

Brethren I am glad to find that you are now Convinced that the Garrison and House at Oswego, is not only for the Conveniency of the far Indians to Carry on a Trade with the Inhabitants of this Province, but also for your Security and benefit to Trade there for such Necessaryes as you have Occasion for, and at as Easy Rates, as if none of the upper Nations, came to Trade thither, Therefore I make no Doubt, but you will at all times willingly Defend this Garrison, agt all Attempts which may be Made against it And that you Permitt no Persons of what Nation

Nations never to trade among you, except they be subjects of the King of Great Britain, since you have put y.r Lands under his Protection. Give a String Wampum

I Join in particular Manner to require you in my Masters Name, your indulgent father, that you will not suffer the French to build any Fort or Trading House on the Side of the Lake or on any other parts of your Lands, for if at any time (as Mch. you [illegible] heretofore) there should happen to War between us and the French, they will make use of them to Destroy you, which otherwise they cant effect; You have formerly had frequent instances of their Enmity to you, in their several Attempts they made ag.st you, it was their interest to weaken you, but ours to encourage you and strengthen you. Gave a String Wampum

I TH

Brethren I am pleased to hear that your People have been kind and civil to the Traders who supply you and the far Indians with goods as I forgot, I expect you will persevere in that Brotherly behaviour which will strengthen our friendship and promote each others Interest, I think you are sensible how unable the French are to supply you with Goods When the King of Great Britain your Father (by Protection) at War with the French King. You very well know that the French themselves in Canada could not have subsisted had they not been supplyed from Albany. Keep fast then to your friendship and Alliance with us be Resolved and dutyfull Children to the best of things your Indulgent father and Protector who can & will always supply you with what you want and Hearken not to the French Priests nor any of their Missionaries who Labour to draw you from your Real Interest and bad principles. Gave a Belt

Brethren I am Glad to find that you are Inclined to Conclude and Make Peace with the far Western Nations against whom you have waged War these Many years past, which you have testified by sending a Message to the Commissioners here that that you received Overtures of Peace from the said Nations by Otreon one of your People who has been taken by them and left at Liberty, that you are Inclined to Treat of Peace with said Indian Nations. I hope you are still in that good

Disposition

I Shall give order to my officers and Soldiers not to desert their Garrison to you and I expect you will not to Receive them among you

Dispositon whereof I Expect you will give me sufficient Assurances, and to appoint a time when you are Inclind to meet here Deligates from said Nations, I promise to use my good Offices to Assist in such a good Undertaking And to Acquaint the Governours to the Southward where they Live with your Intention and Proposalls on this Subject, I Expect you will give me an agreeable Answer That this War may be Layd Aside in an Amicable Manner thereby you will Shew me that you Endeavour to Cultivate a good Understanding with those Indians to make them your friends, that will Encourage the good Design of promoting a Trade between us and them, I am Sorry to find that are so Credulous to believe Every Idle Story that is brought among you of which you new Lately had an Instance, that the Flatt Heads were Comeing to Destroy you, which Alarmd you, but you must know how Impracticable it is for these Indians to Molest you, when they must first Pass Several Indians Settlements who are your friends and their Enemies before than have Passage to your Castles, I Expect you will Persist in your good behaviour, towards those and all other remote Indians, w.ch will be a means to Strengthen your Alliances and make you a great People

Gave a String Wampum

II 72 Take this Opportunity to tell you that the Indians Living at Cachnewage, Kiesowanne and Canesedago have been here to Confirm their Ancient Friendship & Peace w.th this Government & y.r Nation Some of you were Present at s.d Treaty; said Indians have Left here a Calemet Pipe to Deliver you to be Lodged at Onondago, where they desire all Differances between them and y.r Nation May be reconciled.

Brethren

Notwithstanding you have been often told yet at this time it is highly necessary that I should put you in mind that the Great King my Master and Your Indulgent Father whose power is so Great that He is Emperour of all the great Lakes and Commands them; & all the Kings Joyned against him Dare not Cope with him, he now all this time makes use of that power and has sent many Fleets on the Great Lake to Command and Order all the Other Kings the other Side the Great Lake who are at war with Each oth

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k make Peace if they shall not Obey His Commands and thereby a War shall Ensue between him and France you shall have timely notice from me and at the same time the Protection & assistance of his Great King my Master and your Indulgent Father

you a Lak

Brethren

His most Gracious Majesty the King of Great Britt
your Indulgent Father & my Master has Ordered me to giv
you in his name Considerable Presents of such goods tha are
most suitable for you, which you shall receive as soon as you
me Your Loving

to make Peace if they should not obey his Commands and thereby a War should Ensue between him and France you shall have timely notice from me and all the same time the Protection & assistance of his Great King my Master and your Indulgent Father

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me Your Ensure

II 72 A

Present

His Exy William Cosby Esqr
Philip Livingston
Orch. Kennedy
Rh Cartlandt
} Esqrs of his Mays Council
The Comrs for y Indians Affairs
The Mayor Recorder & Aldermen

Answer made to his Exy Wm Cosby Esqr &c
by the Sachems of the Six Nations of Indians viz. the Mayquas
Oneydes Susquaneries Onnendages Cayeugas and Sinnekes in the Ma
the 20 day of September 1735

Brother Corlaer

It is two days ago that you Spoake to us being com
here on yr order in y. behalfe of yr Proposition you did wipe of h
tears from our Eyes, decently dig open our minds and understan
ings that we might Speake to Each oyr with a free heart & Chear
Countenances and do wipe of the Blood if any of it be spilt on h
Ground, and Condole the Death of our people who are deceased sin
you was here last, and we do in like manner do it on our parts
Give accept

Brother Corlaer

It is needless to Repeat your Ex.ys Propositions we shall only here & there touch on it you have Renewed & Strengthened the Old Covenant which our ancestors have made and hetherto has been kept Inviolable you have likewise Claimd the Silver Chain wherein we are Linkd and proposd on y.r side to keep y.e same Inviolable we do promise on our side to do the same and perform it, and if any Rust might come to that Chain that the same may be made brighter & Stronger Give a String of wampum

Brother Corlaer

You told us Relateing y.e Garrysion at Oswego that it was not only a benifill for the far Indians but also a Conveniency for the six nations, y.t they might be supplyd with Any Indian goods w.ch they want, & also as Cheap as they can have them any where else, its true that as long as there is a large number of traders we have y.e goods Cheap, but as soon as there is but a trader or two y.e Indians are Cheated not only we of the Six Nations but also the far Indians who happen to come then, for we are Commanded from time to time to draw y.e far Indians hither y.t they might have goods as Cheap as others can find them any where and we who have Incited y.m must pass for Lyers for instead that we should Receive pure Rum as is promised us, we Receive half water

Brother

II 73

you told us that you would not suffer any french to go up the River at Oswego we suppose you are in a mistake in y.e affair for the trade & y.e peace we take to be one thing, for here have Lately been Indians from Canada to Renew their old friendships, therefore no passages ought to be Stopd where messengers come through to make peace, for Example there may be far Indians come to Albany to treat of peace and Sharps to any of the Six nations

His Ex.cy Answer

Brethren you do not apprehend what Ild you to hinder y.e french from going among you via Oswego It was not to prevent all Indians ingenerall who may have a mind to come among you but the French alone its for y.r Sake and in y.e name of my Master & y.r Indulgent Father that I recommend you to Prevent the French from comeing among you to Infuze false Stories & to make you uneasy.

the.

Brother Corlaer

you have Commanded us y^t we should not suffer the french priest or any of ye french to live among us or on this side of the Lake: Its true Bro: Corlaer we take narrow notice its as if you on one side & ye french on ye other side will press us out of our Lands, we are like dumb people not knowing what ails us, but we promise that we shall not Consent any french to live among us nor to settle on this side of the Lake, the house at Niagara is built out it was agt our Consent, you see not tell us the artfulness of the french and their deceit, we Compare y^m to a fair shiny day & a Cloudy, being variable, one time they will take of Peace & all the day thereafter deceive, gave a string of wampum

Brother Corlaer

The Smith & people from hence who are there now we desire and those of our Brethren from hence will be welcome to trade among us at all times.

Brother Corlaer

You told us you were glad that we Rec: the traders who go to Onondago with friendship & brotherly love its our duty to do so, no body Ever hated his body we are one head & one body we promise to preserve in it when ever it shall be in our powers we shall not use many words for it should take up too much time only touch here & thereon y^r Ex^y Proposition, gave a string a wampum

734

Brother Corlaer

You told us y^t you waited to hear y^t we were Inclind to make peace with the Indians to the Southward they have shown their Inclination for peace by sending one of our Brethren home who has been taken prisoner among them its true that he is returnd home he is come home from thence but Run away from a Comp^y of Indians the Flatts heads are a people who have no Residen hither can they be trusted, but nevertheless by y^r good offices we are Inclind by the Medation to Consent to treat with the Indians and as y^r desird us to appoint a time when we should meet Delegates of said Indians here wch we leave Entirely to y^r Ex^y to see such time as you suppose the Indians may be here, gave a belt

Brother Onlaer

You acq.t us that the Great King George of Great Brittain has sent a Great fleet of Ships to a place where they are at War, and if they will not hearken to his mediation and that it happens that you will send us word as soon as you Receive that News for wh we thank your Ex.cy Gave a String & a wampum

His Ex.cy Answerd

That they Complain that the traders do Sell gun Water instead of Rum if you will name ye Pson who have been Guilty of that Abuse, shall gett y.m punished and for the future the Commissary shall have directions to taste all Rum y.t is brought to Oswego and what is not good shall be thrown away. I have heard y.t one of our friends has lately been Murdered, I want to know from you how y.t happend & who was y.e murderer we are one people & therefore if any Murder be Committed for the future the Blood will be Required from your hands

The Conferance had between the Commissioners & y.e Indians of Cachnawage & they shall Communicate to you, and they shall also Consult with you what will be y.e most proper time that you meet here deligates from y.e Indians who live to the Southward to Conclud a peace with them

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Indian Affairs at Albany the 20th of September 1708

Present

Philip Livingston
Myndert Schuyler
John Schuyler
Abraham Cuyler
Philip Schuyler
Hayer Gerritse
Johannis Schuylerston
Cornelis Cuyler

John Lespier
Dirk den Breeck
Hendrick Van Rensselaer
Edward Hellam
Nicolas Bleecker
Johannis Jansingh

This day the Commissioners Communicated unto the Sachims of the Six Nations the treaty which was concluded in behalf of this Government and the Indians of Canassatego Tiochsawanne and Canassadagon the first and 15th August last which they unanimously Confirmed and Ratified to and thanked the Commissioners for their trouble and good Conduct in that affair

The Commissioners told the said Sachims that they are directed by his Excellency to Consult with them what were the most Convenient time to Cessation, that they should meet here Deputys from the far Indians to Conclude a peace, said Sachims if it wholly to this Town where to them that same time next summer would be most Proper mean while his Excellency has been pleased to Order to Acquaint the Governours of Carolina & Jerusalem Deputys to receive his Excellency at what time they will come that he may Acquaint the Six Nations of it to meet them to Conclude a lasting Peace with them in the mean whereof promise to come hither on the first Schile

1708

At a Meeting of the Commissioners of the Indian affairs at Albany the 2d. September 1735

Present

Philip Livingston
Myndert Schuyler
John Schuyler
Stephanus Groesbeck
Philip Schuyler
John D Peyster
Dirk Van Broeck
Abraham Cuyler
Nicolas Bleecker
Johannis Schuyler Junr.

The Sachims of the Six Nations Confirm what they Promiss Yesterday in Relation to the Peace to be Concluded Between them and the Indians to the Southward

№ 75

To all To whom these presents shall come or may in anywise concern We Johannes Cajaras Sett and Joseph and Thomas

Native Indians and Sole and absolute proprietors of the Mohawks Country — in the County of Albany and Province of New York Send Greeting Know ye That for and in consideration of the Sum of one hundred and seven pounds New York Currency — to us in hand paid and delivered before the ensealing of these presents by the hands of Lieutenant Walter Butler Commanding Officer of the Garison at Fort Hunter for and in the name of our most gracious Sovereign King George the second of the United Kingdom of Great Britain France and Ireland the receipt whereof we do hereby fully clearly and entirely acquitt exonerate and discharge Have granted bargained Sold and released And do by these presents for us and our heirs forever Grant bargain Sell alien release and confirm and forever quitt claim unto our said most gracious Sovereign King George the Second All that tract of Land Situate lying and being in the County of Albany in the Mohawks Country Beginning at a Creek called by the Indians Arie Creek Then running up said Creek as it turns nearly West & along said Creek running by the Edge of the Flatts where Fort Hunter on the West Side to a Creek Called Tionondoroge and thence up the said Creek round Godority Hatut till it comes into said Tionondoroge Creek again Then up the said Creek or River to Schoharie Containing about Thirty Six thousand Acres of Land together with all and every the mines minerals or ore of what kind soever Standing growing being or to be found in or upon any part or parcell thereof and all other the hereditaments and appurtenances to the said Tract or parcell of Land belonging or in any wise appertaining And the reversion and reversions remainder and remainders rents issues and profitts thereof and of every part and parcell thereof And all the Estate right title Interest property possession Claim and demand whatsoever of Law and Oath and every of them either in Law or Equity of in or to the aforesaid Tract or parcell of Land or any part or parcell thereof To have and to hold the said Tract or parcell of Land and all and Singular other the premisses aforesaid with their and every of their hereditaments and appurtenances in and by these presents mentioned or intended to be granted and released as aforesaid unto our said most gracious Sovereign King George the Second his heirs and Successors to and for his and their Sole and only proper use benefit and behoof forever In Witness whereof We have hereunto set our hands and Seals this twenty fourth day of December in the eighth year of his said Majesties Reign Anno Dom 1735

Sealed and delivered
In the presence of
William Printup Junr
Thos Butler

Johannes his mark
Cajaras his mark
Joseph his mark
Thos his mark

Albany June 25th. 1737 These are to Certifie that Wee, James Delancey, Jabob Glen John Lindesay and Paschal Nelson doe by these presents assign and make over all our Right & Title to the Lands in the within Purchase excepting those only that are already laid out to us, to the Honourab: George Clark Esqr. Lieut. Governour of the Province of New York &c.a for the Consideration of Fifty Pounds to us in Hand paid as Witness our Hands and Seals the Day and Date abovemencioned

James De Lancey
Jacob Glen
John Lindesay

Paschal Nelson

Capt.n Butler Dep.d
sourveyd to Hon.ble Chief Justice
Bowdoin Esqr. 3 Lotts
9.ber 1736

This is to certifie that I
Walter Butler for the Consideration of One hundred
and Pounds current Money of New York have
released. granted and conveyed & by these presents
doe release. grant & convey unto James Delancey
Esqr. Majr. Jacob. Glen. John Lindesay Esqrs and
Lieut. Paschal Nelson all the Right, Title Interest
in I have to any Lands as parcel of Land
contained or mentioned in the within Deed
As witness my hand & Seal this ninth day of November
Anno Domini 1736

Walter Butler

The French call the

Maques		Les Anniez
Onyades		Les Onoyauts
Onondagos		Les Montagneurs
&	By the name of	
Onondago town		La Montagné
Caiougos		Les Petuneurs
Senecques		Les Paisans
Cangaro		St. Jaques
Tiotehatton		La Conception

NOTE. The above paper will be found also in Chalmers' Political Annals, in which, however, Greenhalgh's name is misspelt. That paper differs likewise in other respects from the MS. now followed.

ENUMERATION OF THE INDIAN TRIBES

CONNECTED WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA; THE WARRIORS AND ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF EACH NATION. 1736.

[Paris, Doc. VIII.]

The Eskimaux,
The Micmacs,
The Amaleates or rather the Maneus.
} These Nations are below Quebec, and beyond my knowledge.

At Quebec.

The Hurons. - 1 Village 60 *a* 70 men bearing arms, - - - - - - - 60

At the River St. John, near the English.

The Abenakis. - - 1 Village called Panaßamsket towards the mouth of said river. Warriors. 200

The ßbenakis at the head of said River.

1 Vilage called Narentchßan. Warriors. - - - - - - - - - - - 150
Becancour. The Abenakis. 1 Village. Warriors. - - - - - - - - - 60
The ßbenakis. At St. Francis. 1 Village. War. - - - - - - - - - 180
including those of Michikoui and those who migrate.

The armorial bearings (Totums) of this Nation, which is divided into two sections, are the Pigeon (*tourtre*) and the Bear.

There are besides some tribes who carry the Partridge, the Beaver and the Otter.

650

650

At Three Rivers. See Montreal.

The Algonquins. - fifteen men. - - - - - - - - - - - - 15

The Têtes de Boule or Tribes of the Interior.

These are wandering Savages who have no knowledge either of the order or form of villages, and those who evince the least intellect (*esprit*); they inhabit the mountains and the lakes from Three Rivers, in the interior, to Lake Superior. Their armorial bearings (Totums) are unknown, if they have any.

Boston and Orange.

The Loups (Mohegans) who understand the Sabenakis and whom the Sbenakis understand are dispersed from Boston to Virginia, which is equal to from Lake Champlain to the head of Lake Erie—300 leagues. This nation may be six hundred men, under British rule. No person could give me any information of their customs. This only by way of remark.

Montreal.

Algonquins. They are twenty men settled with the Iroquois of the Two Mountains; this is all that remains of a nation the most warlike, most polished and the most attached to the French. They have for armorial bearings an Evergreen Oak (*chêne vert.*) - 20

At the Lake of the Two Mountains.

The Nepissingues. A part of this Tribe is incorporated with the Iroquois. The remainder has its village at the lake of the same name. There are here fifty men bearing arms. 50

The armorial bearings of this Nation are the Heron for the *Achagué*, or Heron tribe; the Beaver for the Amekoves; the Birch for the Bark tribe (*la famille de l'Ecorce*); Blood for the Miskouaha or the Bloody people.

Remark, Sir, if you please, that besides the bearings of the principal stocks to which I exclusively confine myself, leisure not permitting me to obtain thorough details, each tribe distinguishes itself by peculiar devices. The Iroquois who are masters of this village, amount to no more than sixty-three—I mean warriors. - - - - - - - - - 60

At Sault St. Louis.

The Iroquois, who compose exclusively the village are nearly three hundred and three bearing arms. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 300

These two villages proceeding from the Iroquois of Lake Ontario, or Frontenac, have the same armorial devices. Three principal tribes carry the Wolf, the Bear and the Tortoise.

NOTE.—*Argent*, to the Wolf *gules*, &c.

They usually ornament them merely with charcoal.

The Great River of the Outawas.

At Lake Nepissingue there is one small village of thirty men, who bear a Squirrel, *Atchitamŏ*. 30

River and Lake Themiscaming.

The Tabittibis are one hundred warriors. - - - - - - - - - - - 100

They have for device an Eagle.

At the mouth of the Themiscaming there are twenty warriors. - - - - - 20

At the head of the Lake twenty domiciled. - - - - - - - - - 20

1265

1265

These savages are what are called *Têtes de Boule*, who amount to over six hundred in the Northern country. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 600

I shall speak of them hereafter without reference to their numbers.

At Missilimakinak.

The Outawas of this village amount to one hundred and eighty warriors; the two principal branches are Kiskakous (1) and Sinago (2); the Bear (1) and Black Squirrel (2). 180

River Missisagué.

The Missisagués on the river number thirty men, and twenty men on the Island called Manitouatim of Lake Huron. - - - - - - - - - - - - - 50

And have for device, a Crane.

Lake Superior—At the Mouth.

At Sault St. Mary are the Sauteurs, to the number of thirty; they are in two divisions, and have for devices, the Crane and the Vine, (*la Barbue.*) - - - - - - - 30

North of this Lake is Michipicoton.

The Papinakois and those of the interior; the first are twenty warriors, and have for device, a Hare. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 20

River Ounepigon.

The Oskemanettigons are domiciled there to the number of forty warriors. - - - - - 40

They have for device, the bird called the Fisher.

The Monsonies, who are migratory, estimate themselves two hundred men, and have for device, the Moose. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 200

The Abettibis and the *Têtes de Boule* come there also. Some have informed me that the first have for arms the Partridge with the Eagle. I have already stated that they are in all one hundred warriors.

The Name8ilinis have one hundred and fifty fit to bear arms. They have for device, a Sturgeon. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 150

The tribes of the Savannas, one hundred and forty warriors strong, have for armorial device, a Hare. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 140

Gamanettigoya.

The Ouacé are in number sixty men, and have for device a Vine, (*une Barbue.*) - - - - 60

Tecamamiouen, or Rainy Lake—(Lac de la Pluie.)

These savages are the same as those who come to Nepigon. They are about this lake to the number of one hundred men. - - - - - - - - - - - - 100

Lake of the Woods—(Lac des Bois.)

The Cristinaux are scattered hereabout, to the number of two hundred warriors. They have for device the Bustard, (*l'Outarde.*) - - - - - - - - - - 200

Lake Ounepigon.

The Cristinaux are around this lake to the number of sixty men. - - - - - - 60

Assenipoels. See *Scioux.*

3095

3095

South of Lake Superior.

Kiouanan. In this quarter there are domiciled forty Sauteurs, who have for device the Crane and the Stag. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 40

The Sauteurs of Point Chagouamigon are one hundred and fifty warriors, - - - - - 150

The Scioux are at the head of this lake in the woods and along the lakes. Though scattered they are computed at three hundred men, - - - - - - - - - 300

The Scioux of the Prairies are, in the opinion of voyageurs, over two thousand men, - - 2000

Their armorial devices are the Buffalo, the Black Dog, and the Otter.

The Assenipoels, or Pouans according to others, can vie with the Scioux, from whom they formerly sprung. They number one hundred and fifty to the south of Lake Ounepigon, and have for device, a Big Stone or a Rock. 150

The Puans have withdrawn, since 1728, to the Scioux, to the number of eighty; they have for armorial bearings, the Stag, the Polecat (*Pichoux*), the Tiger, - - - - - 80

The head of Lake Superior.

The Ayoüois are settled at the south of the River de Missouris, at the other side of the Mississippi. They are no more than eighty. They have for device a Fox. 80

Lake Michigan with its dependancies.

The Folles Avoines, north of this lake, number one hundred and sixty warriors. The most considerable tribes have for device, the Large tailed Bear, the Stag, a Kiliou—that is a species of Eagle (the most beautiful bird of this country,) perched on a cross. 160

In explanation of a cross forming the armorial bearings of the savages, it is stated that formerly a Chief of the Folles Avoines finding himself dangerously sick, consented, after trying the ordinary remedies, to see a Missionary, who, cross in hand, prayed to God for his recovery, and obtained it from his mercy. In gratitude for this benefit, the Chief desired that to his arms should be added a Cross on which the Kiliou has ever since been always perched.

Pouteüatanis. In 1728 there was a village of this name retired on an island to the number of 20

The Bay. At the head of this Lake is the sojourn, or rather the country of the Sakis. This nation could put under arms one hundred and fifty men. Others do not count but one hundred and twenty. They have for device, a Crab, a Wolf, and a She-Bear. 150

Fox River.

Fox river discharges into this Lake. This nation now migratory, consists, when not separated, still of one hundred men bearing arms, - - - - - - - - - - 100

They have for device, a Fox.

The Kickapous, formerly their allies, may be eighty men. They bear for device the Pheasant and the Otter, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 80

The Maskoutin has for armorial device the Wolf and the Stag. This nation is estimated at sixty men, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 60

River St. Joseph, south of Lake Michigan.

The Potteüatamies, who call themselves the Governor's eldest sons, compose the village of St. Joseph, to the number of one hundred warriors, - - - - - - - 100

The principal families have for device the Golden Carp, the Frog, the Crab, the Tortoise.

6565

6565

There are in the village about ten Miamis who bear in their arms, a Crane, - 10

Eight Illinois Kaskakias are also included whose device is a feather of an arrow, notched; (×) or two arrows supported one against the other in *saltier* (like a St. Andrew's cross.

These are the nations best known to us as well along the great river of the Outawas as north and south of Lakes Superior and Michigan. I propose now proceeding again from Montreal by way of the Lakes to Missilimakinak.

From Montreal on the Lake route, I spoke of Sault St. Louis, on the first sheet.

Toniata.

Some Iroquois, to the number of eight or ten men have retired to this quarter. Their device is without doubt, like that of the village from which issue the Deer, the Plover, &c., as hereafter, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 10

Lake Ontario, or south of Frontenac.

There are no more Iroquois settled.

The Mississagués are dispersed along this lake, some at Kenté, others at the River Toronto, and finally at the head of the Lake, to the number of one hundred and fifty in all, and at Matchedach, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 150

The principal tribe is that of the Crane.

North of Lake Ontario.

The Iroquois are in the interior and in five villages, about fifteen leagues from the Lake, on a pretty straight line, altho' one days journey distant from each other. This nation, though much diminished, is still powerful.

South of Lake Frontenac.

The Onondagoes number two hundred warriors. The device of the village is a Cabin on the top of a mountain, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 200

The Mohawks, towards New-England, not far from Orange (Albany) are eighty men, and have for device of the village a *Battefeu* [a Steel] and a flint, - - - - - 80

The Oneidas, their neighbours, number one hundred men or a hundred warriors, - - 100

This village has for device a Stone in a fork of a tree, or in a tree notched with some blows of an axe.

The Cayugas form a village of one hundred and twenty warriors. Their device generally is a very large Calumet, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 120

The Senecas form two villages in which are three hundred and fifty men. Their device is a big Mountain, - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 350

Besides the arms of each village, each tribe has its own, and every man has his particular mark to designate him. Thus the Oneida designates his village by a Stone [in] a fork—next he designates his tribe by the bird or animal, and finally he denotes himself by his punctures. See the designs which I had the honor to send you in 1732 by Father Francois, the Recollet.

The five villages which belong to the same tribe, have for their arms in common, the Plover, to which I belong;[1] the Bear, the Tortoise, the Eel, the Deer, the Beaver, the Potatoe, the Falcon, the Lark, and the Partridge.

7585

1 M. DE JONCAIRE, the supposed author of this Report, is here thought to be alluded to. He was adopted at an early period by the Senecas, among whom he had much influence.

7585

I doubt not but the other nations are as well distinguished, but our voyaguers, having little curiosity in these matters, have not been able to give me any information.

The Tuscarorens have a village of two hundred and fifty men near the Onondagoes, who brought them along. I know not their hieroglyphics, - - - - - - 250

The Iroquois have some cabins at the Portage, (Niagara, Lake Ontario.)

Lake Erie and Dependancies, on the South Side.

The Chaouanons towards Carolina, are two hundred men, - - - - - - - 200

The Flatheads, Cherakis, Chicachas, Totiris, are included under the name of Flatheads by the Iroquois, who estimate them at over six thousand men, in more than thirty villages. They have told me they had for device a Vessel, (*un Vaisseau.*) 6000

The Ontationoué, that is those who speak the language of men; so called by the Iroquois because they understand each other—may be fifty men. I am ignorant of them. - 50

The Miamis have for device the Hind and the Crane. These are the two principal tribes. There is likewise that of the Bear. They are two hundred men, bearing arms. - 200

The Ouyattanons, Peanguichias, Petikokias, are the same Nation, though in different villages. They can place under arms three hundred and fifty men. - - - - - - 350

The devices of these savages are the Serpent, the Deer, and the Small Acorn.

The Illinois, Metchigamias at Fort Chartres, number two hundred and fifty men. - - 250

The Kaskakias, six leagues below, have a village of one hundred warriors. - - - 100

The Peorias, at the Rock, are fifty men. - - - - - - - - - - 50

The Kaokias, or Tamarois, can furnish two hundred men, - - - - - - - 200

All those savages comprehended under the name of Illinois have, for device, the Crane, the Bear, the White Hind, the Fork, the Tortoise.

River of the Missouris.

The Missouris.

The Okams or Kamsé, the Sotos, and the Panis.

This only as a note, not knowing any thing of these Nations except the name.

Lake Erie—The Detroit.

The Hurons at present are two hundred men, bearing arms. - - - - - - - 200

They mark the Tortoise, the Bear and the Plover.

The Pouteouatamis have a village there of one hundred and eighty men.* They bear for device the Golden Carp, the Frog, the Crab, the Tortoise. (See *South of Lake Michigan; River St. Joseph.*) - - - - - - - - - - - - - 180

The Outawas there have two villages, composed one of the tribe of Sinagos; the other of Kiskakous, and may count two hundred warriors. - - - - - - - 200

They have the same devices as those of Missilimakinac; that is to say, the Bear and Black Squirrel.

15815

* *Note in Orig.* Instead of 180, only 100 men must be counted.

15815

Lake St. Clair, which leads to Lake Huron.

At the end of the Little Lake St. Clair, there is a small village of Mississagués, which numbers sixty men. - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 60

They have the same devices as the Mississagués of Manitouatin and of Lake Ontario; that is to say, a Crane.

Lake Huron.

I have spoken before of the Mississagués who are to the North of this Lake.
I do not know, on the South side, but the Outawas, who have at Saguinan a village of eighty men, and for device the Bear and Squirrel. - - - - - - - - - 80

15955

Less, - - - - - - - - - - 80

15875

Remark.

All the Northern Nations have this in common; that a man who goes to war denotes himself as much by the device of his wife's tribe as by that of his own, and never marries a woman who carries a similar device to his.

If time permitted, you would, Sir, have been better satisfied with my researches.

I would have written to the Interpreters of the Posts, who would have furnished me with more certain information than that I could obtain from the *Voyageurs* whom I questioned. I am engaged at the history of the Scioux, which you have asked from Monsieur de Linerot.

Missilimakinak.

us or to settle on this side the Lake. the House at Niagara is built but it was against our Consent. —

(P. 175.) They are willing his Excellcy should employ his Mediation to settle a Peace between them & the Flat heads & say they refer the Managment of it wholly to him.[1]

Albany April 1736. The Commissrs receive an Acct of the Death of Govr Cosby who is succeeded by the Honblo George Clarke Lieut Govr —

Several Indians intending to go out a fighting against the Flat heads are stopped by the Message & Endeavours of the Commissrs & the Commissrs receive a Letter bearing date the 7 May from the Lieut Govr Advising them he had wrote to the Govr of South Carolina upon the Subject of a Peace between the 6 Nations & the Flat heads.

29 May. A Smith & Three Men are sent to reside in the Sennecas Country for One year for wch they are to receive £80. And have £20 more allowed them to bestow upon the Indians in presents in such manner as they shall judge most for the public Good. —

12 June 1736. Several Sachems of the Schaahkook Indians present another Complaint to the Commissrs about their Land. They say.

"The first Govrs who came here fixt our Fathers at Schaahkook that they & their Posterity should live there."

"We have Land at Schaahkook but the Christians have taken it within their Fences so that we have none left to plant on, The Christinas tell us that they have got it from some Indians but we know of none that have given it them."

I find no kind of Answer recorded to these Oppressed People's Complaint.

[1] I find no private Conferrence between the Govr & the Sachems recorded at this Meeting, why Govr Cosby departed from the Practice of his Predecessors, I know not. Such private Conferrences Attended with presents have been extreamly useful at some very critical junctures, & in my Opinion might be always rendered very Advantageous to the public Weal, by an honest & judicious Govr —

19 July. The Commiss[rs] receive Information that the Traders at Oswego sell Rum to the French Interpreter, who gives it to the Senneca Indians in order to promote his Influence & the French Designs amongst them. (surely this is a notorious proof that tho my cursory reflections on the Albanian Indian Traders are severe they do not rise up to the Infamy of their Characters.)

(P. 176.) Albany 30 July 1736. The Commiss[rs] receive a Letter from one of our Residents at Oswego accquainting them. That a Great Sachem of the Ottawawa Nation had been there & given Information that the French had been among the far Nations & told them they were detirmined to cut off Oswego & kill all those Indians who should go there to Trade.

That they had also forced Three Nations of far Indians who were coming to Trade at Oswego to go to Canada

That they have also sent for the Messasagas another Nation of Far Indians who used to Trade at Oswego to come to Canada.

That [sold] some Miamies Indians who were arrived at Oswego complained that the French had stopped them at Niagara & forcibly taken from them part of their Goods.

That Jean Coeur the French Interpreter had carried with him towards Canada Three Great Sachems of the Sennecas in order to go to Canada & sell to the French their Land at Irondequat, but our Resident got some other Sachems to go after them & brought 'em back much to the Mortification of Jean Coeur, who dispatched a Messenger to the Onondagas to desire them to go to the Sennecas & get some other Sachems to go with him in the room of those who were returned, for he would not go to Canada without some of the Senneca Sachems as the Gov[r] of Canada much wanted to speak with them.

That Jean Coeur intended to return from Canada to the Sennecas Country in 30 or 40 days & as he passed by

Oswego to stop there & buy from our Traders 160 Kegs of Rum to distribute amongst the Sennecas.

The same Letter advises that notwithstanding these Base & Unwarrantable Proceedings of the French, there has been a great Trade at Oswego this Summer. that 160 Canoes of far Indians had been there besides what had come from the 6 Nations.[1]

(P. 177.) Upon the receipt of the foregoing Letter the Commiss^rs^ nominate 5 Persons & a Smith to go & reside in the Sennecas Country for One year & give them Instructions to watch the Motions of the French, to be watchful over & to promote to the utmost of their Power the Influence & Interest of this Province.

Council held at Fort George the

[illegible] 1726

Present

The Hon.ble George Clarke Esq.r President

Wm. Bayard Esq.r

Wm. Smith Esq.r

Lt. Col. Cortlandt } Wm. Alexander Esq.r

The Petition of John Lindsay was this day read Setting forth that

which was proposed to this Board on Tuesday the 25th of

March last and thereupon Ordered that the Petitioner and the Inhabi-

tants of Schuylerstown having an Interest therein should be Summoned

to appear before this Board this day to Support the Allegations

of the Petition which Summons was accordingly Issued in due

form and the Petitioner and the Inhabitants aforesaid appearing

before the Board the Petitioner was heard in Support of his Petition

& Evidence was Likewise given to the Same & the Petitioner with-

drawing Council was given thereupon

On which Motion it is

Ordered that the Gentlemen of the Committee appointed to consider

of the Grants of the Several Tracts of Land Petitioned for by

Sundry Persons by an Order of this Board of the [illegible] last

Shall proceed to Report

The Same being Accordingly Read

Ordered that the Petitioners have Leave to withdraw their Petition

Ordered that the Petitioners have Leave to withdraw their Petition

Issued Accordingly

Then Sir Peter Warren Captain of His Majesty's Ship the Solebay

Lately arrived in this Port was Introduced to the Board and Took

his Seat at the Table

Ordered that Mr. Attorney General do prepare a Commission for

Granting Letters of Administration to the Estate of Cornelius

Clopper late of Albany Deceased

Ordered that Mr. Attorney General do prepare a Commission for

Granting Letters of Administration to the Estate of Peter

Schuyler late of Albany Deceased

Ordered that Mr. Attorney General do prepare a Commission for

Granting Letters of Administration to the Estate of Johannes

Schuyler late of Albany Deceased

Ordered that Mr. Attorney General do prepare a Commission for

Granting Letters of Administration to the Estate of Jacobus

Schuyler late of Albany Deceased

Ordered that Mr. Attorney General do prepare a Commission for

Granting Letters of Administration to the Estate of Myndert

Schuyler late of Albany Deceased

Ordered that Mr. Attorney General do prepare a Commission for

Granting Letters of Administration to the Estate of Philip

Schuyler late of Albany Deceased

Ordered that Mr. Attorney General do prepare a Commission for

Granting Letters of Administration to the Estate of Peter

At a Council held at George in Hanover Square
the 15th day of May 1726

Present The Honble George Clarke Esq. President
Mr Chief Justice — Mr Lyne —
Mr Colden — Mr Harrison

Ordered that Mr Treasurer do lay before this Board an Account of the
Present State of the Revenue and also a particular
Account of the Outstanding Debts by bills imprest
due, and how long, And Ordered that a Copy hereof
be served on the said Treasurer —

The petition of John Lee and others
was presented to this Board and read setting forth
That they have been for several years past Settling
in the County of Albany and by the said settlement
the year 1714 by which Subjects have Equal
and allmost the same Liberties with the rest
Of the Inhabitants of this Province and that the same ha
reference to the Gentlemen of the Council or any five
of them

Minutes of the Court of Aldermen of the City of London, the 23rd Day of January 1736

The Court is of the Opinion

II 81

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1736. [365 ii.]

Espegnet. I would not hinder the Delegates' Speech. *Captn. Jobe, Speaker.* The conclusion of what we have to say is allowed, so far is concluded if anything should happen by our young men, we pray there may be a hearing and enquiry into the matter first; we have got no more to say at present. *Governour.* As we are now good neighbours and friends we desire to continue so, and this is specially agreed to in all the Treatys of Peace. You must act wisely and prudently respecting the settlements made there, and if you find difficultys, you know where to complain, that things may still be kept peaceable. You may entirely depend on the observation of all the Articles of Peace, they shall be strictly performed. *Governour.* Drink, King George and all friends at Penobscot. *Indians.* Return the Salute. The present of the Government brought out, and his Excellency ordered the present to be delivered and said it was from the Government, there being three hatts with feathers. The Governour told them that was to distinguish those three who were King George's officers, *etc.* *Signed*, P. Simon Frost. Dep. Secry. *Endorsed*, Recd. 13th, Read 16th Sept., 1736. 3½ *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 879. *ff.* 40–52 *v.*, 53 *v.*].

July 26. New York. **366**. President Clarke to the Duke of Newcastle. I do myself the honor to send to your Grace a copy of my letter of the 18th[?] of June, I hope Mr. Oglethorp's apprehensions of hostilities from the Spaniards are pretty well over, for we hear nothing of it. I heartily wish succes to the setlement of Georgia on every account. If the people have their health they will in a few years be too numerous to fear any attacks from the Spaniards and become a strong barrier to Carolina, and I think those places that are frontiers both against the Spaniards to the Southward, and against the French to the Northward ought to have incouragement to extend their settlements and to make them as populous as possible. It was principally with this view and to augment H.M. quit rents that I projected a scheme to setle the Mohacks country in this province, which I have the pleasure to hear from Ireland and Holland is like to succeed. The scheme is to give grants gratis of an hundred thousand acres of land to the first five hundred Protestant familys that come from Europe in two hundred acres to a family; who being setled will draw thousands after them for both the situation and quality of the land are much preferable to any in Pensilvania, the only northern colony to which the Europeans resort, and the quit rents less. Governor Cosby sent home the proposals last summer under the Seal of the province, and under his and the Council's hands, but it did not reach Dublin till the last day of March; had it come these two months sooner I am assured by a letter which I lately received directed to Governor Cosby, that we should have had two ships belonging to this place (then lying there) loaded with people, but next year we hope to have

1736. [366]
many both from thence and from Germany : when the Mohacks' country is setled we shall have nothing to fear from Canada ; our beaver trade will be well secured, and greatly augmented, and the navigation and trade of the province in general vastly increased, and the hempen manufacture set on foot, and I presume to hope the scheme will receive your Grace's approbation and protection. I have the honor to assure your Grace that the heats and animosities which lately raged in this province are so much abated that from one end of the town to the other, nothing of complaint or party disputes, which were lately the whole conversation, are now talked of, and if neither Morris nor Van Dam be restored, I am confident that I shall restore the province to perfect tranquility and to a more flourishing condition than ever. I may venture to assure your Grace, however vain it may appear, that the present good disposition of the people arises in a great measure from the opinion they have of me on a long experience. The main things that remain to be done to fix the quiet of the province on a lasting foundation are to get this Assembly to meet, to make good the deficiencies of the present Revenue, and to setle another before this expires of which I have now a fair prospect : It is the present Assembly that must do it. If your Grace will vouchsafe to give me your protection, that I may be continued in the administration of the Government, I will undertake on the forfeiture of my life to get the Assembly to do those things before this revenue expires, which will be in September, 1737. But if a Governor arrives before it be done, the province will undoubtedly be thrown again into convulsions. Zanger has lately published a vile paper highly reflecting on the memory of Governor Cosby, which would not have been writ, I believe, had not some warm spirit printed the introduction to Morris's case with some observations on it ; this enraged his son or one of his friends who in revenge wrote this scandalous paper, the only one that has appeared a good while ; their spirits were sunk, they had nothing to say, and must be silent unles Bradford the other printer provoked them, which I will endeavour to prevent, *etc.* *Signed*, Geo. Clarke. *Endorsed*, R. Sept. 11th. *Holograph.* 4 *pp.* [*C.O.* 5, 1093. *ff.* 410–411 *v.*].

, From the President and Council of Pennsylvania to the
, House of Representatives.

, Gentlemen

, We heartily thank you for your kind Address, and as we have a full Dependance
on, and are satisfied in your Declarations, so you may be assured, that, while we are --
, concerned, nothing in our Power shall be wanting that may contribute to advance the
, true Interest of Pennsylvania.

James Logan

&

August 20th. 1736

Sassoonan or Allummapees the Delaware Chief, with Nearquitoman, Lappapetou --
Cuytamuchon, & Tolales, Delaware Indians, John Hans a Sayooge, Cousin to Sayr. Civility, &
Teshamonen a Tuscarore, with several young Men Women & Children, to the Number of twenty
five in the whole, coming to town on a visit to this Government, this day was appointed for
hearing what they had to offer. And

At a Council then held.

Present

The Honble. Thomas Penn Esqr. Proprietary

The President

Samuel Preston — Thomas Griffitts
Clement Plumsted — Charles Read — Esqrs.

And Sassoonan with the abovenamed Indians

The Proprietor by Peter Bizallion Interpreter told them, that he & the Council
who are allways well pleased to see their Brethren the Indians, & particularly their old
friend Sassoonan, are now mett to hear what they have to say.

Sassoonan by the Interpreter & Nearquitoman, said That they were not come on
any particular Business, or to treat about any thing of importance, but only to pay a friendly
visit to their Brethren, whose Welfare they think themselves obliged to enquire after, as they &
the Indians are one People.

That when they came from Home, they expected to have seen here their good friends,
the Proprietor, the Governor, and the Council all together, but when they had come so farr on
their journey as George Boones, they heard that one of their good Friends the Governor was dead,
this News made them sorrowfull, but they are comforted in meeting their other friends, who
they hope will still continue their Regard towards the Indians & their care & Concern for --
preserving the same friendship that has hitherto subsisted between us & them.

Then presenting two smalls strings of Wampum, He desires that our Tears on
account of that Loss may be wiped away, and that we may not longer be Sorrowfull, but that
the Sun may again shine out, to dispell the Clouds, & our Hearts grow chearfully.

The Sayooge Indian, presenting two other smalls strings of Wampum, said, that some
of the six Nations had been lately at Shamokin & had enquired kindly touching their Brethren
here, towards whom they shewed much Love and Friendship.

Sassoonan afterwards presenting a Belt of Wampum of ten Rows, said, that as the
Minds of Men were apt to be discompased by Sorrow, he now gave this Belt with their earnest
desire that our Minds should return to the same Frame & composure as formerly, and that by
eating and drinking we should endeavour to forgett our Grief.

That this is the whole of what they have to say.

In answer to which they were told thus.

Sassoonan is an old Man, he must remember that there have been many Treaties

between

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between this Government and the Indians, that the Chain of Friendship has been often brightned & strengthned, our Treaties have been faithfully kept on our part, they have likewise been carefully observed on the part of the Indians, and we hope they will always continue firm & lasting.

That these Treaties were first begun by Will.m Penn their father, who on his coming into this country, received the Indians kindly, & treated them as his Children & Friends, that on his leaving this country, he appointed a Governor in his Room, who by his Order continued to observe the same method he had done, in receiving & treating all the Indians, that several other Governors have been here, all of whom acted under the Authority, & by the Appointment, of Will.m Penns family, that the late Governor was a good Man, and did always what he believed was agreeable to Will.m Penns family, he was an ancient Man & is now gone, for whose Death we are all sorry, but the Indians are still to consider that it is with W.m Penns family that they are to treat, & one of his Sons is now here present, one Governor is appointed, he is either removed by Death, or succeeded by another, but Will.m Penn & his family are always the Governors in chief, with whom the Indians have principally to do.

He was then asked what he knew of the Six Nations.

He answered, he knew nothing particularly of them, that he has been in Expectation of seeing them for each of these three years past, but he understands they have been detained by Nations that come to treat with them, first one Nation comes & treats with them, & when they have finished, & the six Nations are ready to sett out hither, another Nation comes to treat with them, & thus they have been prevented from coming here, but he expects they will be with us next Spring.

That he heard this Spring a great Number of Indians from the Winter Country were come amongst the Six Nations, who not knowing them or their Dispositions, had kept together, & were resolved not to leave home, till they knew further the Intentions of those Indians, who are said never to have seen white People, Corn, or Bread.

The Indians being withdrawn

It was considered by the Board, that by the several Treaties subsisting between this Government and the Indians, they had been encouraged to come & visit us for improving and strengthning the friendship and good understanding, which by the care of our first Province Founder was happily begun, & has since without any Breach or Interruption been carefully preserved on both sides, That the present Visit being made on the foot of these Treaties, & the Death of the Governor an Event which they could not have learnt when they set out from home, having furnished them with an Opportunity of paying their Compliments of Condolance on that occasion, it is necessary on the part of this Government, that proper Notice should be taken of them, & a Return made to the Belt & Strings of Wampum they have now delivered.

Whereupon it is Ordered that goods suitable and necessary for them, not exceeding the value of Twenty Pounds, should be given them, & the Charges of their Entertainment defrayed; both which are Recommended to the Provincial Treasurer.

August 21st

The Present for the Indians being provided they were sent for to whom the President with the Treasurer spoke as follows.

, You were told yesterday by the Proprietor & Council, that as you came to visit us on the
, foot of our former Treaties with you, to cultivate & strengthen the Friendship that has always
, subsisted between us, & to brighten the Chain that has ever hitherto been kept spotless, we were
, well pleased to see you, & shall always be so, when your good old Men & grave sober People come
, to visit us, And in return to what you have said this Present is ordered to be delivered to you
, in behalf of the Government, that is

Four

Province in Assembly met, in answer to the Speech of the said President and Council.

"May it please the President & Council:

"The Death of the worthy Gentleman, Our late Governor, sensibly affects us: The Inclinations he has shown to promote the Welfare of the Publick, with a due Discharge of his Duty to the King and to our Proprietors, and a Regard to the Rights and Liberties of the People of this Province, gives us just Cause to regret our Loss.

"The Administration of Government by this change, and the Laws of the Province, devolving on the President & Council, the Steps they have been pleased to take in pursuance of those Laws for the Continuance of Magistrates and other Officers in their several Stations, and preventing a Deficiency in the Administration of Justice, is Matter of Satisfaction to us, as it needs must be to every other Well-wisher to our Happy Constitution.

"To multiply Laws, unless the Circumstances of Government require it, we agree, cannot be productive of the most desirable Advantages of it; but the infant State of the Colonies in America often require the aid of the Legislature in making of new or amending of old Laws. And tho' we were disappointed last Session in obtaining the Bills we prepared to be pass'd into Laws, yet we hope a prudent Administration of Justice in our Courts of Law may prevent any great Inconveniency until another Appointment of a Governor shall be made.

"In the mean time, if any Advice or Assistance of ours during our Continuance, shall be necessary in respect to the putting in Execution the Laws now in Force, or to any other Thing which may relate to the public Weal, we shall always be ready to contribute what lies in our Power to so good Purposes. The Declaration you are pleased to make of your Readiness to concur with and put such advice in Execution, Merits our acknowledgement, and we esteem it an Instance of the Regard you have for the Welfare of the Province.

"The Presence of one of our Proprietors amongst us was formerly much desired, and is now happily enjoyed. The Interest of that Honourable Family and ours are undoubtedly Inseparable, and therefore we have just Reason to hope their warmest Inclinations will be joined with Ours to promote the common Benefit.

"To be called from Quiet & Retirement in an advanced age of life to undergo the Fatigue and Burthen of Government, may give the President some uneasiness; yet the advantages that may result to the People of this Province, by having one at the Head of the Administratiion of long and great Experience, animated with a sincere Zeal for their true Honour and Interest, will, we hope, induce him to pursue the laudable Purposes he has proposed, and

with the assistance of the Gentlemen of the Council to acquit himself of the Trust reposed in him, with Fidelity to the King & to the Proprietors, & with a just Regard to the People of this Province; and as it our Duty, while we have the Honour to be a House, so we hope it will be the Care of the succeeding Assemblies by a becoming Unanimity, and with a sincere View to the Publick Good, to do what may contribute to the Happiness & Prosperity of the People of Pennsylvania.

"Signed by Order of the House,
"A. HAMILTON, Speaker."

To which Address the Board directed that an Answer in writing should be sent down by the Secretary in these Words:

"From the President and Council of Pennsylvania to the House of Representatives.

"Gentlemen:

"We heartily thank you for your kind Address, and as we have a full Dependence on, and are satisfied in, your Declarations, so you may be assured, that while we are concerned, nothing in our Power shall be wanting that may contribute to advance the true Interest of Pennsylvania.

"JAMES LOGAN."

August 20th 1736.

Sassoonan or Allummapees, the Delaware Chief, with Peasquitoman, Lappapeton, Onytamuchon, & Tolales, Delaware Indians, John Haus, a Cayooge, Cousin to Capt. Civility, & Teshansomen, a Tuscarore, with several young Men, Women, & Children, to the Number of twenty-five in the whole, coming to town on a visit to this Government, this day was appointed for hearing what they had to offer, and

At a Council then held.

PRESENT:

The Honble THOMAS PENN, Esqr., Proprietary.

The President.

Samuel Preston, Thomas Griffitts, } Esqrs.
Clement Plumsted, Charles Read, }

And Sassoonan with the above-named Indians.

The Proprietor by Peter Bizallion, Interpreter, told them, that he & the Council who are always well pleased to see their Brethren the

Indians, & particularly their old friend Sassoonan, are now mett to hear what they have to say.

Sassoonan, by the Interpreter & Peasquitoman, said That they were not come on any particular Business, or to treat about any thing of Importance, but only to pay a friendly visit to their Brethren, whose Welfare they think themselves obliged to enquire after, as they & the Indians are one People.

That when they came from home, they expected to have seen here their good friends, the Proprietor, the Governor, and the Council all together, but when they had come so farr on their Journey as George Boones, they heard that one of their good Friends the Governor was Dead; this News made them sorrowful, but they are comforted in meeting their other friends, who they hope will still continue their Regard towards the Indians, & their Care & Concern for preserving the same friendship that has hitherto subsisted between us and them.

Then presenting two small strings of Wampum, He desired that our Tears on account of that loss may be wiped away, and that we may not longer be sorrowfull, but that the Sun may again shine out to dispell the Clouds, & our Hearts grow chearfull.

The Cayoogoe Indian, presenting two other small strings of Wampum said, that some of the six Nations had been lately at Shamokin, & had enquired kindly touching their Brethren here, towards whom they shewed much Love and Friendship.

Sassoonan afterwards presenting a Belt of Wampum of ten Rows, said, that as the Minds of Men were apt to be discomposed by Sorrow, he now gave this Belt with their earnest desire that our Minds should return to the same Frame & Composure as formerly, and that by eating and drinking we should endeavour to forget our Grief.

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In answer to which they were told thus:

Sassoonan is an old Man, he must remember that there have been many Treaties between this Government and the Indians, that the Chain of Friendship has been often brightened & strengthned. Our Treaties have been faithfully kept on our part, they have likewise been carefully observed on the part of the Indians, and we hope they will always continue firm and lasting.

That these Treaties were first begun by Willm. Penn, their father, who, on his coming into this Country, received the Indians kindly, & treated them as his Children & Friends, that, on his leaving this Country, he appointed a Governor in his Room, who by his Order continued to observe the same method he had done in receiving & treating all the Indians; that several other Governors have been here, all of whom acted under the authority & by the Appointment of Willm. Penn's family; that the late Governor was a good Man, and did always what he believed was agreeable to

Willm. Penn's family; he was an ancient Man, & is now gone, for whose Death we are all sorry; but the Indians are still to consider that it is with Willm. Penn's family that they are to treat, & one of his Sons is now here present. One Governor is appointed, & is either removed by Death, or succeeded by another, but Willm. Penn & his family are always the Governor's-in-chief, with whom the Indians have principally to do.

He was then asked what he knew of the six Nations.

He answered, he knew nothing particularly of them, that he has been in Expectation of seeing them for each of these three years past, but he understands they have been detained by Nations that come to treat with them; first one Nation comes & treats with them, & when they have finished, & the six Nations are ready to sett out hither, another Nation comes to treat with them, & thus they have been prevented from coming here, but he expects they will be with us next Spring.

That he heard this Spring a great Number of Indians from the Winter Country were come amongst the six Nations, who not knowing them or their Dispositions, had kept together, & were resolved not to leave home, till they knew further the Intentions of those Indians, who are said never to have seen white People, Corn, or Bread.

The Indians being withdrawn,

It was considered by the Board, that by the several Treaties subsisting between this Government and the Indians, they had been encouraged to come and visit us, for improving and strengthning the friendship and good understanding, which by the Care of our first Honble Founder was happily begun, & has since without any Breach or Inturruption been carefully preserved on both sides; That the present Visit being made on the foot of these Treaties, and the Death of the Governor (an Event which they could not have learn't when they set out from home), having furnished them with an Opportunity of paying their Compliments of Condolance on that occasion, it is necessary on the part of this Government, that proper Notice should be taken of them, & Return made to the Belt & Strings of Wampum they have now delivered.

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August 21st.

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between this Government and the Indians, that the Chain of Friendship has been often brightned & strengthned, Our Treaties have been faithfully kept on our part, they have likewise been carefully observed on the part of the Indians and we hope they will always continue firm & lasting.

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, foot of our former Treaties with you, to cultivate or strengthen the friendship that has always
, subsisted between us, & to brighten the Chain that has ever hitherto been kept spotless, we were
, well pleased to see you, & shall always be so, when your good old Men & grave sober People come
, to visit us. And in return to what you have said this Present is ordered to be delivered to you
, in behalf of the Government, that is

Four

Four Strouds
Four Blankets
Four Duffels
Four Shirts
Twenty pounds of Powder
Fifty pounds of Lead
One dozen Tobacco tongs
One dozen Knives
Tobacco & Pipes
One hundredw.t of Bread
Five Gallons of Rum

And the Proprietor, with whom you are now going to dine, will take some further care of our old friend Allummapees.

We should have been very well pleased to have seen our Brethren of the six Nations here at this time, as they promised last year, & since they come not, we could have wished at least that they had sent us some Message, to acquaint us with the Reasons of their Stay; when you have an Opportunity of sending to them you are desired to acquaint them with what we now say, & if at any time you hear from them or receive any Message from them, relating to this Government, we desire that Conrad Weyser, who is the Interpreter between those Nations & us, may be acquainted with it.

This the Indians undertook to do, & having expressed their Thankfullness for the Present given them, they took Leave.—

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At a Council held at Philad.a the 24th August 1736

Present

The Hon.ble James Logan Esq.r President
Samuel Preston
Clement Plumsted
Thomas Laurence
Ralph Asheton
Samuel Hasell
Thomas Griffitts
Charles Read
Esq.rs

The President acquainted the Board that he had last week been informed by Samuel Blunston of Lancaster County now in Town, that the Dutch People or Germans, who with others going over from this side of Susquehannah River to the West of it had been prevailed on by some Agents from Maryland to acknowledge the Authority of that Province, had thro.t a Consciousness of their Mistake voluntarily and unanimously signified to him & other Magistrates of that County their fixed Resolution of returning to their Obedience to this Government & acknowledging its just Jurisdiction in those parts where they are settled, for that they were become truly sensible they of Right belonged to Pennsylvania. And as this is an Affair of some Importance the Board are desired to consider what Measures may be most proper to take therein.

Mr. Blunston who brought this advice being in town was sent for, & desired to give as particular an Account as he was able of the whole Proceedings in this Affair, that the Board may be the better able to judge of it, and he related it to this Effect.

That last Spring, & this Summer divers Persons passing over from the west side of Susquehannah by the Ferry near his House had mentioned to him the great Uneasiness of those People on the other side, for that they were sensible they had been in the wrong, in being prevailed on by the Promises made them from Maryland to own the Right of that Government to those Lands on which they were seated, but that they were ignorant People, had been seduced, & now being sensible of it were desirous to return to & live under our Proprietor, who alone they believed could truly be their Landlord, That he (Mr. Blunston) had told them it was strange they could not see this at first, they had certainly been in the Wrong, but they had embarrassed themselves, & might probably on any such Attempt meet with Trouble from the Government of Maryland, & therefore they ought to be very cautious, for unless this was the Mind of the whole Bulk of the Inhabitants, & they were unanimous in it they could have no Security. That immediately after the County

Court

Willm. Penn's family; he was an ancient Man, & is now gone, for whose Death we are all sorry; but the Indians are still to consider that it is with Willm. Penn's family that they are to treat, & one of his Sons is now here present. One Governor is appointed, & is either removed by Death, or succeeded by another, but Willm. Penn & his family are always the Governor's-in-chief, with whom the Indians have principally to do.

He was then asked what he knew of the six Nations.

He answered, he knew nothing particularly of them, that he has been in Expectation of seeing them for each of these three years past, but he understands they have been detained by Nations that come to treat with them; first one Nation comes & treats with them, & when they have finished, & the six Nations are ready to sett out hither, another Nation comes to treat with them, & thus they have been prevented from coming here, but he expects they will be with us next Spring.

That he heard this Spring a great Number of Indians from the Winter Country were come amongst the six Nations, who not knowing them or their Dispositions, had kept together, & were resolved not to leave home, till they knew further the Intentions of those Indians, who are said never to have seen white People, Corn, or Bread.

The Indians being withdrawn,

It was considered by the Board, that by the several Treaties subsisting between this Government and the Indians, they had been encouraged to come and visit us, for improving and strengthning the friendship and good understanding, which by the Care of our first Honble Founder was happily begun, & has since without any Breach or Inturruption been carefully preserved on both sides; That the present Visit being made on the foot of these Treaties, and the Death of the Governor (an Event which they could not have learn't when they set out from home), having furnished them with an Opportunity of paying their Compliments of Condolance on that occasion, it is necessary on the part of this Government, that proper Notice should be taken of them, & Return made to the Belt & Strings of Wampum they have now delivered.

Whereupon It is Ordered that goods suitable and necessary for them, not exceeding the value of Twenty Pounds, should be given them, and the Charges of their Entertainments defrayed; both which are Recommended to the Provincial Treasurer.

August 21st.

The Present for the Indians being provided, they were sent for, to whom the President with the Treasurer spoke as follows:

"You were told yesterday by the Proprietor & Council, that as

you came to visit us on the foot of our former Treaties with you, to cultivate or strengthen the friendship that has always subsisted between us, & to brighten the Chain that has ever hitherto been kept spotless, we were well pleased to see you, & shall always be so when your good old Men and grave sober People come to visit us, and in return to what you have said, this Present is ordered to be delivered to you in behalf of the Government; that is,—

Four Strowds,	One dozen Tobacco tongs,
Four Blankets,	One dozen Knives,
Four Duffels,	Tobacco & Pipes,
Four Shirts,	One hundred wt. of Bread,
Twenty pounds of Powder,	Five Gallons of Rum.
Fifty pounds of Lead,	

"And the Proprietor, with whom you are now going to dine, will take some further Care of our old friend Allummapees.

"We should have been very well pleased to have seen our Brethren of the Six Nations here at this time, as they promised last year, & since they come not, we could have wished at least that they had sent us some Message to acquaint us with the Reasons of their Stay; when you have an Opportunity of sending to them, you are desired to acquaint them with what we now say, & if at any time you hear from them or receive any Message from them relating to this Government, we desire that Conrad Weyser, who is the Interpreter between those Nations and us, may be acquainted with it."

This the Indians undertook to do, & having expressed their Thankfullness for the Present given them, they took Leave.

Hanick hunggo The Speaker

Finisters Lagan scahotu
Sago iatun dauliquas
Asi scoatax
Holquan lagenile

Almon lagers Galis Kero wane (Comforter) Brother
dagan inily - - -
Cax haayu
Sawigatio

Saquilsany uni
Sunnā:elchy
Cane scalo
Cayyugers Cionhzigerongu

Mayuls Salis laquole
Lahash wangarooms

Dishcarer Sawunlga
Lycros

Names of the Indians that came to Phila 7 1736
y Bonds Wife

A

TREATY

OF

FRIENDSHIP

HELD WITH THE

CHIEFS OF THE SIX NATIONS,

AT

PHILADELPHIA,

IN

SEPTEMBER and *OCTOBER*, 1736.

PHILADELPHIA:
Printed and Sold by B. FRANKLIN, at the New Printing-Office
near the Market. M,DCC,XXXVII.

A TREATY of FRIENDSHIP, &c.

September, 1736.

THE Chiefs of the *Six Nations* having been expected at *Philadelphia* these four Years past, to confirm the Treaty made with some of them, who came down in the Year 1732, *Conrad Wyser* our Interpreter, about the Beginning of this Month, advised from *Tulpyhokin*, that he had certain Intelligence from some Indians sent before him, that there was a large Number of those People with their Chiefs, arrived at *Shamokin* on *Susquehannah*; upon which he was directed to repair thither to attend them, and supply them with Necessaries in their Journey hither.

On the *Twenty-seventh* of this Month, about a Hundred or more of them came with *Conrad* to the President's House, at *Stenton*, being near the Road, where suitable Entertainment was provided for them; and the next Day the Honourable the Proprietor, and some of the Council, with other Gentlemen coming thither from *Philadelphia*; after Dinner

A Council was held at *Stenton*, *September* 28. 1736.

PRESENT,

The Honourable *THOMAS PENN*, Esq; Proprietary.

JAMES LOGAN, Esq; President.

Samuel Preston, *Ralph Assheton*, } Esqrs;
Clement Plumsted, *Thomas Griffitts*, }

And the following *Indian* Chiefs, to wit.

Of the TSANANDOWANS *or* SINEKAS.
Kanickhungo, Speaker.
Togachshaholoo,
Sagoyatundachquai,
Askotax,
Hetaquantegechty, Speaker.

ONANDAGOES.
Kahiskerowane (Brother to their former great Chief *Conossoorah* at *Albany*)
Tagunhuntee,
Kaxhaayn,
Kuchdachary,
Saweegatee-o.

CAYOOGES.

CAYOOGES.	ONEIDAS.	TUSKARORES.
Sagughsauyant,	*Sariſtagoa,*	*Sawnutaga,*
Sunawetely,	*Takaſhwangaroraſor*	*Tyeroi.*
Kanawatoe,	*Shekallamy.*	
Tecouchtſeegherochgoo.		

Of the CANYINGOES *or* MOHOCKS *none came.*

By the Interpreter's Advice, they were firſt ſpoke to in their own Way, with three ſmall Strings of *Wampum* in Hand, one of which was delivered on each of the following Articles.

Our Friends and Brethren,

I. *You are come a great way, and have doubtleſs ſuffered many Hardſhips in ſo long a Journey; but now you are with your Brethren and true Friends, who have long been in Friendſhip and Alliance with your Nations; you muſt therefore put away all Grief and Uneaſineſs, and brighten your Eyes, that we may ſee and be chearful with each other.*

II. *We deſire that as we are now met as Brethren and Friends, you will open your Hearts, as we ſhall open our Hearts, that we may ſpeak with Freedom and Openneſs to each other.*

III. *You are come to us as your true Friends, we receive you with Gladneſs, you ſhall ſhelter yourſelves under our Covering, and be entertained by us as ourſelves, for you are our Brethren.*

The Indians hereupon expreſſed their Satisfaction with Sounds peculiar to themſelves on ſuch Occaſions; and then their Speaker with three like Strings in his Hand, repeated all thoſe three ſeveral Articles more at large, returning their Thanks for each, delivering a String as each Article was ſpoke to, and giving Aſſurances of their Freedom and Openneſs, and deſiring that we would uſe the ſame; but on the 3d they ſaid, *They could not receive and treat us as we did them, they are now with us, they give themſelves up to us, and depend on our Protection.*

Then with five more very ſhort Strings in his Hand, the Speaker proceeded to ſay on the firſt, *That they had received on the Road a Meſſage from us delivered by* Conrad Wyſer, *welcoming them into the Country.* On the 2d, *That they had at the ſame time received from us an Account of our late Governor's Death, but that this would not occaſion any Alteration, becauſe* W. Penn's *own Son is here, and alſo* James Logan, *with the Council.* On the 3d They returned their Thanks, and with the other two confirm'd the whole.

They ſaid, *They were now come, after a full Conſultation with all their Chiefs at their great Fire or Place of Counſel, to return an Anſwer to the Treaty, that ſome of them had held with us four Years ſince, at* Philadelphia: *That they intended to ſtay with their Friend* James Logan *two Nights to reſt themſelves, and then proceed to the Fire kept for them at* Philadelphia; *where after two Nights more, they would at that Fire give their full Anſwer.*

They were told, *We were willing to keep them here in the Country the longer, becauſe many People in* Philadelphia *had been ſickly, and now the* Small Pox *are there, a Diſeaſe that has often proved fatal to the Indians; that it would be a great*

great Trouble to us to ſee any of them taken with that Diſtemper, after they had travelled ſo far to viſit us; for we are very deſirous they ſhould all return ſafe, and as healthy as they came to us: That it is proper they ſhould give their Anſwer at Philadelphia, *in the ſame publick Manner we had laſt treated with them; but it is adviſeable they ſhould ſpend no more of their time in the Town, than will be abſolutely neceſſary, for many Inconveniences may attend it.*

They appeared concerned at this, thanked us, and ſaid they would go together by themſelves to adviſe on it.

September 29.

The Gentlemen of the Council having gone home laſt night to *Philadelphia*, and only the Proprietor ſtaying, Mr *Preſton* with ſome others came again to day; and the *Indian* Chiefs after they had conſulted this Morning amongſt themſelves, meeting the Proprietor, &c. in Council, ſaid,

That they were much obliged to us for the Care we took of them; we ſhewed by it our true Friendſhip for them. That as they are now with us, they put themſelves wholly under our Direction, and tho' Philadelphia *is the Place where their Fire is kept for them, yet it may upon Occaſion be brought out hither; and they are free either to proceed to* Philadelphia *to treat at the Fire there, or to ſtay here, as we ſhall think fit to order it.*

They were told, *As the laſt Treaty with them was held in Publick at* Philadelphia, *it would be neceſſary they ſhould there give their Anſwer; That we were not wholly againſt their going to Town, but thought ourſelves obliged to acquaint them with the Danger; yet that this is not at preſent ſo great that it ſhould wholly prevent their going. The Diſtemper is as yet but young and juſt begun in the Place; that it is only in the Heart or near the Middle of the Town; that they will be accommodated at the Edge or Out-Skirts of the Town, where if they take Care, they may for a few Days be in but very little or no Danger.*

They then reſolved to ſet out for *Philadelphia* the next Day; and accordingly having been entertained at *Stenton* three Nights, they went to Town on the laſt of *September*; and having reſted the firſt of *October*, on the ſecond Day they met as follows.

At a Council held in the *Great Meeting-Houſe* at *Philadelphia*,
the [illegible] Day of *October* 1736.

PRESENT,

The Honourable *THOMAS PENN*, Eſq; Proprietary,

JAMES LOGAN, Eſq; Preſident.

Samuel Preſton, *Ralph Aſheton*,
Anthony Palmer, *Thomas Griffitts*,
Clement Plumſted, *Charles Read.*
Thomas Lawrence,
} Eſqrs;

Preſent alſo

The *MAYOR* and *Recorder* of the City,

With divers Gentlemen, and a very large Audience that filled the Houſe and its Galleries.

The *Indian* Chiefs being come and ſeated,

The Preſident, before proceeding to hear them, thought proper to inform the Audience, that in *Auguſt* 1732, a great Treaty having been held in this Place with ſeveral Chiefs of the Six Nations, they had made report thereof on their Return to their Great Council, where the ſeveral Propoſitions that had been made to them on the Part of this Government, had been fully conſidered; and that theſe Chiefs now preſent, of whom there never at any time before had been ſo great a Number met in this Province, were now come to return their Anſwer.

The *Indians* being made acquainted with what the Preſident had ſaid, were told, that we were ready to hear them.

Whereupon *Kanickhungo* their Speaker, addreſſing himſelf to their Brother *ONAS* (which ſignifies *PENN*) to their Brother *JAMES LOGAN*, and the Gentlemen of the Council, ſpoke as follows by *Conrad Wyſer* the Interpreter;

BRETHREN,

" WE are now come down from the Towns of our ſeveral Nations
" to give our Anſwer to the great Treaty, which we and you
" held together, at this Place, about four Years ſince: This An-
" ſwer has been agreed and concluded upon by our great Council,
" who have careſully conſidered all that paſſed between you and us, and ex-
" preſſed their great Satisfaction in the friendly and good Diſpoſitions of
" you our Brethren, towards all the *Indians* of the *Six Nations*; and as you
" received us kindly, and at that Treaty undertook to provide and keep
" for us a Fire in this great City, we are now come to warm ourſelves
" thereat, and we deſire and hope it will ever continue bright and burning
" to the End of the World.

Hereupon he laid down a large Belt of white Wampum *of eleven Rows, with four black St.* George's *Croſſes in it; and proceeding, ſaid*

BRETHREN,

" SOON after our Brother *ONAS*, who is now here, came into
" this Country, he and we treated together; he opened and cleared the
" Road between this Place and our Nations, which was very much to our
" good Liking, and it gave us great Pleaſure. We now deſire that this Road,
" for the mutual Accommodation and Conveniency of you and us who
" Travel therein to ſee each other, may be kept clear and open, free from
" all Stops or Incumbrances; and if, ſince the time that we laſt cleared it
" with you, any Tree has fallen acroſs it, or if it is any way ſtopt up, of
" which however we know nothing, we are now willing to open and clear
" the ſame from every Interruption; and it is our hearty Deſire that it
" may ſo continue, while the Earth endureth.

Hereupon he preſented a Bundle of Skins in the Hair, and went on;

BRETHREN,

BRETHREN,

" ONE of the chief Articles of our late Treaty together, was the " brightning of the Chain of Friendſhip between us, and the preſerving " it free from all Ruſt and Spots; and that this Chain was not only be- " tween this Government and us, but between a the *Engliſh* Govern- " ments and all the *Indians*. We now aſſure you our Brethren, that it is " our earneſt Deſire this Chain ſhould continue, and be ſtrengthned be- " tween all the *Engliſh* and all our Nations, and likewiſe the *Delawares*, " *Canays*, and the *Indians* living on *Saſquehannah*, and all the other *Indi-* " *ans* who now are in League and Friendſhip with the *Six Nations*; in Be- " half of all whom, and as a laſting Confirmation of this great Article, to " endure until this Earth paſſeth away and is no more ſeen, we now de- " liver you this Beaver Coat.

Here he laid down a large Beaver Coat.

The Proprietor gave them Thanks in Behalf of this Government for what they had, ſpoke touching theſe three important Articles of the Fire, Road and Chain of Friendſhip, and told them their Diſcourſe thereon was very ſatisfactory.

The Speaker proceeded and ſaid;

BRETHREN,

" TO conclude all that we have now ſaid, it is our Deſire that we and " you ſhould be as of one Heart, one Mind, and one Body, thus be- " coming one People, entertaining a mutual Love and Regard for each " other, to be preſerved firm and entire, not only between you and us, " but between your Children, and our Children, to all ſucceeding Ge- " nerations.

" We who are now here, are old Men, who have the Direction of Affairs " in our own Nations; and as we are old, it may be thought that the Me- " mory of theſe things may be loſt with us, who have not, like you, the " Art of preſerving it by committing all Tranſactions to Writing: We ne- " verthelefs have Methods of tranſmitting from Father to Son, an Ac- " count of all theſe Things, whereby you will find the Remembrance of " them is faithfully preſerved, and our ſucceeding Generations are made " acquainted with what has paſſed, that it may not be forgot as long as " the Earth remains.

They were told, *That it was very agreeable to us to know that they took ſuch effectual Care in this Point.*

Then proceeding he ſaid;

BRETHREN,

" WE deſire that this brightning of the Chain, and eſtabliſhing a ſtrong " and firm League of Friendſhip, may be underſtood by you, as we " underſtand it to be, not only between the Chiefs of our Nations, and the " Chiefs or Principal Men of this Government, but likewiſe between all " our People, and all your People, and between you and all our *Warriours* " who go abroad and ſometimes paſs near this Government, to all of whom " we have given the ſtricteſt Charge to behave themſelves agreeable to the

" Friendſhip

" Friendſhip which is eſtabliſhed between you and us, that ſo we all may " continue to be one People for ever.

" At the laſt Treaty you adviſed us to ſtrengthen ourſelves by entring " into firm Leagues of Friendſhip and Alliance with ſeveral other Nations " of *Indians* around us; this Advice was truly good, and we thank our " Brethren for it; we have accordingly treated with theſe Six following " Nations, *to wit*, the *Onckkaryagoes*, *Siſſaghees*, *Tioumitihagas*, *Attawantenis*, " *Twechtweſe*, and *Ouchtamughs*, and have engaged them ſo heartily in our " Intereſt, that they acknowledge us for their Elder Brethren, and have " promiſed to join with us as one People, and to act altogether in Concert " with us.

" You likewiſe then adviſed us to call home all thoſe of our Nations " who are at *Canada*, or live amongſt the *French*, leſt if any Occaſion of " Difference ſhould ariſe, they might then be prevented from returning. " We eſteem this likewiſe as ſound good Advice, and we thank our " Brethren for it; the *French* were formerly our cruel Enemies, and we are " taking ſuch Meaſures as we hope will be effectual to bring back our " People, if any new Breach ſhould happen.

The Speaker ſaid,

" To confirm all that we have now ſaid, we would be glad if we had a " large Preſent of Skins to deliver, in Return to the conſiderable one in " Goods which we had of you; but we muſt own to you that we are at " preſent but very ill provided and poor, and have only a very ſmall " Quantity of Skins, which nevertheleſs we hope our Brethren will accept.

Here he laid down two ſmall Bundles of Skins.

" We have now nothing more to ſay in Publick; but having other " Matters to treat on with the Proprietor, we will enter upon them at " another time.

They were told, *That the Proprietor, Preſident and Council thank'd them very kindly in Behalf of this Government, for all they had now ſaid; that they had returned full and diſtinct Anſwers to all the Chief Articles or Propoſitions made at the laſt great Treaty in* 1732, *they had ſpoke to each of them like honeſt Men and true Brethren; and as they had conſulted together before they delivered their Anſwer, ſo now the Council would meet and conſider together of all that had paſſed at preſent.*

Which being interpreted to them, they expreſſed their Satisfaction by a Sound peculiar to them, in which they all joined, and then withdrew.

At a Council held at *Philadelphia*, *October* 4. 1736.

PRESENT,

The Honourable *JAMES LOGAN*, Eſq; Preſident.

Anthony Palmer,	*Ralph Aſſheton*,	} Eſqrs;
Clement Plumſted,	*Thomas Griffitts*,	
Thomas Lawrence,	*Charles Read.*	

The

The Preſident repreſenting to the Board the Neceſſity of diſpatching the *Indians* of the *Six* Nations, who being very numerous remain here at a great Charge, propoſed that the Conſideration of the Value of the Preſent to be given them, ſhould be now proceeded upon; and accordingly the Board entering upon the ſame, and obſerving that for theſe many Years there has not been ſo great an Appearance here of Chiefs of theſe Nations as at this time, and that they have returned very full and diſtinct Anſwers to every Article of the Treaty with them in 1732, are of Opinion, that proper Goods for them to the Value of about *Two Hundred Pounds*, ſhould be provided and given them; and that to *Conrad Weyſer*, the Interpreter, who is extremly uſeful on all ſuch Occaſions, and on the preſent one has been very ſerviceable, there be given *Twenty Pounds*.

At a Council held at *Philadelphia*, *October* 12. 1736.

PRESENT,

The Honourable *JAMES LOGAN*, Eſq; Preſident.

Samuel Preſton, *Samuel Haſell*,
Clement Plumſted, *Thomas Griffitts*,
Thomas Lawrence, *Charles Read*.
} Eſqrs;

The Preſident informed the Board, that agreeable to the Minute of the 4th, Care had been taken to provide Goods for the Indians: But next Day, after Council, conſulting with *Conrad Weyſer*, the Interpreter, he had adviſed that the Delivery of the Preſent ſhould be delayed till the *Indians* had finiſhed with the Proprietary, with whom they were then to treat about the Purchaſe of Lands; that moſt of laſt Week being ſpent therein, the *Indians* had Yeſterday ended with the Proprietary, having ſigned Releaſes to him for all the Lands lying between the Mouth of *Saſquehannah*, and *Kekachtanintus* Hills, and that it now remained to conclude on the Quantity and Quality of the ſeveral Goods to be given them, and on the Subſtance of what ſhould be proper to be ſpoke to them; The Board are of Opinion, that conſidering the large Quantity of Goods which they have had from the Proprietor on the Purchaſe, it may not at this time be neceſſary to give them, in Behalf of this Government, ſo great a Preſent as the Value ordered by the aforeſaid Minute; but that it may very well be conſiderably reduced; and accordingly, it is *Ordered*, that it be reduced to between *Sixty* and *Seventy Pounds*.

The Preſident likewiſe acquainting the Board, that the *Indians*, at a Meeting with the Proprietor and him, had taken Notice that *Conrad Weyſer*, and *Shekallamy*, were by the Treaty of 1732, appointed as fit and proper Perſons to go between the *Six Nations*, and this Government, and to be employed in all Tranſactions with one another, whoſe Bodies the *Indians* ſaid were to be equally divided between them and us, we to have one half, and they the other; that they had found *Conrad* faithful and honeſt, that he is a true good Man, and had ſpoke their Words, and our Words, and not his own; and the *Indians* having preſented him with a dreſt Skin to make him Shoes, and two Deer Skins, to keep him warm, they ſaid, as they had thus taken Care of our Friend, they muſt recommend their's (*Shekallamy*) to our Notice; and the Board judging it neceſſary that a parti-

cular Notice ſhould be taken of him, acccordingly, it is, *Ordered*, That *Six Pounds* be laid out for him in ſuch things as he may moſt want.

It was then recommended to the Preſident, and he undertook, to prepare a Draught of what might be proper to be ſaid to theſe *Indians* at giving the Preſent from this Government, and to lay the ſame before the Board to morrow Morning, at Ten a Clock, to which time the Council adjourned.

At a Council held at *Philadelphia*, *October* 13*th*, 1736.

PRESENT,

The Honourable *THOMAS PENN*, Eſq; Proprietary,

JAMES LOGAN, Eſq; Preſident.

Samuel Preſton, *Ralph Aſſheton*,
Clement Plumſted, *Samuel Haſell*,
Thomas Lawrence, *Thomas Griffitts*. } Eſqrs;

The Preſident laid before the Board a draught of a concluding Speech to the Indians, which being read and approved, they were ſent for, who being come and ſeated, the ſaid Speech was delivered to them by the Interpreter as follows.

OUR BRETHREN,

" FOUR Years ſince at a great Treaty held here with your Chiefs, " we confirmed all our former Treaties with you, we brightned the " Chain, kindled our Fire to be kept always burning here for you, opened " and cleared the Path between your Country and Ours, and made our- " ſelves and you one Body and one People.

" The Chiefs of all your Nations, being met at your great Fire or " Council in the Country of the *Onondagoes*, having heard of and conſidered " that Treaty, were ſo well pleaſed with it, that it was agreed, as you " have told us, that you, who are the principal of all your Chiefs, ſhould " come down and viſit us, and more fully and abſolutely confirm that " Treaty, which you accordingly did a few Days ſince at our great Houſe " in Town, in the preſence and hearing of ſome Thouſands of our People, " and it was done not only in Behalf of us ourſelves and yourſelves, but " for our Children and Children's Children, to all Generations, as long as " the Sun, Moon, and Earth, endure.

" Thus this Treaty, by which we are to become as one People, and one " Body, is in the ſtrongeſt Terms confirmed, never to be changed, but to " be kept in everlaſting Remembrance.

" But, beſides what we have already concluded, we ſhall now for " the further brightning the ſame Chain, and that no Spot or Blemiſh " may be fixt on it, ſpeak to ſome Particulars for your more full Satis- " faction.

" It

" It has been agreed between us, that we ſhould ſuffer no Injury to be " done to one of your People more than to our own, nor without puniſh- " ing the Offender in the ſame manner as if it had been done to one " of our People; and you alſo engaged on your parts that you would give " us the like Satisfaction for every Injury done by your People to any of " ours, and whatever ſhould happen of this kind, it ſhould make no other " Difference, than as if the Injury were done by one *Engliſh* or White Man " to another, and ſo in the Caſe of an *Indian*. Now ſince you came hi- " ther, we have heard that a White Man one of our People, and one of " yours, being both in Liquor, quarrelled at *Allegheny*, that the *Indian* ſtruck " at the White Man with a Kniſe, and the white Man gave the *Indian* " ſome Blows on the Head, of which he died in four or five Days after; " that the White Man got out of the way, and hid, and when he heard " the Man was dead, he ran away to the *Southward* of *Virginia*: Who was " firſt in the Fault in this matter we know not, but we have now iſſued a " Proclamation for apprehending the White Man, and propoſed a Reward " of *Ten Pounds*, to any one who will ſeize and deliver him to ſome Magiſtrate " or Officer, that he may be put in Priſon and tried for his Life; if then " it appears that he willfully kill'd the Man, he will be hanged by our " Law; if it was in Defence of his own Life, he is not to die for it, but " after he is tried we ſhall acquaint you how the matter appeared. The " firſt Account we had of it was in a Letter, which the Interpreter ſhall " read and acquaint you with it; but that Story being told only on one " ſide, we do not depend on it for the Truth; and thus we ſhall act in all " ſuch Caſes, as Brethren always ought whenever they unfortunately happen.

" We are very ſenſible Rum is the principal occaſion of theſe Diſorders, " and we heartily wiſh any means could be poſſibly found to prevent the " Abuſe of it: You have deſired us in your Diſcourſe with the Proprietor to " recall all our Traders from *Ohio* or *Allegheny* and the Branches of *Saſque-* " *hannah*; We deſired at our Treaty four Years ago that all our *Indians*, the " *Delawares*, *Shawaneſe*, and others, ſhould be recalled from *Ohio*, for we " knew not then but there might be War with the *French*, and you know " the Strength of a People conſiſts in their being drawn cloſe together as " into one Body, and not to be ſcattered; but we know not what you " mean by recalling our Traders; for you are ſenſible the *Indians* cannot " live without being ſupplied with our Goods: They muſt have Powder and " Lead to hunt, and Cloaths to keep them warm; and if our People do " not carry them, others will, from *Maryland*, *Virginia*, *Jerſeys*, or other " Places; and we are ſure you do not deſire that *Indians* ſhould trade with " thoſe People rather than with ours. The Traders of all Nations find " the *Indians* are ſo univerſally fond of Rum, that they will not deal with- " out it: We have made many Laws againſt carrying it; we have ordered " the *Indians* to ſtave the Caggs of all that is brought amongſt them; but " the Woods have not Streets like *Philadelphia*, the Paths in them are " endleſs, and they cannot be ſtopt, ſo that it will be carried either from " one Country or another; and on the other hand the *Indians* are ſo very " fond of the Liquor, even the beſt of them, that inſtead of taking it from " thoſe who bring it, and ſtaving it, they take and drink it, which is both " unjuſt in it ſelf, and does more Miſchief; for the Traders, if they kept

" it,

" it, would hand it out by ſtealth in ſmall Quantities, but the *Indians* when " they take it, drink it off by great Quantities; ſo that no Method we " can find will prevent the *Indians* having it, till they are ſo wiſe as to " refrain it of themſelves; and, Why are they not ſo wiſe? they ſhew very " good ſtrong Senſe in other things, and why cannot they act like us? " All of us here, and all you ſee of any Credit in the Place, can every Day " have as much Rum of their own to drink as they pleaſe, and yet ſcarce " one of us will take a Dram, at leaſt not one Man will on any Ac- " count be drunk, no not if he were hired to it with great Sums of " Money.

" And now to bind and confirm all theſe our Words, we have provided " for you the following Goods, which will be delivered to you to morrow " at the Preſident's Lodgings, *to wit.*

One Hundred Pounds of Powder,
One Hundred & Fifty Pounds of Lead,
Twelve Strowd Matchcoats,
Twelve Kettles,
Twelve Blankets,
Twelve Duffels,
Twenty five Hatchets,
One Hundred Knives,
Thirty one Yards and ½ of half Thicks,
Two Hundred Flints,
One dozen Looking-Glaſſes,
Three dozen Sciſſars.
With ſome Tobacco, Pipes, Rum, and Sugar.

The Council riſing, and the Preſident with the Proprietor ſtaying, the *Indians* entered into further Diſcourſe, and ſaid, *They had received a Meſſage with ſome* Wampum *from the Governor of* Maryland, *informing them, he had received a Letter from the King of* England, *ordering him to ſee that they ſhould not be wronged of their Lands; that he had underſtood this Government had wronged them, and if they would ſend ſome of their People to him, he would take care they ſhould be righted, he would write to the great King, who would give ſuch Orders as that they ſhould have Juſtice done them. Being asked how they received that Meſſage, they ſaid, the Man who brought it was here now with them, they had the* Wampum *and would ſhew it to us; and they earneſtly preſſed that we would write to the Governors of* Maryland *and* Virginia *to make them Satisfaction for the Lands belonging to them (the Indians) which the People of thoſe Governments were poſſeſſed of, that had never been purchaſed of them; that all the Lands on* Saſquehannah *and at* Chanandowa *were theirs, and they muſt be ſatisfied for them; that they had agreed with us for the Lands they now releaſed to us, but they had never received any thing from the other Governments to the Southward, for theirs.*

They were told, That on their receiving the Preſent to morrow, they ſhould be anſwered on theſe Heads; and after being entertained by the Proprietor, they withdrew.

October 14.

The Honourable the Proprietor, the Preſident, with ſome of the Council met this Forenoon, and the *Indian* Chiefs being come and ſeated.

Their Speaker, having ſome Parcels of Skins laid before him, roſe; and by the Interpreter ſaid;

That

That they were now to ſpeak to the Proprietor and our People for the laſt time this Viſit; that we had ſpoke to them laſt night, and recapitulated the Heads of all that had been agreed between them and us, as the Fire, the Path, the Chain; that we are now become one People; with every other Article that had been mentioned between us: This they will remember on their Parts through all Generations, and they deſire that we may remember the ſame as long as the Earth endures.

That having now brightened the Chain, and confirmed all the Articles neceſſary for eſtabliſhing perfect Friendſhip between them and us, and being thus become one People, they muſt deſire that we would be more reaſonable in the Sale of our Goods, which are much dearer (they ſay) from our Traders than from thoſe of New-York; *that the Powder ſold by the Traders of* New-York, *is generally found to be mixed with black Duſt, ſo that the Bullet falls often ſhort of the Mark thro' the Badneſs of the Powder; that if we would ſell cheap, we might thereby draw a great Trade to this Province, far beyond that of any others, which would be to our Advantage.*

And hereupon he laid down a Bundle of Skins, and ſaid,

That amongſt them there is never any Victuals ſold, the Indians give to each other freely what they can ſpare; but if they come amongſt our People, they can have none without paying; they admire we ſhould take Money on this Score.

That having now finiſhed, and preparing to return home, as ſeveral of them are old Men, they requeſt that we would help them on their Journey, by aſſiſting them with Horſes and ſome Carriages for their Goods; that as we have many Horſes and Carriages, they deſire we would ſpare them ſome for their Uſe, who are our Brethren.

And hereupon he laid down two Bundles of Skins;

Then proceeding, he ſaid,

That they muſt deſire us to write to the Governors of Virginia *and* Maryland, *who are poſſeſſed of their Lands, without ever conſidering the Indians for them, and requeſt that we would take the Anſwers of thoſe Governors, which next Spring ſome of their Nations will come to receive at the Fire kept for them in this Place; That they intend to apply to the great King on the other Side of the Water, and let him know what they expect on this Head from his People.*

That if Civility *at* Coneſtogoe, *ſhould attempt to make a Sale of any Lands to us or any of our Neighbours, they muſt let us know, that he hath no Power to do ſo; and if he does any thing of the kind, they the Indians will utterly diſown him.*

That laſt night we told them the Woods were very dark, and that it was impoſſible to prevent Rum being carried to Allegheny; *that if the Caſe be thus, we had better hinder any Perſons from going thither at all, and confine our Traders to the River* Saſquehannah *and its Branches; for as ſeveral Indian* Warriours *paſs by* Allegheny, *where ſo much Rum is conſtantly to be had, they cannot but be very apprehenſive that ſome Miſchief may happen; this Conſideration often troubles them.*

In Anſwer to all which, the *Indians* were thus told by the Interpreter.

" THAT as to all that had paſſed relating to the Chain, Road and Fire,
" we have now firmly and fully eſtabliſhed and confirmed all theſe

" Articles, to be kept in perpetual Remembrance by them and us, and by " our Children and their Children to all Generations.

" That as to the Dearneſs of Goods carried amongſt them, the Govern- " ment here has no Concern in the Trade, it is entirely carried on by pri- " vate People; thoſe that go amongſt the *Indians* purchaſe the Goods they " carry with them at the eaſieſt Rate, and we are told, that conſidering the " Length of Way they carry them, they are ſold ſo cheap, that theſe Tra- " ders can be but ſmall Gainers; but the Prices of Goods are not under any " Regulation, they get for them what they can.

" That all the white People, tho' they live together as Brethren, have " each nevertheleſs diſtinct Properties and Intereſts, and none of us can " demand from another Victuals or any thing of the Kind without Pay- " ment. One Man raiſes Corn and ſells it, another raiſes Horſes and he " ſells them, and thus every Man lives by his own Labour and Induſtry, " and no one has a Right to take away from another what he thus earns " for himſelf; and all Victuals coſt Money.

" That proper Care will be taken, as has formerly been done, to ſupply " them with Horſes and Carriages to make their Journey home as eaſy as " poſſible.

" That we would be glad to do them any Service with the Neighbour- " ing Governments, but we do not clearly underſtand this Matter: As to " what is ſaid of a Letter from the King of *England*, we do not believe there " is any Truth in that Report; we have indeed heard of a Letter ſent up " to *Saſquehannah* from the Governor of *Maryland*; if he mentions any thing " in it of Orders from the King of *England*, they ſhould ſend ſome Perſons " to that Government to enquire into the Matter. As to the Claim they " make on the Lands of *Maryland* and *Virginia*, we know not how this is " ſupported; the Lands on *Saſquehannah*, we believe, belong to the *Six* " *Nations*, by the Conqueſt of the *Indians* of that River; but how their Pre- " tentions are made good to the Lands to the Southward, we know not; " and we ought to be better informed before we can write on this Head.

" That we cannot prevent our Traders from going where they may beſt " diſpoſe of their Goods; we ſhall take the moſt proper Meaſures in our " Power to hinder their carrying Rum in ſuch Quantities, and we hope the " *Indians* will give ſtrict Charge to the Warriours to be cautious and " prudent, that all Kind of Miſchief may be prevented.

The *Indians* appearing ſatisfied with what had been ſpoke to them, ſaid they had nothing further to offer. The Preſent was then delivered to them, which they received with great Thankfulneſs, thoſe of each Nation alter- nately by themſelves, and then all of them together, joining in their uſual ſolemn Sound, when they expreſs their Satisfaction. Having afterwards drank a friendly Glaſs, and taking Leave of the Proprietor, Preſident and Council, they departed; and thus the Treaty ended.

ROBERT CHARLES, *Secr.*

At the Courthouse of Philadia., September 16th, 1736.

PRESENT:

The Honble JAMES LOGAN, Esqr., President.

Thomas Laurence, Thomas Griffits, } Esqrs.
Ralph Assheton,
William Allen, Esqr., Mayor the City of Philadia.

One hundred and twelve Foreigners from the Palatinate, and other places, who, with their Families, making in all three hundred & thirty persons, were imported here in the ship Princess Augusta, Samuel Merchant, Master, from Rotterdam, but last from Cowes, as by Clearance thence, were this day Qualified as usual, whose Names are as follows:

Johan Gabriel Lamle,
Hans Jorig Bumgartner,
Hans Philip Flexer,
Jorig Meyer,
Philip Gullman,
Jorig Meyer,
Hans Michel Essig,
Jorig Abraham Essig,
Rudolph Essig,
Johan Jacob Bush,
Wilhelm Huber,
Jacob Miller,
Simon Carl,
Johannes Jorig Ritter,
Hans Jost Dubs,
Stefan Schust,
Jacob Meyer,
Theelman Hirnshall,
Durs Toma,
Hans Jacob Toma,
Martin Thomas,
Dierich Toma,
Hans Jacob Dups,
Joseph Cratzer,
Jacob Kese,
Rudolph Hang,
Hans David Bielman,
Hans Thomas Kurr,
Hans Michal Carle,
Gottfried Lantermilch,
Christian Darfen,
Peter Brinharb,
Walter Baruman,
Hans Siber,
Hans Zwalle,

Jacob Heckendorn,
Daniel Hechendorn,
Bastian Stoler,
Hans Jacob Griter,
Friedrich Griter,
Martin Griter,
Hans Spitler,
Hans Spitler,
Hans Georg Gerster,
Nicolas Tenne,
David Lortensteyn,
Jacob Bear,
Hans Jacob,
Stephen Jacob,
Johan Books,
Christian Reckty,
Abraham Jacky,
Sebastien Cagnelin,
Dietrich Cagnelin,
Jean Cagnelin,
Jean Comer,
Daniel Kommer,
Deitrich Werlie,
Hans Tisler,
Hans Imberman,
Hans Jacob Keller,
Nicolas Indie,
Jonas Joner,
Jacob Joner,
Bendict Yorhlig,
Christian Slachten,
Peter Delo,
Rudolf Bumgartner,
Jean François Chrestien,
Colas Drasbarb

Hans Stockie,	N. Gerard,
Hans Rudolf Erb,	Peter Pinklie,
Peter Pinkly,	Hans Pinklie,
Melchoir Datweiller,	Hans Pinklie,
Jacob Freh,	Johannes Keller,
Lorentz Freh,	Johannes Keller,
Nicolas Freh,	Francis Orich,
Henrich Freh,	Nicolas Orich,
Leonhardt Stein,	Enoas Nowell,
Hans Nicolas Schmidt,	Joseph Noel,
Lorentz Simon,	Peter Noel,
Christian Simon,	Jacob Christaman,
Friedrich Gartner,	Michel Haaling,
Hans Jorig Drantman,	Marcus Marky,
Henrich Meyer,	Hans David Marky,
Sebastian Graaf,	Jacob Altland,
Hans Georg Graf,	Nicolas Mesling,
Hans Adolf Wensel,	Johan Conrad Ganger,
Hans Jacob Bietrab,	Georg Nicolas Ganger,
Christian Schiblen,	Peter Weyer.
Hans Heckendorn,	

At a Council held at Philadia., September 17th, 1736.

PRESENT:

The Honble JAMES LOGAN, Esqr., President,

Samuel Preston,	Ralph Assheton,	Esqrs.
Anthony Palmer,	Samuel Hasell,	
Clement Plumsted,	Thomas Griffitts,	
Thomas Laurence,		

The Minute of Council of the 13th instant being read & approved,

A Draught of the Proclamation thereby directed to be prepared, being laid before the Board by the Secretary, was read and approved, & being engrossed, was signed by the President. It is Ordered that the same be sealed & published to-morrow at the Courthouse of this city, & that printed copies thereof be sent into the several Counties of this Province, with Directions to the Sherifs for duly publishing it at the respective Courthouses, which Proclamation is in these words:

"By the Honble the President and Council of the Province of Pennsylvania.

"A PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas, we have received certain Information that a Body of near three hundred Men in Arms, in a warlike manner, entered the County of Lancaster, in this Province, and on Sunday the fifth in-

stant with Beat of Drum & Sound of Trumpet advanced to the Plantation, late of John Hendricks, on the west side of Sasquehannah, lying several miles more northerly than the City of Philadelphia, with Intent, as 'tis said, to oust by force several of His Majesty's Subjects, Inhabitants of that County, of their Possessions, and to awe and terrify others into an acknowledgement of the Dominion and Jurisdiction of the lord Proprietor of Maryland over those parts of the Country lying upwards of twenty miles to the northward of the East & West Line, which by a solemn agreement entred into by the Honourable the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania and the said Lord Proprietor of Maryland, now subsisting, and under the Cognizance of His Majesty's High Court of Chancery, was fixed and established as the Boundarie of their respective Provinces, Which military Preparation and Invasion hath, by the Conduct and Resolution of our Inhabitants on this Occasion, been happily frustrated. And Whereas these extraordinary Proceedings, in spreading Uneasiness and Terror amongst the Inhabitants, and thereby hindring them from the Pursuit of their lawfull Business and Occupations, are not only altogether unjustifiable between the Subjects of the same Gracious Sovereign, whose diffusive Goodness & Care for their Welfare and Security equally extend to all, but must undoubtedly be construed a Levying of War against His Subjects of this Province, in direct Violation of His Peace within the same, as well as in manifest Contempt of that high Authority; where the Dispute between the Proprietors of Pennsylvania and Maryland touching their Boundaries does now depend for a final Decision, & may in their Consequences involve His Majesty's Subjects in Contest's whereby their Lives may be exposed to Danger, and their Estates to Depredations. We have therefore thought fitt, for the better Prevention & Suppression of such Riots and Disorders, and for preserving his Majesty's Peace within this Province, to issue this Our Proclamation, Hereby strictly Requiring all Judges, Justices, Magistrates, & other Officers within the same, to be vigilant and active in their several Stations, for maintaining Peace and Good Order within their respective Districts; strictly Charging and Commanding the High Sherifs of the several Counties within this Province, with their inferior Officers, especially those of the County of Lancaster, where these late Commotions hapened, as also those of the County of Chester, to Hold themselves in a Readiness (upon any threatned Attack or Invasion) with the Posse of their respective Counties, for preserving His Majesty's Peace, and for preventing all Riots, Tumults, & other Disorders within their Bailywicks, that they use their utmost Diligence in apprehending and securing all such Persons as have been the Incendiaries in, or the Authors and Abettors of these late Disturbances, or shall hereafter be aiding & assisting in any others for the future; And in General, that the said Sherifs exert the legal Powers wherewith they are invested for the defence & Protection of the

Inhabitants, who are hereby required, on the call of the respective Sherifs, to give due Attendance & Assist them in the lawful Discharge of their Duty in the Premises.

"Given in Council, under the Great Seal of this Province, Philadia., the seventeenth day of September, 1736, in the tenth year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord, George the Second, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France & Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth.

"GOD SAVE THE KING.

"JAMES LOGAN, Presidt.

"By Order of the President and Council.

"ROBT. CHARLES, Secry."

The following Paper, transmitted from Lancaster, was laid before the Board by the President, and read.

"Pennsylvania, ss.

"Whereas, we, the Subscribers, are informed it has been Asserted that the Late Resolution of the Dutch Inhabitants on the west side of Susquehannah River, to put themselves under the protection of the Government of Pennsylvania & submit to the Laws thereof, was Occasioned by the prevalency & Influence of the Majestrates of Lancaster County, Do Voluntarily & solemnly Declare that we were Chosen & appointed by the afs^{d} Dutch Inhabitants on the west side of Susquehanna River, Oposite to Hempfield, to apply in Our Own & their Behalf to the Majestrates of the said County, that we might be received as Subjects of this Government, as we Believed in Our Consciences it was our Duty; and we Do further Solemnly Declare & Affirm that this Association & Return was made of their's & Our Own meer motion and free will, without any previous perswasion, threatning or Compulsion from the Majestrates of the said County, or any Other person in their Behalf, so far as we know; and that the Letter Signed by the Inhabitants afs^{d} to be Communicated to the Governor of Maryland, was wrote at their own Request & according to the Instructions Given.

"HENRY HENDRICKS,
"MICHAEL TANNER,

"Taken & Subscribed before John Wright & Edward Smout, Esqrs., two of His Majesty's Justices of the s^{d} County of Lancaster, this 13th Day of September, An^{o} Dom., 1736.

"JN^{o} WRIGHT,
"EDWARD SMOUT,

The President then laid before the Board his Draught of the answer to Govr. Ogle's Letter, & the same being maturely weighed & considered, was, with a few small Alterations, unanimously approved; and the President being desired to sign the fair Copy

thereof in behalf of the Council, It is recommended to him to cause it to be conveyed to Mr. Ogle's hands by an Express on Purpose, & the same is as follows:

"Sir—

"We, the Council of Pennsylvania, on whom by the Death of our late Governor the Administration of the Government is devolved, have received yours of the 31 of August, occasioned (you are pleased to say) by an inclosed Paper, the Original of which came to your Hands a few days before, subscribed with the names of fifty or sixty Persons, who some years since importuned you for the Grant of Lands under the Authority & Government of the Lord Proprietary of Maryland, & they were so successfull (you proceed to say) in their applications, that you directed & empowered them to settle & improve the Lands under the Government of that Province, & which they have from that time held & enjoyed, subject to his Lordships's Dominion & Authority; but they now seem to think fitt, & resolve by a most extraordinary kind of illegal Combination or Association, to disown their Obedience to the Government from whom they received their Possessions, and to transfer it to the Government of Pennsylvania. And this Proceeding of theirs you seem to suppose takes its Rise from the Encouragement of some Magistrates of our Government, but you appear unwilling to believe those concerned in the Administration would permit or support such a Behaviour.

"To which We truly answer, that we know nothing of the Encouragement you mention, & for those concerned in the Administration, we do assure you that no Body here, as far as we can find, heard a Syllable of any one Step taken in this affair till several days after the date of their mentioned Letter; nor was the matter heard of at our Board till the 24th of August, when our President communicated to us what he had heard or learn'd of the Subject; and if we could see this Affair in the same Light you have thought fitt to represent it, as none can be more sincerely & heartily disposed than we are to preserve Peace amongst all His Majestys Subjects, and to prevent all Struggles & Contentions inconsistent with that Peace & Happiness which (as you justly observe) His Majesty so gloriously endeavours to maintain & preserve amongst others as well as His own People, you might rest assured (as you say) of receiving from this Government all the assistance necessary for that Purpose; But having since the Receipt of yours, & of an Application from the People themselves, brought us within these few days past, seriously considered the whole state of that Affair, as attended with some Particulars communicated at the same time to us by Persons very lately come from thence, We are clearly of Opinion your Representation is wrong founded, & we must take the Liberty to speak to it with the Freedom & Plainess the Importance of the Subject requires.

"And first we must observe, you are pleased to say, these People importuned you for the Grant of Lands, under the Authority & Government of the Lord Proprietor of Maryland, but the Success you mention they were favoured with consisted not, it seems from your Words, in any Grant for Lands, but in your Directions only that they should settle & improve the Lands under the Government of that Province, so that all they obtained by this was that they should acknowledge the Jurisdiction of Maryland over Lands, on which we find divers of them had entered by Authority of the Land Office of Pennsylvania, & as Subject to its Government paid their Levies to the County of Lancaster, wherein they had been seated, & to which it is impossible Lord Baltimore either can or ever could justly pretend any manner of Right. The real Merit, therefore, of this it seems consists in putting them on transferring their Obedience from their rightful Landlord to another, to whom they stood in no Relation. For,

"That we might be the better able to answer your Letter, we have waited not only till we could hear of the Event of the military Expedition of your Forces of about three hundred Men in Arms, sent up, 'tis said, against those People, & for some other unjustifiable Purposes, but also that we might with more Certainty be informed from whence those Settlers were, & how & when their Settlements had been made; on the last of which we find that they are generally of those Palatines who a very few years since transported themselves from Holland to Philadelphia, & made themselves Subjects to His Majesty, King George the 2d, under this Government; and 'tis affirmed, they were so far from importuning you for any Grant of Lands that they were by very indirect practices of some Emissaries or Agents, pretending Authority from Maryland, seduced from their Duty, & imposed on to believe they were situate within the Limits of the Lord Baltimore's Jurisdiction; but what Applications such Persons might make in their Names we know not. Again, on the other hand, we are furnished with unquestionable Evidences to prove that they were never perswaded or sollicited by our Magistrates, or any Persons whatever in their behalf, to return to their Obedience to this Government, but that it was of their own mere Motion and Freewill, believing it in their Consciences to be their Duty; And certainly, the open & candid way they have chose to act in, must clearly convince any Gentleman of thought & Judgment that they had not concerted any Plot; they, therefore, from that natural Honesty and Simplicity, undoubtedly claim the Compassion & Regard of every good Man, & as they have been made Sufferers by their Weakness and Credulity in beleiving these busie Emissaries, they ought to be righted.

"The Lands they are seated on, we have said, are such as Maryland neither can nor ever could justly pretend to—no, not tho' you were to hold to the utmost Extent of your imagined Claims; but They have from the first Settlement of this Province been ever re-

puted a part of it, nor has the Government of Maryland at any time been so sanguine as to make any Claim to them, till after His present Lordship had, in the most solemn manner, & in the most binding terms that could be conceived in writing, renounced all Pretentions to the Lands lying many miles to the Southward of them. And then it was, when, under Pretence of supporting some who had fled from the Justice of other Governments, & to screen themselves, as they hoped, from the Authority of this, thought fitt to call themselves Marylanders, after the late solemn agreement for putting an effectual Period to all former Disputes about the Boundaries of the two Provinces was fully concluded, that you thought fit to set these new evasive attempts on foot, and laid the Foundation, that must necessarily involve the Subjects of His Majesty, as you say, in struggles & Contentions; for to these surprizing Measures of yours only have all these Differences been truly owing.

"Your proceeding, in sending up such an armed Force on this Occasion, & their invading the Possessions of others, where you never had the least Pretence of a Claim, either in Law or Equity, must indeed prove astonishing to every Man who hears of it, & has any just notion of the English Laws & the Priviledges of a British Subject; but as we shall not here enter into any Expostulation on that head, (tho' we might properly ask, when five or six Men going without any manner of arms, or so much as a Stick in their hands, into Maryland, to try their Challengers Prowess at boxing, was twice in a certain Letter called Levying of War, what terms you would think fitt to bestow on this March of such numbers so accourtred?) We think it incumbent on us to acquaint you, that as we are assured the Government of Pennsylvania is vested with equal or like Powers with that of Maryland, tho' it has hitherto with great Patience waited for the Decision of the grand Dispute in Britain, which it is manifest your Lord Proprietor endeavours to delay, yet now, on so flagrant an Insult as this last step of yours, we cannot but think ourselves oblidged to put His Majestys Subjects under our care, on measures to prevent the like Invasions for the future; for this Province, especially those parts, are filled with People of more Spirit than to brook such Treatment, & if any Mischief ensue on their Opposition to your Attacks, you cannot but well know who must be accountable for it. But further, while all these Contentions are owing solely to your own Projections to carry your Lord Proprietor's Pretentions into Lands, that not only never had been in his Possession, but cannot possibly fall within Maryland, & which, for ending all Disputes, he had in the most solemn manner renounced all Claim to, & to sett these Pretentions first on foot at a time when the Execution of the agreement was in Agitation, & to continue them while the whole Affair is under the Cognizance of that High Court, the Chancery of Great Britain, these, we say, carry with them such accumulated Aggrevations, & are so farr from admitting the Possibility of a Justification by any Colour or varnish of words whatever,

that none but your Enemies can be pleased with such a Conduct.

"The sole End of Government, you are sensible, is the Peace & Security of the People, which all those in whom such important Trusts are reposed lie under the deepest Obligations to promote & maintain, more especially amongst those who are equally Subjects of Our most Gracious Sovereign, whose paternal Cares & constant Endeavours for the Happiness of all His People, make a great part of the shining Glories of His auspicious Reign; & we do assure you that we on our parts, while we have the Honour of the Administration of this Province, will at all times be ready to promote any just & honourable Measures that can be proposed for preserving that Tranquility & good Neighbourhood, which has formerly subsisted between Maryland and Pennsylvania, & is so essential to the Welfare of both Provinces: This Behaviour, in which we are determined to persevere, as it cannot but be most acceptable to His most Gracious Majesty, so it will most directly tend to our mutual Honour & Reputation, & that you may joyn with us in an equal zeal for the same, is the hearty Desire of

"Sr.,

"Your Friends, & humble Servants,

"Signed in behalf of the Council,

"JAMES LOGAN.

"Philadelphia, September 18th, 1736."

Addressed:

"To the Honble Samuel Ogle, Esqr.,
Lieut. Governor of Maryland."

September.

The Chiefs of the Six Nations having been expected at Philadia. these four years past, to confirm the Treaty made with some of them who came down in the year 1732, Conrad Weiser, our Interpreter, about the beginning of this Month, advised from Tulpyhockin that he had certain Intelligence from some Indians sent before him, that there was a large number of those People with many of their Chiefs arrived at Shamokin, on Sasquehannah; upon which he was directed to repair thither to attend them, and supply them with necessaries in their Journey hither.

On the 27th of this Month, about a hundred or more of them came with Conrad to the President's House at Stenton, being near the Road, where suitable Entertainment was provided for them, and the next day the Honble the Proprietor, & some of the Council, with other Gentlemen, coming thither from Philadelphia after Dinner,—

that none but your Enemies can be pleased with such a Conduct.

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